

LAST MONTH'S
AVERAGE DAILY SALE
424,000

No 63,616

TUESDAY JANUARY 30 1990

Football gets £50m help for all-seat future

Hillsborough report alarms small clubs

By Robin Oakley and John Goodbody

Football pools promoters last night pledged at least £50 million towards implementing the Taylor report on the Hillsborough disaster, which demands that all league grounds become all-seater by the end of the decade.

The report, published yesterday, accuses football authorities and club managers of "chilling complacency" in the wake of the disaster which killed 95 people last April.

Football was suffering a blight of old grounds, poor facilities and the scourge of hooliganism, Lord Justice Taylor said, calling higher standards "both in bricks and mortar and in human relationships".

"The years of patching up grounds, of having periodic disasters and narrowly avoiding many others by muddling through on a wing and a prayer must be over," he said.

The Government is press-

ing ahead rapidly with his recommendation that all First and Second Division Clubs should have all-seater stadiums by August 1994. Other English and Scottish Premier League clubs will have to do away with terracing by 1999.

Mr David Waddington, the Home Secretary, said squalid conditions created squalid behaviour and it was essential to safety and better crowd behaviour to move towards all-seater stadiums. The Labour Party ensured a political battle by opposing the idea, which is expected to cost £130 million.

The Football Trust, funded by Littlewoods, Vernons and Zetters from their Spot-the-Ball competitions, immediately promised a minimum of £50 million over the next 10 years to help clubs to improve their stadiums.

Typical of the clubs' reactions was that of Mr Jon Pollard of Aldershot, who said: "I wish last week's storm had done us a favour and blown our stands away."

Mr Arthur Sandford, who takes over as the Football League's chief executive on Thursday, said there was a very real possibility that some of the smaller clubs would not be able to afford the improvements and would go to the wall. Other clubs would be forced to move their grounds.

The Government, embarrassed by Lord Justice Taylor's rejection of its identity cards scheme - which he said could increase the chances of congestion and disorder outside grounds - is to implement a whole range of

safety measures recommended by the report. Ministers will also swiftly consider creating three new public order offences: the throwing of missiles at sports grounds, the chanting of racial or obscene abuse and running on the pitch without reasonable excuse.

They will also examine the judge's recommendation that all sports grounds - including rugby and cricket grounds - should be subject to the new Football Licensing Authority.

Among 33 new recommendations since the interim report in the summer, the judge calls for electronic tagging and extended use of attendance centres to keep convicted hooligans away on Saturdays.

He also says some perimeter fencing should be removed, but relatives of the Hillsborough victims said his recommendations in this respect did not go far enough.

Labour immediately made plain its opposition to the idea of all-seater stadiums and called

Continued on page 22, col 1

Honecker leaves cancer ward - for jail



A grim-faced Herr Honecker leaving hospital in East Berlin yesterday after cancer treatment, with his wife holding his arm.

Arrest on treason charges

From Anne McElvoy
East Berlin

East Germany's disgraced former leader, Herr Erich Honecker, was yesterday released from hospital and driven straight to an East Berlin jail facing charges of treason, corruption and abuse of office.

Herr Honecker, aged 77, was collected early yesterday morning by his wife and former Education Minister, Frau Margot Honecker and their daughter and grandchild, from the Charité hospital where he had been treated for cancer of the kidney.

Herr Honecker, looking pale but otherwise composed, was accompanied by six plain clothes security men. He

Early poll defended... 8
Letters... 15

kissed Frau Honecker before being swept away in a Russian-built Volga accompanied by a policeman.

The couple were rarely seen together during Herr Honecker's later years in power and were rumoured to live apart most of the time. Since their communal fall from grace, they spent more time together and hospital staff said Frau Honecker was a frequent visitor during her husband's two-week stay.

His doctor, Dr Peter Althaus said that his patient was not fit to face arrest and has asked for him to be taken into medical care. "The patient is very depressed," he told reporters, "he finds it difficult to grasp the current developments."

The Bush budget Plan to halve deficit

From Martin Fletcher and Peter Stothard, Washington

The United States embarked yesterday on the first stage of its most drastic retrenchment since the end of the Second World War.

The Bush Administration unveiled plans yesterday to wind down 69 US military bases, including three in Britain, cut troop levels, kill a series of weapon procurement programmes, and retire many ageing ships and aircraft.

The Cold War over, Mr Richard Cheney, the US Defence Secretary, announced his intention to close outright 35 bases in the US and 12 abroad, and to scale back 22 others. In Britain all US operations are to cease at RAF Greenham Common, RAF Fairford, and RAF Wether-

field, and seven other bases are to be closed in Italy, Turkey, Greece, West Germany and South Korea.

It is understood that further closures both in Britain and other countries are under

Jobs threat... 2
Star Wars tests... 7
Leading article... 15
Deficit halved... 23

detailed negotiation. The British base under threat is RAF Bentwaters.

The landmark defence budget preserves for the time being both the Strategic Defence Initiative and the equally controversial B2 "Stealth" bomber, but both of those enormously expensive

programmes are under review. The defence budget formed part of a wider \$1,230 billion (£740 billion) federal budget which President Bush presented to Congress yesterday.

That larger budget envisages a budget deficit for 1991 halved to \$63.1 billion through increased revenues and spending cuts.

However, cuts in domestic spending programmes are deeper than those in defence and the package will be bitterly contested by the Democratic-controlled Congress.

Congressmen of both parties will also demand more shutdowns of overseas bases, particularly as the closure of 86 domestic bases was agreed

Continued on page 22, col 7

US reveals details of cuts at bases

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

US Air Force officials, confirming yesterday's report in *The Times*, gave details of the decision to pull out from three RAF bases in Britain, involving the withdrawal of thousands of American servicemen and their families and the transfer of aircraft and refuelling tankers to the US or other European sites.

Cuts in the US defence budget will reduce the number of American main operating bases in Britain from eight to six. Operations will cease at Fairford in Gloucestershire

and Greenham Common in Berkshire. The third base to be effected, at Wethersfield in Essex, is not counted as a main operating base.

Benwaters in Suffolk will also be affected, although it will remain as an American operating base.

At Greenham Common, home to the 501st Tactical Missile Wing, the 1,645 military personnel and 124 US civilians, will be reduced to 400 by September 1991, once all the cruise missiles have

Continued on page 22, col 4

INSIDE
THE TIMES
CROSSWORD
DIAMOND
JUBILEE

● The Times Crossword - the most famous puzzle in the world - is 60 years old on Thursday. To mark the event we are publishing the Times Diamond Jubilee Crossword, the biggest we have ever compiled.

● The puzzle is not only as challenging as any published over the past 60 years, but carries 12 prizes, including a holiday for two in India plus £1,000 cash. See page 11

Portfolio
PLATINUM
● There was one winner of yesterday's £2,000 prize: see page 3.
Today's chance to win £2,000 is on page 29

Baby charge
Miss Janet Griffiths, a nurse aged 33, was remanded in custody at Horseferry Road, London, yesterday, accused of aborting a new-born baby, Alexandra Griffiths. Page 2

Moving name
Blue Arrow, the employment group, has written off £81.88 million for the year and, renamed "Manpower", is moving its corporate base to the US. Page 23

INDEX

Home News	2-9
Overseas	7-9
Business	23-29
Sport	41-48
Arts & Entertainment	18
Style, marriages, deaths	19
Chaos	20
City Diary	25
Court & Social	16
Crosswords	20-22
Diary	14
Entertainment	20
Fashion	12-13
Information	11-14
Law Report	20
Leading articles	15
Legal	14-15
Letters	15
Night sky	16
Obituary	16
On This Day	17
Science	10
Science Report	16
Special report	30-33
TV & Radio	21
Weekend	20

Floods and gales bring more chaos

By John Young

Gales and heavy rain flooded parts of Britain yesterday as engineers struggled to repair power lines severed in last week's storm.

Flood warnings were issued in Wales and the West Country, and the river Severn in Worcester rose to its highest level for 20 years.

The newly formed National Rivers Authority issued warnings of possible flooding in coastal areas. Warnings were in force on several rivers in Devon and Cornwall. Some roads were blocked by fallen trees and landslides.

More than 100,000 householders in southern England were told that power supplies

might not be reconnected until later this week. The South Western Electricity Board warned people against trying to reconnect their own supplies by running leads from nearby houses.

Up to 13,000 homes in Devon were without electricity for the fourth day, and 20 schools were closed. In Cornwall some 15,000 homes were without power and a dozen schools closed.

Twenty-five people were evacuated from their homes after a landslide at Higher Kelly, near Calstock, Cornwall, caused by a garden wall being blown down. Several

Continued on page 22, col 1

Three gold medals for English

By Our Sports Staff

English athletes won three gold medals at the Commonwealth Games in Auckland yesterday.

Kris Akabusi and Sally Gunnell took the men's and women's 400 metres hurdles titles, while Myrtle Auger led an English clean sweep of the medals in the women's shot.

Sebastian Coe, Tom McKean, Iken Billy and Matthew Yates qualified for the men's 800m final on Thursday. However, David Bryant's quest for a record fifth bowls win ended.

The marathon was won by the Kenyan, Wakihuri. Games reports, pages 44, 45, 46

Mandela's release clouded by threat

From Gavin Bell, Johannesburg

Nelson Mandela has told a friend that he would have "no alternative" but to continue the armed struggle of the African National Congress if Pretoria refuses to unban the organization.

His implicit threat followed indications that President de Klerk may prove more cautious than some have anticipated in a speech he is to make at the opening of Parliament in Cape Town on Friday.

Britain and other governments have been expecting an announcement of Mandela's release while others have speculated that his release might be accompanied by dropping the ANC ban.

However, South African sources said there was more hesitancy about this, because of disappointment over recent statements by ANC leaders in Lusaka.

Mr Dullah Omar, a lawyer and friend of the Mandela family, said that Mandela felt the situation would be "untenable" if he could not pursue the ANC's work.

"He indicated to me that if the organization was not unbanned, he would have no alternative but to continue the struggle where he left off," he said.

Rare feast for the National Trust bookworm

By Simon Tait
Arts Correspondent

Innocent bouquets of cut flowers handed out to performers at an autumn music festival may have brought havoc to one of the country's most important collections of rare books.

The National Trust have discovered that beetles have eaten into 5,000 16th and 17th century books at the library at Lanhedock House near Bodmin in Cornwall.

"We've found two tiny beetles, the biscuit beetle and the Australian spider beetle, and we think they were brought in on the bouquets presented at the autumn festival here in November," said Mrs Tamsin Thomas, of the National Trust.

Evidence was found when staff began

a spring clean of the collection in the long library at the house. The books were collected by a 17th century Puritan theologian, the Rev Hannibal Gammon, pastor of Mawgan-in-Pyder, Cornwall, on behalf of his patron, the first Earl of Radnor. They included the only two copies known of a 1588 religious work, both of which have been damaged.

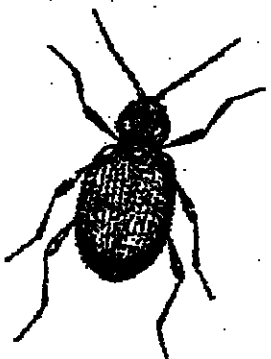
According to Mr Peter Hammond, the National Trust's beetle expert, the National Trust should have been on their guard against the pests. "Any library which inspects its shelves regularly would have been aware of the presence of these beetles, and I'm not surprised to hear of its presence here. They don't need much water, so they can subsist on very dry material indeed."

Mr Hammond said the National Trust

should not have been surprised to find either the Australian spider beetle, *Pilinus tectus*, or the biscuit or bread beetle, *Sitona panicum*, between their covers.

He said: "I would expect to find them in practically every household in every town. The spider beetle is non-flying but could have come in in packing or anything of vegetable origin, and the bread beetle flies around in great numbers. The spider beetle has been known in this country for at least a century and the bread beetle, which is of the same family as the bookworm and the woodworm, since Roman times."

The fact that the books had not been disturbed since last Spring would have given the grub the undisturbed opportunity to have a lengthy feast.



Australian spider beetle, magnified about 16 times.

BORROW NOW REPAY LATER

Interest-Only Loans
16.9% APR 5-25 year terms

MONTHLY INTEREST-ONLY PAYMENTS OVER 5 TO 25 YEARS			
Amount you borrow	Monthly interest payment	Amount outstanding at end of loan term	APR
£25,000	£227.50	£25,000	16.9%
£15,000	£136.50	£15,000	Limited period only
£5,000	£45.50	£5,000	
£2,500	£22.75	£2,500	

Interest-only loans from Home Mortgage Corporation slash the cost of borrowing - with monthly payments up to less than half those of our standard loan.

It means you can afford the things you want - when you want them - and at the same time you can consolidate your existing borrowing into one easily managed payment.

Our valuable payment protection, which ensures your payments are met in the event of sickness, accident and even redundancy, is a low cost option and includes free life assurance.

This loan is secured on your home, to enable us to offer very competitive rates. Check the panel above to see how little it costs. There are no expensive endowment policies to worry about and you can repay the loan early if you wish. Just complete the coupon below or phone us Free - anytime - for a free brochure or to discuss your financial needs with one of our loan advisers.

SELF-EMPLOYED WELCOME TO APPLY

PHONE **0800 525319**

Please send me your Interest-Only Loans ☐ Standard Loans ☐ (Please tick)

brochure on: ☐

Name

Address

Postcode Tel. No.

To: Home Mortgage Corporation Limited
Freeport (no stamp required), Reading RG1 1BR
Tel: 0734 391391 Fax: 0734 504057

NEWS ROUNDUP

Woman charged with abduction

Miss Janet Griffiths, of Burford, Oxfordshire, appeared in court yesterday accused of abducting the new-born baby Alexandra Griffiths from St Thomas' Hospital, south London, 18 days ago (Paul Wilkinson writes).

Miss Griffiths, a nurse aged 33, was remanded in custody until February 12 by Mr Ronald Moss, the stipendiary magistrate at Horseferry Road court in London. She was charged under section two of the 1984 Child Abduction Act.

Mr David Archer, for the Crown Prosecution Service, asked that a second charge of child stealing, brought under the 1861 Offences Against the Person Act, should be withdrawn as the relevant section had been repealed.

Miss Griffiths smiled nervously at the crowded courtroom when she entered the dock. She spoke once, saying "Yes" to confirm her name and address.

Mr Archer asked for a two-week remand in custody for the preparation of medical and social inquiry reports. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Pay deal for dons

Union leaders agreed yesterday to a compromise with polytechnic and college directors which could end the long-running examination boycott by dons (Sam Kiley writes).

The Polytechnics and Colleges Employers Forum agreed at the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service to include part-time academics in national pay bargaining. Academics will be asked in a national vote in the next fortnight to support the agreement for a 6 per cent pay rise, backdated to last April, with 1.5 per cent back-dated from last September. Senior lecturers will get a £750 bonus.

Gorden Kaye 'better'

The actor Gorden Kaye, star of BBC Television's 'Allo 'Allo, who received serious head injuries when wood was blown through his car windscreen during last Thursday's gales, was moved out of intensive care into a general ward at Charing Cross Hospital yesterday (Libby Jukes writes).

His condition was described as "serious, but stable and improving all the time." Miss Alison Griffin, for the producers of the 'Allo 'Allo stage show, said: "It's too early yet to say he's out of danger. But he is now aware of people, recognizes their voices, and responds by squeezing hands."

Branagh shares deal

CBS UK said yesterday that it had become the majority shareholder in Renaissance Films, a company set up by Kenneth Branagh the actor (Andrew Lyett writes).

CBS UK is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sony, the Japanese company which took over the Hollywood studio Columbia for \$3.4 billion. In Britain CBS UK operates largely as a record, music publishing and video distribution company. Mr Branagh's related Renaissance Theatre and film companies will benefit from being part of the wider CBS and Sony corporate empire, including Columbia.

New chief for Justice

Lord Alexander of Weald, QC, chairman of the National Westminster Bank, has been elected chairman of the Council for Justice, the all-party law reform group and the British section of the International Commission of Jurists (Frances Gibb writes).

A member of the council for many years, he recently appeared for Teo Soh Lung, a Singapore solicitor, when she was seeking release from detention in Singapore. Her previous counsel was banned from practice in Singapore.

Ulster resignation

The vice-chairman of the Northern Ireland Police Authority is to retire for "personal reasons", after remarks she is alleged to have made about the Royal Ulster Constabulary sparked a dispute. Mrs Phyllis Bateson has told Mr Peter Brooke, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, she wants to leave at the end of the month. Mr Ken Maginnis, a Unionist MP, said in the Commons last June that Mrs Bateson made the remarks at a reception for Sir John Hermon, Chief Constable of the RUC, before his retirement last May.

Cabinet resists call for defence cuts

By Nicholas Wood and Philip Webster

Senior ministers moved yesterday to damp down hopes that the upheavals in Eastern Europe will bring big cash savings in Britain's defence budget.

Foreign Office ministers are lining up with the Ministry of Defence and the Prime Minister to resist Treasury pressure for big cutbacks in men and weapons.

Ministerial sources insisted that the scope for reductions was "limited". They do not envisage much of a "peace dividend" for the United Kingdom, regardless of moves by Warsaw Pact countries to send home Soviet troops.

They maintain that Britain's long-term defence interests are served by ensuring that the United States retains

a sizeable military presence on the Continent.

That could be achieved only by Britain and its continental Nato partners continuing to shoulder their share of the burden in the defence of Western Europe.

Labour accused Cabinet "dinosaurs" of being totally confused over their stance on defence cuts while Whitehall sources scorned weekend press reports of "huge" cuts in defence spending in the pipeline.

Suggestions that troop levels could be cut by a third were greeted with "hysterical laughter" in the Ministry of Defence, and government sources issued a warning against counting the chickens of future savings.

Mr Martin O'Neill, the Opposition's chief defence spokesman, insisted that Mr Douglas Hurd, the

Foreign Secretary, had backtracked from his talk of converting "tanks into tractors".

Mr O'Neill said that while the Treasury pressed for economies at the Ministry of Defence, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Defence, vied with one another in painting a "bleaker" picture of events in the East.

"This shambles has to be contrasted with clear calls from the Dutch and Belgian Governments for Western consideration of troop reductions in non-American, foreign, Nato forces in West Germany," Mr O'Neill told students at Manchester University.

"While it may be some time before these changes are fully implemented, the European Allies should be insisting that it is not only the United States

that benefits from the changes in Eastern Europe."

Government sources insisted that the talks in Vienna on Conventional Forces in Europe were the way to retain security at reduced arms levels.

Ministry of Defence sources said there were no plans for a defence review, maintaining that the fluidity and uncertainty surrounding events in the East made such an exercise futile. However, defence budgets were being continually reassessed through the annual spending round and long-term costs.

"Sceptical" Treasury officials, warning up for the annual review of public spending later in the year, were said to be behind reports that Mr John Major, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was pressing for big defence cuts and had clashed with the Prime Minister.

Closure of US base to cost jobs

By Ray Clancy

Closure of the American military base at Wetherfield, Essex has put 118 jobs at risk.

Colonel Tom High, installation commander, said the US Air Force spends £5-6 million in the community including service contracts and equipment supplies.

People working at the base were told yesterday about the closure proposal.

Commander High said most of the 513 air force personnel and their families will be sad to leave.

"When the roses are blooming in the summer this is the best looking base in the world. The quality of life here is exceptional. It is considered one of the most attractive assignments for US forces."

He said that the official communication from Washington regarding relocation indicated budget considerations were the main reason behind the decision but that the political situation worldwide was also a factor.

"This has not come as a major surprise. We have known for the past nine years that the future of the base was under consideration," he said.

The official communication read: "US Air Force operations will be terminated in mid-1991. The 819 civil engineering squadrons and the 2,166 combat construction attachments and support units assigned to the base will be inactivated in late 1990."

Colonel High said it was up to the Ministry of Defence, which owns the base, to decide what happens. It could be completely deactivated and closed down, put on automatic standby or used for a non-military purpose. MOD officials are meeting local councillors on Wednesday to discuss closure.

Air staff at the base work on major construction programmes and are on standby to undertake rapid runway repairs in wartime for US Air Force bases throughout Britain. They are also prepared to provide support services for Nato.

The airfield was first developed in 1941 under wartime emergency conditions and when construction was completed in January 1944 the US Ninth Bomber Command took over. It was involved in the invasion of June 6, 1944, and took part in big missions over Europe at the end of the Second World War.

In 1952 it reopened when the US Air Force 20th Fighter Bomber Group arrived.

Rebellion by skilled staff could cripple Ford plants

By Tim Jones, Employment Affairs Correspondent

The Ford motor company was faced with a rebellion by its skilled craftsmen last night which threatened to cripple its main plants in Britain.

The unofficial strike at the company's Halewood site on Merseyside continued, with the loss of vehicles valued at £11 million a day, as shop stewards meeting in Birmingham decided to ask skilled craftsmen at Dagenham, Bridgend, Swansea and Croydon to join the action.

In a separate development, Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, accused the company of "for many years putting down the interests of skilled workers".

The Halewood action is already halting work at the Southampton plant which makes Transit vans.

Skilled staff claim the two-year agreement accepted last week by the company's 32,000 hourly-paid workers will erode their differentials.

Mr Arthur Barklem, chairman of the craftsmen's national group, said they were against the terms of the company offer. They would ask the Amalgamated Engineering Union to make any strike action official.

He condemned the offer as a "slap in the face to craftsmen" and said other union negotiators acted "like an eastern European dictatorship".

Another union official predicted last night that every plant could be faced with severe problems and even closure if the rebellion gains the support of the company's 5,000 highly skilled craftsmen.

The offer has also been firmly rejected by members of the EETPU, who voted by 668 to 375 in favour of a strike.

Mr Hammond said: "We want the company to pay for the work that our members are already doing and to come to a sensible arrangement for the future. Ford has, for many years, put down the interests of skilled workers."

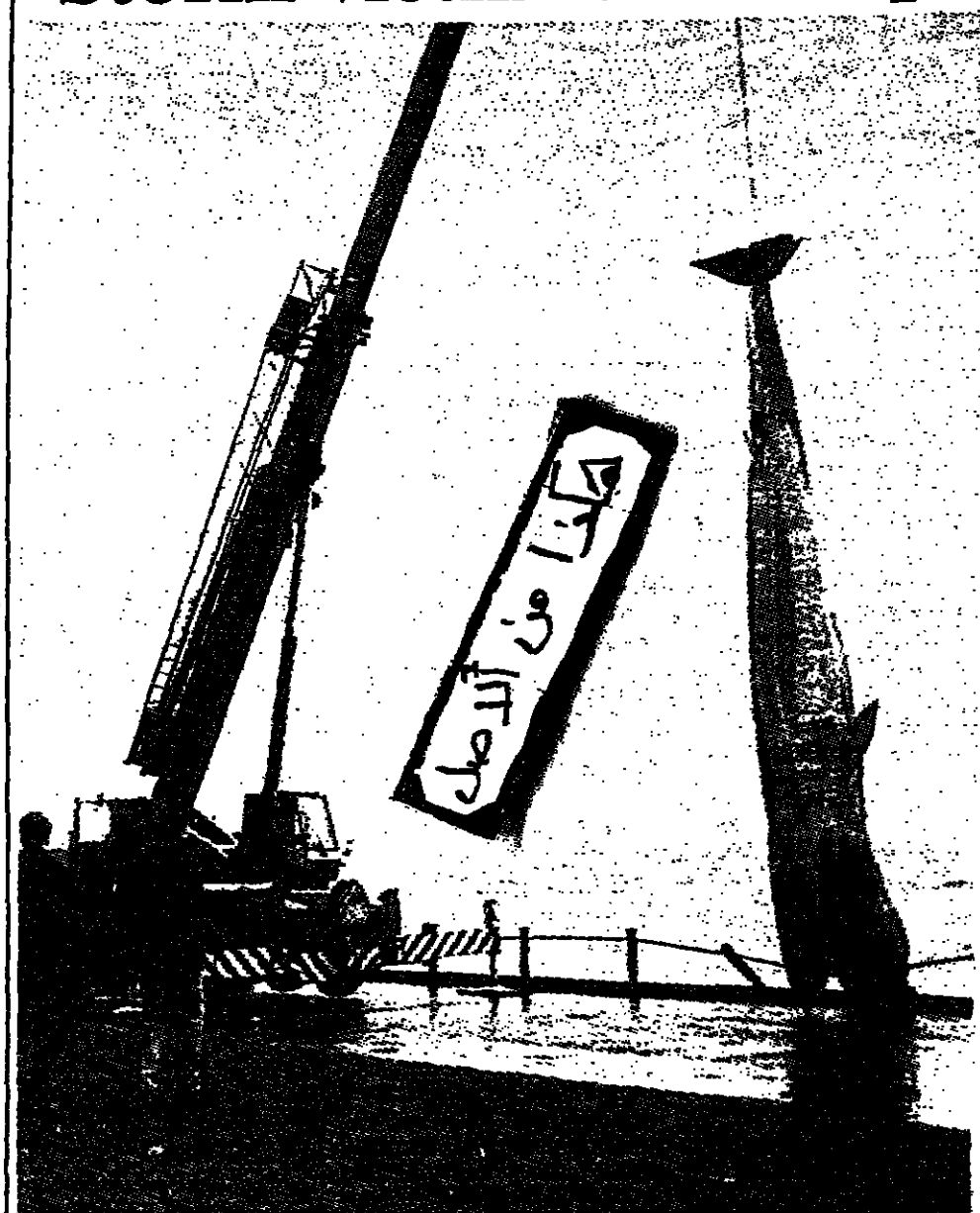
Four former Ford workers deafened by noise on the production line won £24,500 damages against the company in the High Court yesterday.

In the test case brought by the men, who were all employed at Ford's Croydon factory, the car manufacturer admitted liability for the injury caused to their hearing.

Mr Justice Waller awarded £7,500 damages to Mr Albert Bixby, aged 58, a former press shop operator, of Westcott, Dorking, Surrey.

Mr Raymond Elliott, aged 63, a maintenance worker, of East Grinstead, Surrey, won £6,500. Mr Raymond Case, aged 55, a press shop operator, of Purley, south London, was awarded £6,000. Mr Peter Fry, aged 53, a press shop labourer, of Thornton Heath, south London, won £4,500.

Storm victim's last trip



A heavy-lift crane hoisting a 38ft baleen whale from the shore at Sandgate, near Folkestone, yesterday. The eight-ton mammal was first washed ashore last Friday at Greatstone, Romney Marsh, after the gales last Friday, but the sea took the carcass back and it was eventually beached 10 miles along the coast at Sandgate. The A259 in east Kent had to be closed for two hours during the operation. After council workers dragged it clear of the beach the crane lifted it on to a low loader. The

whale's undignified grave was a rubbish tip 25 miles away, where it was buried under a pile of refuse. Kent police, which provided an escort for its last journey, said last night: "We were contacted by the council because of the number of spectators gathering at the scene." Dr Ray Gambell, of the International Whaling Commission, said that between 60 and 70 sea mammals were beached on British coasts every year, but it was less common for a baleen whale to be washed ashore.

Labour proposals for 'fresh start' London

Elected body to replace GLC

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock committed a Labour government yesterday to creating a "lean and tightly managed" elected authority to run London.

The Labour Party hopes that it will be based in County Hall, the home of the defunct Greater London Council, on the south bank of the Thames.

Mr Kinnock made the revival of a strategic authority to replace the GLC, to plan, co-ordinate and promote the development of London, the centrepiece of proposals for a "fresh start" in governing the capital with funding to make it a "cleaner, greener and safer" place to live and work.

He accused the Government of letting London "choke itself into paralysis." Labour has decided to make the Government's treatment of London a key local and national campaigning issue.

Mr Kinnock said support for a strategic body came from people who were not Labour voters. Even among those hostile to the political control

of the GLC in its latter years, there was a strong majority in favour of its retention.

Labour's package includes contracts between local authorities and householders to provide a guaranteed level of service with powers for a quality commission to intervene.

It also includes public transport subsidies and "substantial investment" in extra buses, Tubes and trains and new lines, including cross-London links. Public safety will be given a new priority, particularly for women, with a review of ticket barriers, increased staff and better lighting at stations and bus stops.

First-time home buyers will be given tax help to enable them to bring forward part of their tax relief to the early years of their mortgage when costs are high and income is low. Litter "hotlines", allowing residents to call council litter clearance teams, are also included in the proposals.

Mr Bryan Gould, Labour's environment spokesman, said

the new London body would have responsibility for public transport, planning, roads, the police, the fire service and waste disposal. Details are not complete and will be the subject of talks between Labour and the London boroughs, although its electoral base is expected to be similar. County

Hall, the subject of a planning application for hotel development, would be the most obvious location and would meet with the wishes of most Londoners, Mr Gould said.

Mr Kinnock spoke as Labour published a report on what it called the "chaos of shabby London". It said: "Living in a capital city should be a matter of pride. Instead, Londoners are beginning to feel ashamed of their city. No city in the Western world is treated with such contempt by its national government."

The report, *London Pride*, said: "London has the resources and skills to tackle its problems. But this government has denied local councils and public bodies the powers they need."

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Conservative chairman, said: "Labour must put their own house in order. After all, they control no fewer than eight of the 12 inner London boroughs and seven others besides."

Leading article, page 15

Ambulance staff call for action by public

By Tim Jones, Employment Affairs Correspondent

Ambulance union leaders will defy threats of legal action today and embark on a huge gamble which they hope will force the Government to discuss their claims for more money and an inflation proof pay mechanism.

They want workers all over Britain to take part today in a 15-minute "period of national conscience" in support of the life-saving ambulance service "to demonstrate support for their cause."

Mr Roger Poole, the chief union negotiator, and his colleagues, know that unless the action is impressive, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Secretary of State for Health, will have no reason to move from his position that the basic offer of 9 per cent over 18 months cannot be improved.

The Confederation of British Industry and the Institute of Directors have issued a

warning that the call could be an inducement to workers to break their contracts, leading to legal action against unions.

However, the unions have been careful to say employees should take work-time action only with the agreement of employers and do nothing to endanger health or safety. They expect many to take action during lunch hours.

Leading churchmen yesterday called on the Government to open discussions with the unions about setting up an independent inquiry.

The statement, signed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Glasgow, the Most Rev Thomas Winning, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev John Yates and eight others, said it was obvious that the present financial offers had not succeeded in meeting the ambulance workers' perception of their needs and rights.

Sky to start charging film channel viewers

By Richard Evans, Media Editor

Sky Television will start charging viewers to watch films from next Monday, a year to the day after the four-channel satellite TV network was launched.

The subscription service for Sky Movies, costing £9.92p a month, will make it the first British direct-to-home pay television service. A new encryption system, which Sky claims is pirate proof, will mean Sky can limit its broadcasts to paying customers.

Subscribers will slot a viewers card into a TV set decoder to descramble the scrambled picture beamed to homes from the Astra satellite. The viewers card - the size of a credit card - will be changed regularly to prevent pirating, which has plagued previous pay-as-you-view services.

Scrambling of films will be phased in during February

and March but there are no plans "in the foreseeable future" to scramble Sky's other three channels, Mr Gary Davey, joint managing director of Sky, said yesterday.

Sky Movies will show 400 different films during 1990 as well as big events such as the world heavyweight contest between Mike Tyson and James "Buster" Douglas in Tokyo next month.

CORRECTION

Our report, "Two Militants land Euro jobs" (January 18), incorrectly stated that Frank Mills, a former Liverpool councillor, had been a leading Militant supporter and had been expelled from the Labour Party. Mr Mills remains an active member of the Labour Party and we apologise for indicating otherwise.

A prize winning idea could be right at your fingertips, in the Toshiba Year of Invention.

Last year, inspired by his hazardous job as a roofing contractor, James Myers had an idea for a roofing safety barrier.

It won him a cash prize of £1,000 in the National Finals of the Toshiba Year of Invention competition.

And in the earlier Regional Finals he won a Toshiba video camcorder, a portable computer and a grant to develop his idea!

This year, if you come up with a bright idea, you could win one of 24 great prizes worth £100,000! It doesn't have to be complicated and, as James proved, you don't have to be a boffin.

You can enter as an Individual or with your School, University/College or Small Business.

So complete and return the coupon today, for full details and an Entry Form.

TOSHIBA

THE DESIGN COUNCIL

TOSHIBA YEAR OF INVENTION

Please send me the Toshiba Year of Invention 1991 Awards Brochure and Entry Form.

NAME

ADDRESS

POSTCODE

TEL. NO.

AGE (if under 18)

Now please return this coupon to: Toshiba Year of Invention, FREEPOST, Blackhorse Road, London SE8 5BP.

The closing date for completed Entry Forms is 2nd April 1990

Pamella Bordes libel case

Editors like a pair of crashing steam engines, says judge

By Robin Young

The libel clash between two Sunday newspaper editors was like two great steam locomotives crashing head-on, a High Court judge said yesterday.

Mr Justice Michael Davies said Mr Andrew Neil, editor of *The Sunday Times*, and Mr Peregrine Worsthorne, former editor of *The Sunday Telegraph*, put him in mind of a photograph captioned "When Greek meets Greek".

The two giants approached each other on the same track and collided head-on. There was no sign, he said, of the person who precipitated the disaster.

"You may think there is a parallel between that photograph and this case," the judge said. "Here is a collision between two locomotives, head-on, and two drivers. Greek has indeed met Greek over the past five days."

The absent catalyst was Mrs Pamela Bordes, who might now be regarded as "yesterday's woman", the judge said. But, in the words of one witness, she had been the most famous woman in the country apart from the Royal Family, when the contested articles were published.

Mr Justice Davies was summing up in the case in which Mr Neil and Times Newspapers are suing Mr Worsthorne and his newspaper over two articles and a cartoon relating to Mr Neil's relationship with Mrs Bordes, a former Commons researcher exposed as a prostitute.

Mr Neil claims the articles implied that he had known during his four-month affair with Mrs Bordes that she was a call girl. The defendants deny the meaning alleged.

Earlier, Mr Patrick Milmo, QC, for Mr Worsthorne, had said in his summing-up that the trial was about the freedom to comment and not "a battle between the permissive society and the maintenance of Victorian values".

The verdict could not be interpreted as being in favour of one sexual code, or against the other. It concerned the freedom to criticize those who occupied positions of prominence and importance in public life.

Adapting and developing the words of Lord Diplock, he said: "It will be a sorry day for this country if someone of the intellect, independence of mind and originality of thought of Mr Worsthorne was prevented or restricted or penalized for expressing his opinions on the conduct of persons in public life."

Mr Milmo said Mr Worsthorne had put his case with eloquence, fluency and style. That it was convincing - even to Mr Neil and his lawyers - was indicated by their efforts to discredit him by producing a book in which Mr Worsthorne referred "with gentle humour" to a schoolboy sexual encounter 50 years before.

Mr Neil was a person of "unimpaired reputation" and by general consensus "a dedicated and successful journalist and editor," Mr Milmo said.

That would remain the position whatever the outcome of this case. Mr Neil's reputation was not at stake.

Nor would the jury be passing judgement on the attitudes to standards of behaviour indicated by the evidence given by Mr Neil and Mr Worsthorne, who were

"poles apart, metaphorically at opposite ends of the world."

Mr Neil's complaint was that the cartoon, a leading article headlined "Playboys as editors" and a feature, "Dangerous liaisons", meant he had consorted with a woman he knew to be a prostitute and for that reason was unfit to be editor of *The Sunday Times*.

There was no complaint about allegations of irresponsibility, self-indulgence, bringing a newspaper into disrepute, frivolity, lack of dignity and decorum, imprudence or loose sexual behaviour, Mr Milmo said.

The "highly unlikely and extraordinary" allegation that Mr Neil claimed was being made in the articles was that a person should have had an affair with a lady in full knowledge that when the girl was not going out with him she was having sex for a few

which he could have stated "no doubt to great effect, what an ill-informed, misguided, idiotic old buffer Peregrine Worsthorne was, if that's what he thinks about him."

Mr Milmo said the question of damages did not arise because Mr Neil had not been libelled and his reputation was "unimpaired", but if the jury did feel Mr Neil had won the encounter, it should award him enough to buy a few rounds of drinks for his friends and supporters - "even at Tramp prices" - and "let that be an end to it."

In his summing-up, Mr Richard Rampton, QC, for Mr Neil, said the message to *The Sunday Telegraph* readers had been that Mr Neil had been "caught with his trousers down in a tart's bedroom".

The articles meant that "this naughty, lecherous man has been caught out and is in a cold sweat in case it is going to come out - a cold sweat of guilt and fear."

Accusing Mr Worsthorne of "trumping from the pulpit", Mr Rampton said the reader was being told that Mr Neil ought to be removed as *Sunday Times* editor.

Mr Worsthorne had painted a picture of "tired, sleazy colours" of Mr Neil as a playboy, a "lecherous, self-indulgent man who spends his leisure time consorting with ruff-raff and a prostitute."

However, the jury had seen from Mr Neil's appearance in the witness box that he was a sober, intelligent and hard-working man, perhaps "a little bit grey". It would be hard to think of a less likely playboy.

"What the tabloids were saying, what Mr Worsthorne may have wished or imagined or heard from Fleet Street gossip-mongers, are not facts." It was no good Mr Worsthorne saying Mrs Bordes was a gold digger and that Tramp nightclub was a pick-up joint. This was a just, unoverheated imagination. His attack was "buckets of insincere hogwash".

Mr Neil was a hard-working man who at the tender age of 34 had been appointed to the editorship of a great national newspaper and made a huge success of it.

But his world was suddenly brought down on his head last March when the *News of the World* disclosed that Pamela Bordes was a call girl.

After that he suffered in dignified silence the ghastly embarrassment of salacious publicity in the popular press, Mr Rampton said.

Then *The Sunday Telegraph* jumped on the bandwagon with articles aimed specifically at Mr Neil "based on the wholly false assumption that he had an affair with a girl he knew was a tart."

It was not jocular satire or light-hearted teasing, but a deliberate demolition job by a serious newspaper, an unfair and malicious attack on a decent man whose only "sin" was to fall for a pretty girl.

Mr Neil made no demands for money. He had wanted a correction and apology, but his request was thrown back at him in an arrogant and high-handed rebuke for questioning Mr Worsthorne's opinion.

Mr Rampton said the jury was not being asked for gigantic damages in hundreds of thousands - just for a decent sum.

The judge will resume his summing up today.



Here is a collision, head-on, between two locomotives and two drivers

Mr Justice Michael Davies

hundred pounds with a visiting businessman in an hotel.

"Ignore the moral aspects for a moment. On hygienic or health grounds alone, that would be inane behaviour," Mr Milmo said.

Mr Worsthorne did not make his comments in a "factual vacuum". He had gathered his information from press coverage, from information which came to him in journalistic circles and from his experience of the world.

Mr Milmo asked the jury whether - having heard Mr Worsthorne give evidence - there could be a "finer example" of a person expressing honestly held opinions on a matter of public interest.

He had demolished the plaintiff's "somewhat frail" case that his article was malicious and designed to boost his paper's circulation.

Undoubtedly, Mr Neil was resentful about Mr Worsthorne's article. Mr Milmo told the jury. "You will have to ask yourself whether he is a person who easily accepts criticism - particularly from editors of rival newspapers."

Mr Neil certainly appeared to have "little respect" for Mr Donald Treford, editor of the *Observer*.

But was it necessary to go through the current court case which had provided "diversion and entertainment" for millions during some "grey, stormy January days" in retribution? Mr Neil had his own newspaper - "hundreds of pages" of it - in

Shotgun courage captured on camera



A man aged 63 tackling a robber armed with a sawn-off shotgun is captured by a bank's security cameras. The act of bravery was rewarded yesterday when Mr John Scates, right, received an award from Scotland Yard's Flying Squad (David Sapsted writes).

Mr Scates was queuing at his local branch of Barclays Bank at Harlesden, north-west London, when three masked men burst in. He said one grabbed him by the throat and pointed the gun at his stomach.

He then made a grab for the gun and struggled with the man before being thrown to the floor.

Commander John O'Connor, head of the Flying Squad, who presented the award, said: "His actions were incredible, especially as he took on a dangerous armed man who was part of a team of three. He almost stopped the robbery taking place."

Mr Scates, the oldest person to receive the award, was also made an honorary member of the squad.

The pensioner, who keeps fit by walking and swimming, said: "I'm very pleased to be given this award but I now think that what I did was

simply rather than brave."

He said: "If someone had told me beforehand I would act in the way I did, I wouldn't have believed them."

After throwing Mr Scates to the ground, one of the gang stood with his foot on his chest and kept a shotgun trained on him. Mr Scates was bruised but otherwise uninjured.

The robbers, who escaped with £4,000 in the raid last September, are still being sought.

Mr Scates, a retired buyer for a chemical engineering firm, is being put forward for a higher police award.

He said: "My first instinct when I saw the gun pointed at me was one of annoyance so I just grabbed it. Even when I was lying on the floor with it pointing at me, I didn't feel frightened, just very angry."

His wife, Anne, aged 70, said: "On the day it happened, I came in from my part-time job and asked him how his day had been."

"He said he had been involved in a bit of a do at the bank but it wasn't until the evening that any details at all emerged. That's just like him. He's very modest."



Consolation for illness

A retired hotelier was the sole winner of the £2,000 prize in the Portfolio Platinum competition yesterday.

Mr Arthur Stirling, aged 79, of St David's, Dyfed, said his win was "a pleasant consolation" for being "grounded" after a bad asthma attack.

"My wife and I usually spend a couple of months in Grenada at this time of year, but I've recently been instructed not to travel. Now that doesn't seem quite so disappointing," Mr Stirling said.

£415,000 for child injured during birth

By Paul Wilkinson

A child who was delivered still-born, but saved from death by skilled medical care, was yesterday awarded £415,000 damages against the maternity hospital where she was born.

For although doctors were able to resuscitate Emma Husbonds, staff at King's College Hospital in south London had earlier failed to notice her declining condition inside the womb and she was left with permanent brain damage.

In the High Court in London yesterday Mr Justice

Ognall approved the agreed award by the Camberwell Area Health Authority to Miss Ruth Husbonds, the mother, on behalf of Emma, now aged five.

He ordered that £35,000 be paid at once for past expenses and for the devoted care she had given over the years.

Mr John Crowley, QC, her counsel, told the court that Emma, who now lives with her 30-year-old mother at Newark House, Loughborough Road, Brixton, was nine days overdue when admitted

to the hospital.

There were signs of danger when tests showed the foetal heartbeat slowing and immediate steps should have been taken to effect a delivery, Mr Crowley said.

But nothing was done. Emma was technically still-born - but a senior paediatrician saved her life. She was kept in intensive care for three days after birth, but the damage had been done.

She could not walk until she was 22 months old and only began to talk last year with a

limited vocabulary. She attends a special school but is never expected to get beyond a mental age of seven or eight.

"It's plain that a great deal of care is required," Mr Crowley said. "She will never achieve independent living."

Afterwards Miss Husbonds, who wept as Mr Crowley told of the blunders which led to Emma's handicap, said: "It's been a long struggle. No amount of money could compensate for what Emma could have been."

"I am very relieved it is

over. But it should not have taken so long. They held out until the end of last year before admitting it was their fault even though within weeks they had evidence to show that it was."

"She is a happy soul but looking after her is a 24-hour job. She still wakes two or three times a night. She talks now but like a two-year-old and her progress is slow."

Mr Roger Bell, QC, for the health authority, said they wished to express publicly their regret.

Dentist is accused of assault

A dentist fondled six women patients while they were seated in his surgery a Manchester Crown Court jury was told yesterday.

Mr Rodney Klevan, QC, prosecuting, alleged that Mr Neil Larah also followed a seventh woman home claiming he was worried about her pulse rate and sexually abused her. Later he telephoned and asked her to go back to his surgery. She told him she could remember everything that had happened.

Larah, aged 32, of Kibworth Close, Whitefield, Manchester denies seven charges of indecently assaulting patients.

Mr Klevan said the alleged assaults occurred while the women were recovering from the effects of Valium. In six cases the pattern was similar - the woman would be given the drug to ease the fear of pain and, it was said, could not protect herself.

Some of the victims tried to raise their arms as Larah fondled their breasts over their clothing but could not move because of the effects of the drug, it was alleged. The first offence occurred when the nurse at the surgery had her back turned. The victim had tried to push the dentist away.

Eventually Mr Larah was questioned by police and said the woman may have either dreamed or misinterpreted what had happened. "I deny everything that is alleged - absolutely," he said.

The trial continues today.

At this rate, no one will be interested in National Savings Income Bonds.

£10,000 and over	10.75% NET PA
£2,000-£9,999	10.25% NET PA

At Nationwide Anglia, our IncomeBonds now offer you two different rates of interest, both higher than the 9.38% net equivalent paid by National Savings Income Bonds. If, for instance, you are a basic rate taxpayer and have £10,000 to invest, we'll pay you a very generous £89.34 net a month. Whilst for the same amount National Savings will only pay you £78.17 a month after tax. This, as you've probably just worked out, makes a difference of £11.17. Which may not seem a lot on paper but it will in your pocket.



IncomeBond. Helping you make the most of your money.

Rates may vary. Correct at time of going to press. Withdrawals and additions in multiples of £1,000 provided balance does not fall below minimum investment of £2,000. Withdrawals subject to 90 days' notice or 90 days' loss of interest on amount withdrawn. Withdrawals from branches up to £250 in cash per day and £100,000 by cheque. Larger amounts available by cheque in just a few days. Nationwide Anglia Building Society, Chesterfield House, Bloomsbury Way, London WC1V 1PA.

Prisoner 'died of heat in van'

By Mark Souster

A man died from heat stroke in a prison van when the ventilation system did not work properly, an inquest was told yesterday.

Mr Terence O'Shea, aged 43, was found dead in one of the small metal enclosed cells of the eight-ton truck which prisoners called "the sweatbox", a jury at Blackpool was told.

Mr O'Shea died on the 50 mile journey from Blackpool magistrates' court to Risley remand centre during last summer's heat wave when temperatures reached 28C.

Five hours after he died his body temperature was still 2C above normal. Dr James Burns, a Home Office pathologist who carried out the post mortem examination said: "I'm satisfied that death was as a result of heat

stroke." Police Constable Ian Heed said that during the 2½ hour journey prisoners complained about the heat inside the van.

Some stripped to their underpants while others tried to open emergency escape hatches to let in air.

Mr Dean Armstrong, aged 20, from Blackpool, who travelled in the same van three days before Mr O'Shea died said that after he was locked into his cell he passed out from the heat. He spent 10 days in hospital recovering.

Mr Samuel Lee, the coroner, told the jury that the vehicle did not make the 50 air changes an hour laid down by Lancashire Constabulary specifications.

The jury inspected the vehicle. The inquest continues today.

Rare bronze figure may make £500,000

SALEROOM

by Sarah Jane Checkland
Art Market
Correspondent

A rare 16th-century Renaissance bronze figure modelled by Giambologna is expected to make more than £500,000 in a Christie's sculpture sale in London, on April 11.

It shows Hercules slaying the Lernaean Hydra, one of the six labours of Hercules, commissioned from the artist by his patron, Grand Duke Francesco de Medici, in 1576. The statue was originally intended as a silver cast to crown the arches of the Tribuna in the Uffizi Gallery. None survived. The bronze

offered for sale is felt by Christie's to be the best of very few surviving examples of the subject. It was cast by Antonio Susini, famed for his outstanding casting and chasing of Giambologna's metalwork. The sculpture, belonging to an anonymous vendor, is 16in high and shows important

Italian and north European influences.

Christie's weekend English furniture sale in New York made \$3,846,535 (£2,317,189), the highest total achieved there for a sale of mixed properties.

A gilded zinc and copper weathervane in the shape of a horse and rider made \$770,000 (£465,116) at Sotheby's in New York in a \$2.6 million (£1,575,980) record-breaking sale of 19th-century folk art belonging to the late Mr Bernard Barenholtz of Mar-

borough, New Hampshire. The figure, made in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1860, made a record for a single piece of US folk art.

The Barenholtz collection, considered the best of its kind to come to auction for 11 years, was the highlight of an American event which made \$7,569,017 (£4,572,042). Mr John Craddock, a Land Rover enthusiast, from Cannock, auctioned his collection of 32 at Baginbun of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, in a sale which made £70,000.

CORRECTION

Report on social conditions

Church tempers its criticism with government praise

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Editor

The Church of England moved quickly yesterday to defuse a potential quarrel with the Government by insisting that the Government deserved credit for improvements in social conditions over the past five years.

Although a new report backed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, declared that free market capitalism must be subjected to a "theological critique", church spokesmen insisted the same was no less true of socialism or any other political ideology, and they were therefore not specifically attacking the Government.

The "injustice" of the Government's treatment of inner-city problems was "less grave now than it was five years ago", the Bishop of Willesden, the Right Rev Thomas Butler, said yesterday when he introduced the report, which describes progress since the Church of England's controversial survey of the inner cities which appeared in 1985.

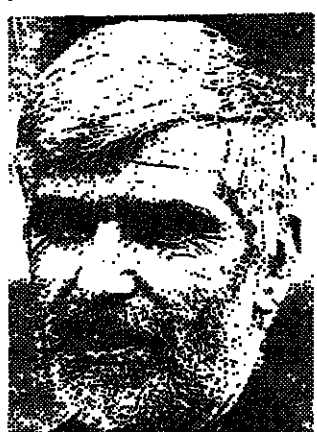
While there were improvements in many areas and the average was better, housing and homelessness had become more acute in the past five years. "We now have young people begging in the streets because they have no income and nowhere to go," he said.

The bishop was speaking at a press conference to launch *Living Faith in the City*, a comprehensive review of the response to *Faith in the City*, which appeared in a storm of adverse publicity in 1985 after anonymous government sources had branded it Marxist.

As before, leaks of the report in advance had presented it as another left-wing attack

on government policy and its whole philosophy. Dr Butler went to a lot of trouble to reassure the Government that that was not the case.

There was a wide debate going on, both inside the Church and outside, about "whether a free market approach will be sufficient, acceptable, or successful," he said. "We do not seek to prejudice this debate."



Dr Thomas Butler: Wide debate on the free market.

In a message to the press conference, the Archbishop of Canterbury welcomed the report and said: "Social and economic conditions for some have greatly improved, and the church has been glad to be associated with many local projects..."

"There remains a very clear challenge both to the Church and to the nation to persevere, until we see the end of what *Faith in the City* called 'a grave and fundamental injustice'." This will be achieved only by partnership between all religious and secular bodies concerned, both nationally

and socially," Dr Butler said the greatest change over five years was that whereas inner-city problems were not on the Government's list of priorities at all five years ago, they were now high on it. The report itself declares that it "warmly welcomes the major public commitment made by the Government to the problems of inner cities".

However, there was still "anger" because of continuing privatisation in some areas; "some of this continuing anger inevitably finds its way into our report."

Surveying the state of poverty in Britain, the report says that "for a considerable number of people the picture looks bleaker than it did in 1985. For some at least this is because, in real terms, they have actually less cash in their pocket now than then. For many it is because their relative position is now much weaker."

Single people were among those who were suffering more, with significant increases in the number of young people who were homeless. "This is the cumulative effect of changes in income support and housing benefit, the inability to receive help with a deposit or rent in advance, low wages, and lack of low-cost rented accommodation. The Government's belief is that young people should be the responsibility of their parents and should remain at home. But many young homeless people have no home to return to."

Living Faith in the City (Church House Bookshop, Great Smith Street, London SW1 3BN; £5.50).

Leading article, page 15

Bright bouquet for a princess



Arjun Tatta, left, and Katie Yexley, both aged three, patients who have been treated successfully for leukaemia, chatting happily with the Princess of Wales yesterday during her visit to the Royal Marsden Hospital, south London.

Law reform may stop successful litigants facing huge legal bill

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A reform of the law in the wake of the case involving two sisters who had a big legal bill against Tesco for wrongful arrest, libel and slander.

The sisters' legal action against Tesco highlighted the way High Court cost rules can work to the disadvantage of successful litigants and fuelled pressure for change.

The reform announced by the Lord Chancellor, to come into force on February 5, does not alter the way costs work, but could encourage more pre-trial settlements.

Litigants bringing actions for libel, slander, malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, will be able to apply for leave to make a statement in court before deciding whether or not to accept a settlement.

Such statements can be crucial to plaintiffs in libel actions for clearing their names. At present, they have to decide whether to accept the money paid into court by the defendants before they know if the judge will also allow them to make a statement in open court.

In the Tesco case, Mrs Ann

Castell faced £50,000 legal costs after they were awarded £800 in their action against Tesco for wrongful arrest, libel and slander.

They had been wrongly accused of trying to cheat the store of £2 by switching price labels. Charges were dropped.

The two women originally refused to accept an offer of £3,000 paid into court by way of settling the case. They

persisted with their action, but when it came to court, they were awarded the lesser sum of £1,600 between them and were liable for the £50,000 legal costs.

If the damages awarded had exceeded the £3,000 paid into court, they would not have been given the legal costs bill. The two women subsequently had their libel award increased to £7,500 each at the Court of

Appeal, which removed the costs bill.

Pressure on the Law Society from the National Consumer Council and the Solicitors' Complaints Bureau to require solicitors to give clients costs estimates before starting work is being resisted by solicitors.

At a recent meeting of presidents and secretaries of local law societies throughout England and Wales, Mr John Aucott, a Law Society council member, urged that a new rule be brought in, requiring solicitors to give advance information on charges.

He urged an end to "the ritual, mystique and change by ambush we operate, which really gives us a very bad name".

However, according to a report of the meeting in this week's *Law Society Gazette*, delegates "expressed unease with the idea of compulsion, together with a traditional reluctance to talk money before any work was done".

The Law Society has started to consult its members on whether a rule should be brought in requiring both terms of business to be set out and obliging firms to give information on the firm's internal arrangements for complaints handling.

Law firms facing fight for graduates

Solicitors' firms seeking their annual intake of graduates will face tough competition from public sector employers at the national Law Fair in March (Frances Gibb writes).

Improved pay and career conditions in the public sector are starting to make employers such as the Government legal service and Crown Prosecution Service look more attractive.

Miss Anne-Marie Martin, senior careers adviser at the University of London, which is running the fair at the Business Design Centre in Islington, north London, in association with the Law Society and *The Times*, said that public sector employers had had difficulty recruiting in the past because their work was thought to be dull compared with private client work. At the fair the Army Legal Services, the Home Office magistrates' courts section and Lawyers in Local Government will host stands. The European Commission, concerned that the United Kingdom is under-represented in the Commission and wanting to encourage more graduates to seek jobs there, will also be represented.

Call to move Irish prisoners

Mr Gerard Conlon, one of the wrongfully imprisoned Guildford four, who were released last year, yesterday backed calls for more prisoners to be transferred from British jails to Ireland.

His support came on the day a report, *The Transfer of Prisoners*, was published. It is supported by Lord Hylton, a prison reform campaigner, and prison organizations.

Mr Conlon, who was released last October after serv-

ing 14 years, said of the difficulties for Irish prisoners of family visits: "At times, you feel as if you are more or less strangers because of the barrier the lack of visits puts between you and your family."

The report said unannounced prison transfers and surveillance and arrest of visitors also put relationships under considerable strain.

It called on the Home Office and Northern Ireland Office to grant more transfer requests

on humanitarian grounds, and on the Irish Government to ratify the Council of Europe treaty on the transfer of sentenced prisoners, essential for those sentenced abroad.

The report is sponsored by the Committee on the Administration of Justice, the Irish Commission for Prisoners Overseas, the National Association of Probation Officers, and the Northern Ireland Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders.



How much time can you afford before your database is actually working?

Your company stands or falls on how quickly it can handle information.

No-one knows this better than Ingres. That's why we've produced a database with development tools that gets new systems up and running in no time.

In a form that suits your business. Not your database.

And giving you complete access to the information you need.

Whether it's on different operating systems, databases or hardware. Like ICL, DEC, IBM or UNIX. Anywhere in the world.

Which also means your current investment in IT is fully protected.

We like to think of our relationship with you as a business partnership. That's why we help you all the way; from initial development and consultancy to service, training and comprehensive support.

For a down to earth approach to your database problems call 01-351 7722.

Ingres

INGRES Limited, Anchor House, 15-19 Britten Street, London SW3 3TY. Tel: 01-351 7722. Fax: 01-351 9560.

Footpath victory for Ramblers

The Ramblers' Association won its battle yesterday to save three footpaths from closure (Ruth Gledhill writes).

The High Court ruled that a decision by magistrates at Folkestone, Kent, allowing the footpaths through the Romney Marshes at Lydd to be blocked, was invalid.

Lord Justice Woolf, sitting with Mr Justice Pill in London, said notices put up by Kent County Council stating its intention to apply to magistrates to block the roads were misleading because they said, incorrectly, that an alternative route would be available.

Since the start of the journey at Seal Nunatoks on July 27, the team has weathered a severe 60-day storm, with winds blowing to 100mph, temperatures as low as -26C and windchill factors of -80C.

Team members, including the navigator, Mr Geoff Somers, aged 40, a carpenter,

Cliff death

A volunteer coastguard, William Cann, aged 57, was more than three times above the drink-drive limit when he fell 200ft to his death from a cliff during a night rescue exercise, an inquest at Launceston, Cornwall, was told yesterday.

Murder inquiry

A murder inquiry was started yesterday after a body of a boy aged four was found in a house at Kings Heath, Birmingham. A woman is being questioned.

Peak search

A Royal Navy helicopter joined a search yesterday for two climbers, both aged 26, missing on Cocker Peak, near Arrochar, Strathclyde.

Sewage tours

A sewage works at Macclesfield, Cheshire, is to be opened as a tourist attraction. The North West Tourist Board said there is interest in the processes used by the plant.

Palsy centre

A treatment centre for child victims of cerebral palsy, the Foundation of Conductive Education, is being built in Birmingham, modelled on the Peto Institute, Budapest.

Dog shot dead

A police marksman shot dead a crazed American pit bull terrier which savaged its owners and trapped them in their home and kept ambulance officers at bay at Pontardawe, near Swansea, yesterday.

Antarctic dogsled expedition

Race against time to finish

By Ruth Gledhill

An international expedition to Antarctica with a British navigator is racing against time to complete the first dogsled crossing of the polar cap before the southern winter takes hold.

The six-man team, which was due to arrive at the Russian Myrnyy base on the Queen Mary Coast on March 1, is two days behind schedule. The team must get there before March 5 when the last ship leaves the port, or face six months at the base throughout the winter.

Since the start of the journey at Seal Nunatoks on July 27, the team has weathered a severe 60-day storm, with winds blowing to 100mph, temperatures as low as -26C and windchill factors of -80C.

Team members, including the navigator, Mr Geoff Somers, aged 40, a carpenter,



Mr Somers: 'Antarctica does not treat fools gladly'.

of Kerwick, Cumbria, spent 13 days confined to their tents by high winds and overnight snowfalls. One of the lead dogs died from exhaustion on October 20. Since then, the team has made up a 28-day delay by increasing its rate to 31 miles a day.

Temperatures in the Antarctic during winter can drop

to -90C with winds of up to 200mph. Medical reports have shown that each member of the team has had an average drop in body temperature of 1.5C. Most members have lost about 12 pounds in weight.

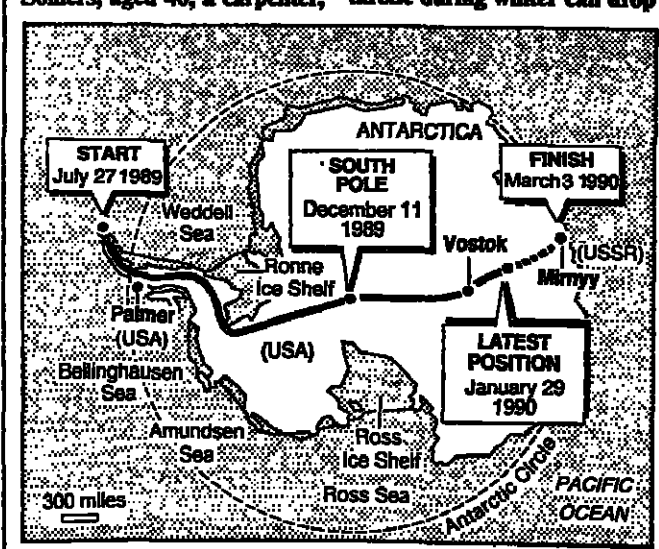
They now face 6ft-high sastrugi, frozen ice waves carved by the wind, and will soon be entering an area with treacherous crevasses.

Mr Somers said in a tape recording sent to England: "Antarctica doesn't treat fools gladly. Life here can be very, very complicated. You sit in a tent and think the nearest house is three months and several thousand miles away."

One of the main purposes of the journey is to collect valuable information on the ozone layer. Mrs Cathy de Moll, executive director of International Polar Expeditions, the organizer, said: "All previous studies have been by satellite. This will be the first time the ozone layer has been studied all the way across the Antarctic from ground level."

Two team members, Victor Boryankov, of the Soviet Union, and Qin Dabe, of China, both scientists, have been taking ozone measurements three times a day at about one metre above the snow surface. Mr Dabe has also dug snowpits to collect snow samples.

The team is confident of reaching the Russian base. Mrs de Moll said: "The Soviets seem to be fairly flexible. But if they are too late, even ice breakers will not be able to get through the ice to get them out."



All clear on sugar-beet disease

By Michael Hornsby, Agriculture Correspondent

Soil tests carried out by Government scientists have revealed no further evidence of the sugar-beet disease, rhizomania, which was found on two farms in Norfolk last October, it was announced yesterday.

On both farms, tests on fields growing both sugar and other crops showed no sign of the disease beyond the sites of the original outbreaks. "This is welcome news," Mr David Curry, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said.

"We are now considering the longer term implications for farmers. We are very aware of the hardships which restrictions can cause and

we will only impose restraints which we consider necessary to prevent the spread of this very serious disease."

Rhizomania - the name literally means "root madness" - is endemic in many parts of continental Europe, and British farmers have long feared the spread to this country of the disease, which severely lowers yield and sugar content. Fields affected have to be sterilized and may never be able to grow sugar or other root crops again.

While the National Farmers' Union welcomed the Government findings there remains some concern that controls on imported vegetables may not be strict enough to ensure that they are cleaned of soil that might be contaminated with rhizomania.

High truancy rates in inner cities linked to bad exam results

By David Tyler, Education Editor

About one in four inner-city schools experiences serious truancy and correspondingly bad examination results, according to a survey of 40,000 16-year pupils, published yesterday.

One in 20 of all pupils was judged to be a "serious" truant, having been off school for days or weeks at a time. One in 10 was said to have been absent for particular days or lessons and was described as a "selective" truant.

The research, led by Professor John Gray of Sheffield University, showed that boys and girls were equally likely to play truant and that there was no evidence to suggest that truancy rates were rising in the second half of the 1980s.

The survey, carried out for last night's BBC *Panorama* programme, also showed that about 10 per cent of inner-city youngsters were serious truants compared with 6 per cent overall. Selective truancy was also worse in the inner cities, at about 13 per cent compared with 10 per cent.

One in five secondary schools said that more than one in 10 of their pupils were serious truants, while one in

12 said that more than 20 per cent of their pupils were absent for long periods.

About one in four of all inner-city secondary schools and at least 10 per cent of their pupils reported serious truancy. About one in eight had more than 20 per cent of their pupils graded as serious truants. Overall, almost twice as many inner-city schools had higher numbers of serious truants than elsewhere, 12 per cent compared with only 7 per cent.

There were also marked differences between examination performances in inner-city schools and other schools. Only 17 per cent of inner-city children obtained four or more higher grade passes in public examinations, compared with 26 per cent elsewhere.

Professor Gray said that "even more strikingly" 28 per cent of inner-city children obtained no passes at all at any grade compared with 16 per cent in other schools.

The researchers said that serious truants were more likely than their classmates to have low examination results while those with good results were unlikely to have been

serious truants. Some of the selective truants, however, ended up doing reasonably well in public examinations.

Only about one in 10 of the serious truants stayed on in any form of education after 16 while 34 per cent were out of work or doing something else.

Mrs Angela Rumbold, Minister of State for Education and Science, told *Panorama* that she was concerned by the findings of the survey: "I think it's a little bit of a reflection on the teachers' ability to ensure that they motivate the children all the way through school."

Teachers did have to accept responsibility if some of the children within their care did not find their lessons sufficiently attractive to remain in school.

Mr Doug McAvoy, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, defended teachers: "It's not the quality of the teaching; it might be the difficulties the teacher has to overcome. I know it's more difficult for a teacher to make a subject exciting if they haven't got access to all the resources that they would want."

Swordfish pilots mark an anniversary

MARK PEPPER



Three Second World War pilots, from left, Lieut Commander Stan Brilliant, Commander David Corkhill and Lieut Commander Anthony Tuke, have been reunited with a Fairey Swordfish to mark the fiftieth anniversary of 819 Royal Naval Air Squadron. They travelled to the squadron's base at Prestwick, Ayrshire, to celebrate. The squadron was formed in January 1940 at the Royal Naval Air Station at Ford in Sussex, where the Swordfish was used to patrol the Belgian coast looking for German U-boats. Later the squadron, working from HMS Illustrious and HMS Avenger, dropped torpedoes from the Swordfish (left) on targets in Africa and the Mediterranean. The aircraft became famous, however, for its crippling of the Italian fleet at Taranto in November 1940.

First-class honours survey

England leads UK universities in top degrees

By Sam Kiley, Higher Education Reporter

The English universities have, for the second consecutive year, out-performed competitors in the United Kingdom in their abilities to produce graduates with first-class honours degrees, according to statistics from the Universities Funding Council.

They turned out more than eight first-class degree holders in every 100 graduates, compared to just over six in Scotland, four in Wales, and three in Northern Ireland.

Although the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge continue to dominate the field, the science-based universities such as Bath, Salford, Aston, the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST), and Loughborough also performed well.

While 20.58 per cent of Cambridge graduates are credited with winning the highest academic laurels the university's performance is exaggerated because it does not classify degrees and reports the best performance of each student in Tripos examinations taken over three years.

Oxford came second with 13.65 per cent of students getting first-class honours degrees, and Bath held on to third place.

Reading University enjoyed the most spectacular increase in its academic fortunes between 1987 and 1988 climbing from 38th to 16th place. Loughborough also performed well and broke its way into the top 10 climbing from 15th to sixth. London and the UMIST were also in the top 10.

Across the board 7.82 students in every 100 were

awarded first-class degrees in Britain in 1988, an increase of 0.42 per cent on the previous year. Ulster and Queen's University, Belfast, brought up the rear along with East Anglia, which slumped from 32nd to 43rd place, and Keele, which fell dramatically by 20 places to 41st.

Figures published yesterday show that there is a persistent bias in the choice of subjects studied by men and women. Seventy-five per cent of engineering and technology students are men while 69 per cent of mathematics students, and 61 per cent of architects are from that sex. Women dominate the study of languages (66 per cent) and education (68 per cent).

The number of undergraduate women in higher education increased from 37 to 43 per cent in 1987-1988 but the numbers of senior academics are still low; only 3 per cent of professors are women.

There has been a leap of nearly a third (27.2 per cent) in the numbers of students taking creative arts courses. Mathematics, up 11 per cent, and the social sciences, up 7.9 per cent, also showed a rise.

Despite government efforts to boost the numbers of undergraduates opting for science and engineering-based courses they suffered the most severe drop in popularity in 1988-89. Civil engineering fell by 4.5 per cent, geology by 6.3 per cent, minerals technology by 11.3 per cent, and botany by 11.5 per cent.

University Statistics: Students and Staff (USR, PO Box 130, Cheltenham, Glos, GL50 3SE; price £11.50)

First-class honours awards by university 1987 and 1988

Institution	1988 %	1987 %	Institution	1988 %	1987 %
1 Cambridge (1*)	20.58	19.4	23 Heriot-Watt (14)	6.93	8.2
2 Oxford (2)	13.65	13.8	24 Kent (37)	6.8	4.8
3 Bath (3)	12.65	11.7	25 Stirling (24)	6.61	6.2
4 Salford (4)	10.89	8.6	26 Birmingham (37)	6.56	4.9
5 Aston (4)	10.14	10.0	27 Brunel (16)	6.54	7.5
6 Loughborough (15)	9.90	7.9	28 Manchester (25)	6.51	6.1
7 London Univ (11)	8.97	8.5	29 Leeds (23)	6.38	6.2
8 UMIST (10)	8.88	8.6	31 Essex (48)	6.26	3.8
9 Strathclyde (5-)	8.46	9.5	32 Aberdeen (39)	6.08	4.7
10 St Andrews (13)	8.42	8.3	33 Liverpool (30)	5.88	5.7
11 Bristol (7)	8.28	9.4	34 Exeter (35-)	5.80	5.0
12 City (9)	8.19	9.2	35 Lancaster (31)	5.59	5.7
13 Surrey (5-)	8.17	9.5	36 Bradford (35-)	5.54	5.0
14 Nottingham (12)	7.82	8.4	37 Glasgow (27)	5.50	5.0
15 Durham (20)	7.75	7.0	38 Leicester (42)	5.34	3.9
16 Reading (22)	7.47	4.8	39 Wales (40)	4.70	4.7
17 Sheffield (28)	7.28	5.8	40 Dundee (33)	4.67	5.5
18 York (17)	7.25	7.4	41 Keele (21)	4.64	5.3
19 Newcastle (18)	7.24	7.3	42 Hull (40)	4.57	4.2
20 Warwick (25)	7.22	5.7	43 East Anglia (22)	4.54	5.6
21 Sussex (19)	7.16	7.2	44 Ulster (45)	3.90	3.4
22 Southampton (26)	7.00	6.1	45 Queen's, Brist (44)	3.50	5.5
23 Edinburgh (22)	6.90	6.7	UK	7.82	7.4

1987 results shown in brackets. * Cambridge does not classify degrees, results from individual best performance in Tripos exams.

English grandmaster scores Dutch triumph

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

Dr John Nunn, the chess grandmaster from Roehampton, London, scored the greatest triumph of his chess career by winning the powerful international tournament in the Dutch town of Wijk aan Zee.

Dr Nunn, for many years a prominent member of the English silver medal-winning Olympic chess team, won against a host of powerful grandmasters from around the world. He finished well ahead of Nigel Short, Britain's top ranking grandmaster. Dr

Nunn, who has acted as Short's assistant in important matches, defeated him in their individual encounter.

Full scores of the tournament (out of possible 13 points) were: Nunn (England) 8; Portisch (Hungary) and Andersson (Sweden) 7.5; Dlugy (USA), Gurevich (USSR), Petruson (Iceland) 7; Anand (India), Korchnoi (Switzerland), Short (England), Dokhoin (USSR) 6.5. The Dutch contingent bought up the rear of the tournament: Van Der Wiel and Piket 6, Kuij 5, and Nijboer 4.

Whenever you travel on business it's the same old story.

Once upon a time a young and thrusting executive and his colleague were asked to visit a most demanding client.

"Book the plane Janice," Clive said just loud enough for the whole department to hear.

David suggested the train, as the client's offices were in the city centre.

"Trains," intoned Clive into David's shell-like, "are for slow coaches."

So as an experiment they decided to go their separate ways. (That, and the fact that they couldn't stand each other.)

The next morning Clive set off at a lick for the airport and David drove to the station.

While Clive was looking for the check-in desk, David scanned the menu.

Bacon, egg and mushrooms whetted his appetite. Clive mopped his brow as he made a frantic dash for the gate.

When Clive had finally sat down, the rigmarole of the safety demonstrations and the doling out of the food trays ate into his time.

In the quiet of the carriage David spread out his papers and re-arranged the points of his speech.

Later he went for a stroll along the carriage, just as Clive was bounding down the plane steps two at a time. "I must get a taxi, I must get a taxi," he muttered to himself as he checked his watch.

The colleagues arrived at Harold E. Cunningham's offices within seconds of each other.

"Good journey?" asked David cheerfully.

But the wan smile on Clive's lips (and the uncontrollable twitching of his nose) showed only too well that what Clive imagined would be a short hop had been a long haul.

So it's still the same old ending too.

Slow (125 mph) but steady wins the race.

INTERCITY

HILLSBOROUGH DISASTER REPORT

Sombre lessons soccer failed to learn

Lord Justice Taylor yesterday delivered a swinging criticism of the state of modern football in his final and comprehensive report into safety at sports grounds in the wake of the Hillsborough disaster.

Few involved with the national sport escape unscathed from what the judge says is a malaise or blight overshadowing the game.

Although his interim report on the tragedy, which claimed the lives of 95 Liverpool supporters, concentrated on overcrowding, he says the deeper inquiry shows it to be one of a number of factors causing danger and marred football as a spectator sport.

He paints a disturbing picture of old and outdated grounds, poor facilities, hooliganism, excessive drinking, poor leadership by those involved in the game, of complacency — even in the aftermath of the worst sporting disaster this country has known — and, perhaps worst of all, of previous reports on crowd control going unheeded.

In the initial chapter of his 109-page report, headed "Three sombre lessons after Hillsborough", Lord Justice Taylor says: "It is a depressing and chastening fact that mine is the ninth official report covering crowd safety and

control at football grounds. After eight previous reports and three editions of the Green Guide, it seems astounding that 95 people could die from overcrowding before the very eyes of those controlling the event."

The lessons of past disasters and the recommendations following them have not been taken sufficiently to heart, seemingly for two main reasons. Firstly, because of insufficient concern and vigilance for the safety and well-being of spectators, compounded by a preoccupation with anti-hooligan measures and, secondly, because of complacency which led all parties to think that because a disaster had not occurred on previous occasions it would not happen this time.

Lord Justice Taylor said that, even after Hillsborough, it was "chilling" to hear the same refrain from directors at several clubs he had visited: that "Hillsborough was horrible, but of course it couldn't happen here".

As part of his inquiry the judge visited modern stadiums in Scotland, Holland, France and Italy as well as grounds in England and Wales. He says that where improvements have been made to

many of our grounds they have often been piecemeal and patchy, an approach which, in itself, is a threat to safety.

He says: "I hope I have made it clear that the years of patching up grounds, of having periodic disasters and narrowly avoiding many others by muddling through on a wing and a prayer must be over. A totally new approach across the whole field of football requires higher standards both in bricks and mortar and in human relationships."

He reserves withering criticism for the way clubs have treated paying customers; facilities have often been "lamentable" and "squalid" with the whole "inhospitable scene" tending to breed bad manners and poor behaviour.

The report traces the familiar ills of football — increasing hooliganism during the 1970s, violence, chanting of racist and abusive taunts, and measures taken by police and clubs to try and cope.

Segregation of grounds to keep rival supporters apart and large-scale police operations to ensure peace around the venues have been costly both in terms of manpower and disruption. Last year the cost of policing football in



Lord Justice Taylor: "Football requires higher standards."

London alone was some £10 million, of which only £1 million could be recovered from clubs.

"I know of no other sport or entertainment in a civilized country in which it is necessary to keep those attending from attacking each other." Segregation has not solved the problem and may have intensified it.

Lord Justice Taylor says he agrees with the analysis of the

hooligan problem presented by Mr Justice Popplewell in his report into the Bradford fire and that there is no simple explanation for the misbehaviour attached to football, nor a single remedy.

Alcohol remains a main factor in hooliganism in spite of legislation banning sales or possession inside grounds and the carrying of alcohol on public services and hired vehicles taking people to matches. The judge criticizes the hierarchy inside football for failing to enforce good behaviour and ensure safety and comfort of spectators.

"One would have hoped that the upper echelons in this hierarchy would have taken a lead in securing reasonable safety and comfort for the spectators and in enforcing good behaviour by precept and example. Unfortunately, these hopes have not generally been realized and indeed at times poor examples have been set."

The judge also takes issue with some club directors, suggesting they are more interested in personal financial benefits or social status rather than directing the club in the interests of supporters.

He also criticizes the activities on the pitch of players who "hype"

supporters into hysteria and who are violent towards opponents. There is no reason, he says, why violence on the pitch should have immunity from the law.

The media does not escape its responsibility in reporting trouble, sometimes creating a violent reputation for supporters which provokes further trouble and continues the depressing syndrome.

After dissecting the ills of the game, Lord Justice Taylor turns to measures that can create a better future for football. What is required, he says, is a vision and imagination to achieve a new ethos for football, with upgraded grounds, welcoming attitudes, modern accommodation, better facilities, more consultation with supporters and positive leadership.

Such a policy would not only improve safety, it would lead to an improvement in behaviour, making crowd control easier.

The judge says: "There is no panacea which will achieve total safety and cure all problems of behaviour and crowd control. But I am satisfied that seating does more to achieve those objectives than any other single measure."

One of his key recommendations is for the graded phasing out

of terracing with the aim that all English first and second division clubs and those in the Scottish premier division, as well as national stadiums, should be all-seating by 1994. The grounds of clubs in the lower divisions should follow suit by August 1995.

Such upgrading will, says, require heavy expenditure, the details of which is for football management to work out. However he points out methods of finance which should make the improvements practicable.

Football authorities presented three ways of raising funds: abolishing VAT on Spot-the-Ball competitions would release £5 million to £6 million, a reduction in pool betting tax from 42.5 per cent to 40 per cent would yield £16 million, and by permitting capital allowances to be claimed against tax in respect of ground improvements.

Lord Justice Taylor says consideration should be given to a levy on transfer fees which should be used by the Football Grounds Improvements Trust to fund further improvements.

Reports by Peter Davenport

'Grave doubts' on likely impact

The national membership and identity card scheme favoured by the Prime Minister as a way of tackling the scourge of hooliganism and violence failed to earn the support of Lord Justice Taylor.

He says he has "grave doubts" about its feasibility and "serious misgivings" of its likely impact on safety. He was also "very anxious" about its potential impact on police commitments and control of spectators.

The judge outlines the case against the scheme which led him to decide that he cannot support its introduction. During the 20 minutes before kick-off there is a build-up of supporters waiting to gain access; if the turnstile operation slows the crowd can become restive, fearing they will not get in on time, with the danger of the growing pressure causing injuries and panic.

Since the scheme required that all supporters passing through the turnstiles must produce membership cards for checking, it was "inevitable" that additional time would be required for each fan. The proposed system required a series of six checks, any occasion which required action to be taken — such as the identification of a stolen card — could lead to delays and crowd pressure developing.

It still had to be shown that a computerized system could be produced that was capable, even in favourable conditions, of achieving the desired results.

Lord Justice Taylor quotes evidence submitted by the Association of Chief Police Officers showing their concern at the prospect of such a system failing: "The con-

IDENTITY CARDS

sequences of repeated failure, hostile queues, interminable delays and the rest, are unthinkable," they said.

The judge says: "The whole *raison d'être* of the scheme is the perceived need to eliminate from football a hooligan element so substantial, and so determined to make trouble, as to justify this enormous undertaking. Since the scheme seeks to defeat such determined hooligans, it must be assumed that the hooligans will seek to defeat the scheme."

"They will see it as a challenge. Wrecking or circumventing it will add a ndw piquancy to the perverse pleasure they derive from their activities."

He had the "grave doubts" about whether the technology could perform correctly all the time and that, if it could not, the safety implications would be serious.

Such a scheme would not achieve its objective of eliminating hooligans from inside football grounds; indeed, says the judge, in the short term at least, it may actually increase trouble outside.

Rather than support the introduction of such a scheme, Lord Justice Taylor proposes a package of measures aimed at defeating the hooligan element, including developments in close-circuit television systems and the National Football Intelligence Unit, the creation of specific new offences inside grounds, the use of electronic tagging and extension of the attendance centre order scheme aimed at keeping convicted hooligans away from matches.

Among the changes proposed, the judge wants the introduction of all-seater stadiums and, until then, limits on the numbers allowed into terrace pens and the removal of spikes from perimeter and radial fences.

He favours the removal of fences; that would "signal the advent of a new future for football and especially a new attitude from the authorities to the spectators". Where they are used there should be a prescribed maximum height of 2.2m; gates giving access to the pitch should be left open or unlocked.

There should be clearer information on tickets, improved briefing and training of police and stewards, and better emergency facilities.



After the tragedy: Lord Justice Taylor's report attacks soccer's complacency and aims to ensure the disaster is not repeated.

Undercurrent of hooliganism

After the depressing scenes of violence by supporters inside football stadiums which have so marred the game, Lord Justice Taylor says there are now grounds for "cautious optimism" that times may be improving.

However the same cannot be said of behaviour outside the grounds and by supporters on their way to matches. Even inside it was a case of disorder being controlled not eliminated, he said.

Although incidents of violence were now much fewer, there remains an "undercurrent of unruly behaviour" which can result in disorder and which centres around three activities — the hurling of missiles on to the pitch, the chanting of abusive and racist slogans and supporters running on to the playing area.

In his recommendations the judge says each of those activities should be made a specific offence.

CROWD CONTROL

He also outlines the problems caused by supporters arriving at grounds without tickets for an all-ticket match and of the further difficulties created by the activities of touts, a breed he found to be almost universally detested by all those involved with the game.

At some grounds police have allowed ticketless supporters into the match in the belief it was better to have potential troublemakers inside rather than roaming at will around the town.

It was a policy, the judge says, that must not be allowed to continue otherwise it was allowing the mob to rule.

Lord Justice Taylor recommends that all-ticket matches should be confined to those at which a capacity crowd is expected, and that it should be an offence

to sell tickets on the day of a match without authority from the home club.

He makes it clear the role of the police will remain crucial to future crowd control, even though he severely criticized South Yorkshire police for their role on the day of the Hillsborough disaster.

Lord Justice Taylor acknowledges the role that excessive abuse of alcohol can have on the behaviour of crowds and says present restrictions on the sale of drink inside ground and on transport to matches must be maintained.

There was much to be said for early kick-offs in high-risk matches to further limit the opportunity for prolonged drinking sessions. The idea of allowing only away supporters — who had tickets and were members of their team's travel club — into a match had some merit.

Proposals for a safer game

Lord Justice Taylor makes 76 recommendations to improve safety at sports grounds, 43 were included in his interim report published last August and 33 are new. The key recommendations are:

All-seat accommodation: From the 1993/4 season for high-risk matches and the following season for all matches at grounds in the first and second division, the Premier Division (Scotland) and at national stadiums. Standing accommodation should be reduced annually by 20 per cent effective from August 1990, to eliminate standing by August 1994.

The recommendation should apply from the 1999/2000 season, to all matches at all other grounds. Standing at these grounds to be reduced annually by 10 per cent from August 1990.

Advisory Design Council: to conduct and marshal research into the improvement and design of football stadiums.

Maximum capacities for terraces: a Safety Certificate should specify the maximum number of spectators to be admitted to each area.

The maximum notional rate at which spectators can pass through a turnstile should be 660 an hour, not 750 as currently allowed.

Filling and monitoring terraces: For each self-contained standing area there should be a steward or policeman whose sole duty is to check for possible overcrowding or distress. Spikes on perimeter or radial fences should be removed and perimeter fencing should be no higher than 2.2 metres.

All police officers and stewards should be fully briefed and trained.

There must be sufficient gates 1.1m wide to enable each pen to be evacuated onto the pitch in an emergency.

Where there is a perimeter fence all gates to the pitch should be kept open and manned. Cutting equipment should be provided.

Crash barriers: All crash barriers should be inspected each year for corrosion.

Safety Certificates: There should be an immediate review of each Safety Certificate by local authorities. Every certificate should be reviewed at least annually.

Duties of each football club: Each turnstile should be inspected and its potential rate of flow measured.

Spectators for each viewing area should be able to pass through them within one hour. Turnstiles should be closed when capacity of the area is about to be reached.

Closed circuit television should be installed to monitor crowd densities inside and outside the ground.

Signposting for spectators should be comprehensively reviewed. Information on tickets should be simple and clear.

Clubs should consider maintaining a computer

record of ticket sales before the match, containing names and addresses of fans.

When a match has been designated all-ticket, clubs should not sell tickets at the match.

Each club should consult with a recognised supporters' club about pre-match entertainment to attract spectators in good time.

Clubs should recruit sufficient fit and robust stewards between the ages of 18 and 55.

Clubs should provide a police control room large enough for the commander, his deputy and enough officers to operate the radios, telephones and Closed Circuit TV screens, sound-proofed against excessive noise.

Police Planning: The Chief Constable of each force should nominate a chief officer to liaise with the management of each football club and local authority.

The Operational Order for each match and pre-match briefing should alert officers to the importance of preventing overcrowding.

Planning should provide that ticketless fans are not allowed to enter a ground except in an emergency.

Arrest procedures should be reviewed so that an arresting officer is away from his post for as short a time possible.

The option to postpone kick-off should be at the discretion of the officer in command. Consideration should be given, especially for high-risk matches, the possibility of an early kick-off or Sunday fixture.

Communications: There should be sufficient operators in the control room to enable all radio transmissions to be received, evaluated and answered.

There should be a separate system of land lines with telephone links between the control room and key points to the ground.

Co-ordination of emergency services: The police, fire and ambulance services should liaise regularly on crowd safety at each ground. Lines of communication to the local headquarters of all emergency services should be maintained at all times.

First aid, medical facilities and ambulances: There should be at least one trained first aider per 1,000 spectators at each match. The club should have the responsibility for securing such assistance.

At every match where more than 2,000 spectators are expected, the club should employ a medical practitioner to be present.

At least one fully equipped ambulance should be at matches where 5,000 or more are expected.

A "major incident equipment vehicle" should be deployed in addition to other ambulances at matches where over 25,000 are expected.

The removal of perimeter fences was heavily criticized by the group representing the bereaved families.

Mr Barry Devens, spokesman for the Hillsborough Family Support Group, said: "The authorities within football have forced clubs to put up perimeter fences — but they did not do it with safety in mind. Those 95 people died because they did not have freedom of access to the pitch."

The group supported many of the other recommendations and the report's condemnation of identity cards.

Mr Devens added: "I have no doubt that many football clubs will scream in protest — but they have a duty to protect the paying public that go to their grounds."

Football's £50m bludge, page 46.

Minimum requirements that 'must be fulfilled'

The safety of football spectators cannot be left to depend on the affluence of the club whose ground they choose to visit, although the cost of safety measures and improvements can more easily be met by successful teams than those struggling to keep going, Lord Justice Taylor says.

Outlining his prescription for a wide range of safety improvements, he says: "There must be prescribed minimum requirements which have to be fulfilled at any ground if spectators are to be admitted there. The evidence of practice pre-Hillsborough, and indeed post-Hillsborough, right up to December 1989, convinces me that the provisions presently in place, statutory or otherwise, have not been strong enough to enforce that basic level of safety."

Some requirements are of such crucial importance to safety that they should be mandatory for Safety Certificates to specify them.

To ensure a uniform approach by local authorities, the judge says there should be

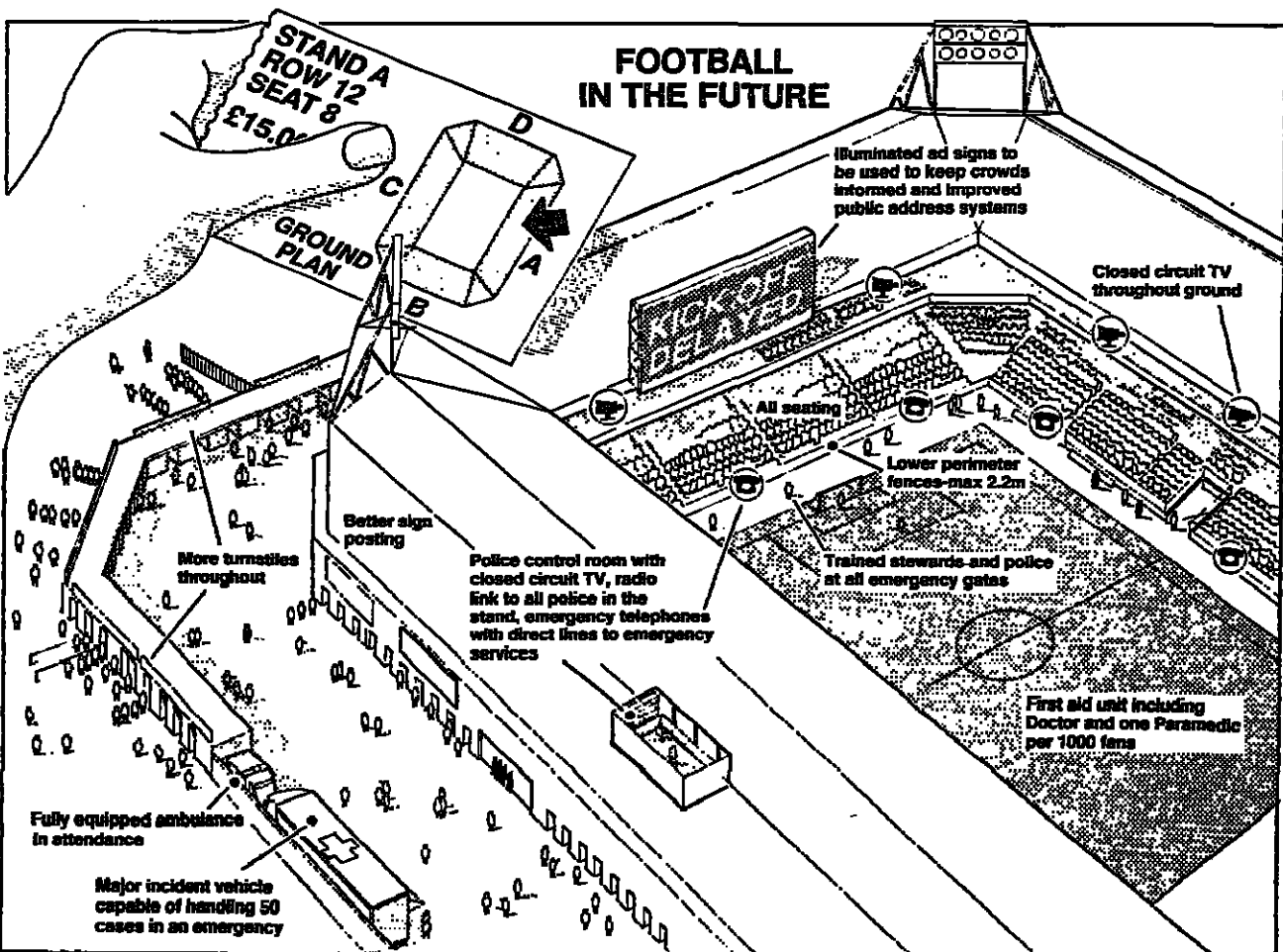
SAFETY

a National Inspectorate and Review Body, as provided under the Football Spectators Act 1989. The scheme should cover all grounds requiring safety certificates or licences.

Among the changes proposed, the judge wants the introduction of all-seater stadiums and, until then, limits on the numbers allowed into terrace pens and the removal of spikes from perimeter and radial fences.

He favours the removal of fences; that would "signal the advent of a new future for football and especially a new attitude from the authorities to the spectators". Where they are used there should be a prescribed maximum height of 2.2m; gates giving access to the pitch should be left open or unlocked.

There should be clearer information on tickets, improved briefing and training of police and stewards, and better emergency facilities.



THE PRICE OF RESTORING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

the local council. Seat prices will be a problem.

"If we are all sent the minimum we could charge would be £8.50, and families just cannot afford to spend that sort of money on football."

Mr Jim Thompson, chairman of fourth division Maidstone United, which currently shares Dartford's Watling Street Ground in Kent, added to the criticism. He said: "I am totally opposed to the concept of all-seater stadiums. I believe this is an interference with personal liberties. I do not see that standing in properly stewarded areas is unsafe."

Mr Tom Pendry, chairman of the All-Party Parliamentary Football Committee, warned that the requirement of all-seater stadiums was "too heavy a burden for clubs to bear in the timescale without adequate government funding."

However the Football Trust, which was set up by the pools companies to help clubs, yesterday pledged money for improvements to stadiums. Mr Richard Faulkner, the deputy chairman, said: "We would hope to make at least £50 million available over the next 10 years to help clubs install seats and covering over terraces."

Police reaction was that the

report contained a great deal of good sense, although there was some disappointment over identity cards. Mr Peter Wall, assistant secretary of the Superintendents' Association, said: "It does appear to address the main areas. We are optimistic that Lord Justice Taylor has set a blueprint that will improve the environment and entertainment for the spectator."

The idea of early or Sunday kick-offs for potentially troublesome games would be welcomed by the association, which would also support making the clubs contribute more to the cost of safety and improvements.

Concern about the heavy cost implications of all-seater stadiums and the bankruptcy of some clubs was voiced by Mr John Williams, co-director of Leicester University's football research centre.

"With the Government having ruled out the possibility of providing funds, clubs are going to be faced with some stark choices and some, undoubtedly, will go out of business," he said.

A recent nationwide survey of fans conducted by the centre found that only one-in-ten supported the all-seater move.

However, researchers found spectators became more favourable when assured that stadiums would be covered and seat prices would be "reasonable".

The report's failure to demand

Lord Justice Taylor's 109-page report on the Hillsborough disaster was greeted with cautious optimism by police and criminologists yesterday but it immediately set off alarm bells at many clubs over the estimated £130 million cost of his recommendations.

Club officials warned that ticket prices could soar to meet the new safety measures.

Mr Graham Kelly, chief executive of the Football Association, welcomed the report unservedly. "It's excellent," he said. "It addresses the major issues affecting the foreseeable future admirably."

Last night many clubs, particularly the smaller ones, expressed fears about meeting the expense of installing all-seater stadiums. Mr

Jon Pollard, secretary of the division four club Aldershot, said: "I wish last week's storms had done us a favour and blown our stands away."

Mr Bill Tomlins, secretary of first division Luton, said: "Going all seater would reduce our capacity from over 13,000 to 9,000, which is not really viable. It would cost as around £100,000. Then there is the question of how do you price the seating?"

"To cover ourselves we would need to charge £18 a seat."

Mr Mick Brown, secretary of division two Oxford United, said: "Our capacity would be cut from more than 11,000 to 6,000. We would really like to move from the Manor Ground, but every attempted move has been blocked by

Mandela's path to freedom blocked by call to end ban

From Gavin Bell, Johannesburg

Nelson Mandela, the veteran African National Congress (ANC) leader, has implicitly threatened to resume the "armed struggle" against the South African Government upon his release, unless banning orders on his organization are withdrawn.

Mandela's unequivocal stand has been prompted by the apparent reluctance of the Government to accord political freedom to his ANC colleagues in exile and others operating under severe restrictions in South Africa.

A few weeks ago President de Klerk was understood to be considering a phased lifting of the bans. However, official sources have since expressed disappointment at statements by ANC leaders in Lusaka which fell short of the commitment to peaceful solutions which the Government has been seeking.

As a result, they said there was hesitancy about legalizing the ANC if it continued to espouse guerrilla warfare as an optional strategy.

This has dimmed prospects of rapid progress towards negotiations between the Government and the ANC following Mandela's release. Mr Dullah Omar, a prominent lawyer and friend of the Mandela family, indicated yesterday that Mandela was growing impatient with the Government.

"His general attitude has always been that it would be untenable for him to be in a situation where he could not pursue the work of the ANC, which means the ANC must be legalized, otherwise he would be breaking the law every hour of the day. He indicated to me that if the organization was not unbanned, he would have no

alternative but to continue the struggle where he left off."

At the time of his arrest in 1962, Mandela was commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the armed wing of the ANC, and Mr Omar agreed that by implication he was threatening to resume "activities related to the armed struggle".

Mr Omar said: "Mr Mandela remains very much an ANC man, and he accepts the discipline of the organization. He has done so throughout his imprisonment, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt that he's going to do the same when he is released."

However, Mandela, aged 71, is now eager for his freedom after more than a quarter of a century in prison. "He is looking forward to being released, and indicated he does not want a moment's delay. He wishes to be released immediately."

Government sources said yesterday that no decision had been reached on a release date and the Cabinet had agreed to leave the timing to Mr de

Klerk and Mandela. The President, who met Mandela last month, is expected to arrange another meeting soon.

Lifting the banning orders is one of four demands presented by the ANC as preconditions for negotiations. It also wants restrictions on other anti-apartheid organizations removed, all political prisoners released, and troops withdrawn from townships.

Mr de Klerk is expected to address these demands in what is being billed as an important policy speech to the opening of Parliament in Cape Town on Friday.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Constitutional Development, said the Government's only fundamental precondition for negotiations was a clear commitment to peaceful solutions, and it would deal "in a very resolute way" with any violence which threatened the process. "We are not prepared at any stage to allow intimidation or threats to obstruct the way to the goal of a peacefully negotiated settlement."

Marchers gassed: South African police fired tear gas at 500 black transport workers staging an impromptu march through Johannesburg yesterday to celebrate the end of a 12-week national rail strike (Reuters reports).

A dozen riot police, armed with pump-action shotguns and rubber bullet launchers, fired two rounds as the marchers approached the city's railway station.

They also clubbed a number of the marchers.

The workers scattered and later filed into the station in small groups, burning strips of newspaper in front of their faces to counter the effect of the gas.



Mr de Klerk: Hesitant about lifting curbs on the ANC

'Star Wars' moving from drawing board to realms of outer space

STEPHEN MARKESON

Key SDI tests due this year

By Michael Evans
Defence Correspondent

The US "Star Wars" strategic defence research project, boosted by President Bush's request to Congress for another \$900 million (£542 million) next year, is still on course for a "phase one" deployment in the late 1990s, Lieutenant-General George Monahan, director of the programme, said yesterday.

General Monahan said in London that the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) was "even more important" a concept today than it was a few years ago because of the proliferation of ballistic missiles in the hands of Third World countries.

In an interview with *The Times*, he added that the changes in Eastern Europe and the diminishing threat of an East-West conventional war did not alter the fact that the Soviet Union was continuing to modernize its arsenal of strategic missiles.

However, asked if he felt convinced "in his guts" that SDI would be deployed, he replied: "No, I'm not because there are some very important political, economic and strategic issues that have to be considered. But whatever happens, I'm sure that the research will carry on for many more years."

General Monahan said that President Bush had given him new directives to develop certain promising technologies so that he could make a decision on deployment by 1993-94.

As part of that process, the so-called Brilliant Pebbles project — a system of multi-layered miniature interceptors orbiting in space — would move this year into a critical stage.

So far the laboratory work had demonstrated the concept was feasible and much cheaper than the original idea of large space interceptors housed in satellite "garages". Both projects are based on the idea of destroying incoming ballistic missiles merely by hitting them.

This autumn, the first big test of a Brilliant Pebble would be carried out in the atmosphere to see if all the sensor and guidance equipment worked properly, he said. Tests would also be held this year into ground-based interceptor systems, called Hedi, developed to destroy missiles as they enter the atmosphere, and Eris, built for attacking missiles in the mid-course stage of their flight.

"What we're seeing now after five years of investment is a movement away from paper development and analysis and testing of bits in laboratories towards large tests and experiments," he added.

Leading article, page 15



Lieutenant-General George Monahan, director of the SDI programme, speaking in London yesterday. He maintained that 'Star Wars' is a vital concept today because of the proliferation of ballistic missiles in Third World countries.

Threat of vengeance by terror suspect

From Philip Jacobson
Paris

The first trial of alleged ringleaders of a Hezbollah terrorist network behind bombings in Paris almost four years ago opened here yesterday in the heavily guarded Palais de Justice. Within a few minutes, the man accused of masterminding the attacks that left 13 people dead and at least 250 wounded had been expelled from court for threatening the presiding judge with "Islamic vengeance".

Mr Fouad Ali Saleh, who is appearing with nine alleged accomplices, entered the dock and then began his menacing tirade. "My name is Death to the West," he declared, leveling a finger at M Henri Matheron. "You are responsible for the killing of innocent Muslims and this means war."

Although Mr Saleh and his co-accused are not charged with actually planting the bombs, French security sources are adamant that he was a key figure in the Hezbollah cell that began operations in Paris at the end of 1985.

The Tunisian militant, aged 31, who was surrounded in court by a squad of armed policemen, is known to have spent several years in Iran before

arriving in France, allegedly to establish a new terrorist network.

Arrested in March, 1987 in possession of a suitcase full of bomb-making material, Mr Saleh was found to be carrying the telephone number of Hezbollah headquarters in Beirut. While he has steadfastly denied any involvement in the bombings, he proudly proclaims himself a "soldier of Islam" and has previously issued threats against the French authorities.

French security sources claim to have identified virtually all of those directly connected with the manufacturing and placing of the bombs.

Pakistan feels the heat as conflict in Kashmir escalates

From Zahid Hussain, Islamabad

Escalating violence in Indian Kashmir is fuelling fears of a widespread regional conflict, despite Pakistan's claim that it is not involved.

Kashmir is divided into Pakistani and Indian sections by a line of control. Islamabad has been unable to stop the movement of arms and Kashmiris from its sector to the Indian enclave, while many Kashmiri leaders in the Pakistani zone admit to having close links with the militants across the line who are waging a separatist struggle against the Indian Administration.

Mr Amanullah Khan, chairman of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (which was responsible for the kidnapping of the daughter of the Indian Home Affairs Minister, Mufi Sayeed, last

month) claims that the present uprising is the result of well-laid plans and that the militants receive arms and training through his organization based in Pakistan.

However, the Rawalpindi-based front leader denies that the Pakistani Government was involved. Mr Sardar

Abdul Qayum Khan, president of Pakistani Kashmir, sees the uprising in the neighbouring sector as part of Kashmir's struggle for self-determination and claims it would be difficult for the people to remain aloof from it.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars over Kash-

mir during the last 40 years. The Pakistan sector is called Azad (Free) Kashmir.

"Azad Kashmir can get involved in the conflict any time," said President Qayum. "We do not recognize the control line dividing the two parts of the state." He added that the Kashmiri uprising

might even lead to a war between India and Pakistan.

According to President Qayum, hundreds of Indian Kashmiris participated in the Afghan resistance during the 10 years of Soviet occupation and received guerrilla training there.

Hezbollah, an Islamic fundamentalist Afghan Mujahidin group led by Mr Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, was one of the main groups which helped in training the Kashmiri activists. The Afghan Mujahidin are also said to be a source of arms for the Kashmiris.

"The heroic struggle of the Afghan Mujahidin has definitely given an impetus to our freedom struggle," President Qayum said.

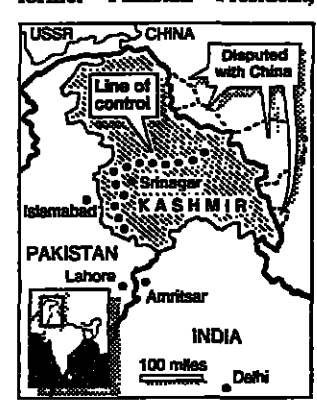
"Thousands of Mujahidin

have offered to fight in Kashmir," President Qayum, a close political associate of the former Pakistan President,

present uprising in Indian Kashmir is essentially indigenous, and say that there is no evidence of people from the other side of Kashmir participating.

Never the less, the conflict has placed the Government of Miss Benazir Bhutto in a tight corner. While Delhi has accused her of helping the uprising, the Pakistan Prime Minister is under mounting pressure from opposition parties and the government of Azad Kashmir to support the Kashmiri rebels. It plans to raise the Kashmir problem at the United Nations.

But Miss Bhutto faces pressure from another source. The Pakistani Army has more than 50,000 serving Kashmiri soldiers and officers. She may be forced to choose sides if the conflict worsens.



Zia ul-Haq, also claims that the latter had played an important role in helping Kashmir separatists. However, observers contend that the

WORLD ROUNDUP

Coup suspect is held in Manila

Manila — A man alleged to have been a leader of the December coup attempt here was captured in a suburban house early yesterday (Vyvyan Tenorio writes). A reward of \$13,500 had been offered for the capture of Brigadier-General Edgardo Abenina, of the Philippine Constabulary, who was wanted for his role in the siege of the Mactan air base in Cebu.

General Abenina claimed in interviews with local newspapers that he brought together the forces of Mr Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, the cashiered officer, and the groups led by Brigadier-General Jose Ma Zúñiga, who remained loyal to former President Marcos.

Italian media protest

Rome — The takeover of Mondadori, Italy's largest publishing group, by Signor Silvio Berlusconi, the media magnate, has sparked a wave of protest against what is seen as a serious threat to freedom of information in Italy (Paul Bonard writes). Yesterday, Italy's 11,200 journalists went on strike demanding laws on monopolies.

On Sunday, Cardinal Ugo Poletti described the present Italian media situation as "mortifying". The prime target of these attacks is Signor Berlusconi, who, with a virtual monopoly of Italian commercial television, numerous publishing interests and the recent takeover of Mondadori, now controls at least 50 per cent of all advertising in television and the press.

Unita plea to Lisbon

Lisbon — Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the rebel Unita movement in Angola, said here yesterday that Portugal should act as a go-between for Unita and the Angolan Government to bring about a ceasefire (Martha de la Cal writes). However, Dr Savimbi emphasized that Portugal should not supersede the role of President Mobutu of Zaire, who has been acting as a mediator to try to end the civil war which has devastated Angola. The rebel leader said that "the solution must be an African one", adding that he believed the fighting would stop in 1990 because of "pressures from all sides, including the Pope".

Polls boost for Kaifu

Tokyo — The re-election prospects in Japan for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Mr Toshiki Kaifu improved yesterday after polls in two national newspapers suggested that 37 per cent of the electorate would back the Government in a general election on February 18 (Joe Joseph writes). Political pundits have been expecting a close vote. The polls are above the sagging support rate for the Socialists, the main opposition party, and the Government's dismal popularity ratings in polls taken last summer.

Thwarted Du Pont heir fights ruling of insanity

From James Bone, New York

The scion of one of America's wealthiest families, declared legally insane after his parents feared he would squander his inheritance on the maverick right-wing politician Mr Lyndon LaRouche, is suing to get back his sanity and his money.

Mr Lewis du Pont Smith, who inherited about \$10 million (£6 million) of the Du Pont family fortune, has filed suit in Philadelphia against his parents, Mr E. Newbold Smith, a securities analyst, and Mrs Margaret du Pont Smith. They first went to court after their son contributed \$212,000 to Mr LaRouche's political party, a cult-like organization which follows a blend of conspiracy theories and right-wing social policies.

Mr LaRouche, who runs for president at every opportunity, is serving a 15-year jail term for fraud and tax evasion. At the time, Mr Newbold Smith described the case

against his son as "not Smith vs Smith, but Smith vs LaRouche". A judge of the Orphans' Division of the Court of Common Pleas in Pennsylvania ruled in 1986 that Mr du Pont Smith was mentally ill and ordered him placed under the control of a financial guardian.

He receives \$15,000 a month, but needs approval for larger expenses, like the \$31,000 Cartier diamond wedding ring he bought his wife.

Mr du Pont Smith appealed unsuccessfully against the ruling all the way up to the Supreme Court. He continued to work for the LaRouche organization, running on the party ticket for a congressional seat in New Hampshire in 1988. His platform, calling for universal testing for Aids and the colonization of the Moon and Mars, proved unpopular with the voters.

Mr du Pont Smith, aged 33,

complains that his legal incompetence has created a plethora of problems. He was unable to vote when he lived in Virginia, and needed the court to validate his marriage. He says he lost \$3.3 million in the 1987 stock market crash because the court would not allow him to restructure his portfolio.

Mrs Andrea Diano-Smith, aged 25, his wife, says she will not have children until he is declared sane in case they are taken away from her. Mr du Pont Smith is asking the judge who presided over the original hearing to reverse his decision on the grounds that his interpretation of mental illness was too broad.

He has taken his case to the press, telling one journalist who visited his house while he was cooking: "Anyone who can cook *gnocchi alla Gorgonzola* cannot be incompetent."

Mexico woos foreign funds

By Michael Knipe, Diplomatic Correspondent

President Salinas of Mexico urged Mrs Thatcher yesterday not to allow developments in Eastern Europe to be translated into indifference towards Latin America in general and Mexico in particular.

He delivered a similar message over lunch at the Bank of England and at a meeting at the House of Lords, and was expected to underline his points later over dinner at Downing Street.

The President is on an European tour aimed at bolstering economic confidence in Mexico which on Sunday is due to

sign a debt-rescheduling agreement with its creditor bankers that will reduce annual interest payments on \$96 billion (£61.5 billion) foreign debt — the world's second largest — from \$9 billion to \$7 billion.

The rescheduling was made possible by a series of economic reforms, including privatization of state firms, liberalizing trade, and reducing inflation from 159 per cent in 1987 to 20 per cent last year. These reforms prompted Mr Barber Conable, the President of the World Bank, to say last week that Mexico's

achievement could serve as an example for other Latin American countries.

Human rights activists have marked Señor Salinas' visit by expressing concern over physical attacks on dissidents and the stifling of opposition views since his election.

Selling Mexico to foreign investors has taken on a new urgency for Señor Salinas because of the opening up of East European economies and the possibility that European integration in 1992 could exclude Mexico from new trade opportunities.

Letter from Panama City

GIs' uphill battle to bring Panamanian law to order

How do you turn a combat-trained thug into a friendly neighbourhood constable? Up in the manicured grounds of Quarry Heights, headquarters of the US command in Panama, they admit their task is not easy as they go about trying to convert veterans of General Manuel Noriega's private army into civilian policemen.

If Colonel Carl Stone, chief of the Civil Military Task Force, has his way, the 1,000 officers of Panama's new Public Force, mostly drawn from the old Defence Forces (PDF), will be walking the beat, chatting with citizens and organizing US-style "Neighbourhood Watches" to guard the community.

"We know there is a political problem, but civilians must understand that if there are abuses, there is someone they can notify," says Colonel Stone, who was sent in after the December 20 invasion with his big team of experts to help rebuild everything from the sewerage system to the law courts of Panama.

This week, 21 local policemen from all over the US are beginning a stint in the police stations of Panama City. "We have to start at a very simple level," says a manager from the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in Washington. "We have to teach them how to hold a baton, for example, without looking threatening."

Down in the teeming old centre of Panama City, there is little optimism that the old dogs of the feared PDF, a force that effectively ran the country for nearly two decades, are going to learn new civilian tricks at the hands of the Americans. "These men had a free hand, the law didn't matter. They will just wait till the gringos go and they will back to their old ways," said a shopkeeper in Chorrillo, the district most devastated by the US invasion. The PDF headquarters, General Noriega's lair in the heart of Chorrillo, has been reduced to a few feet of outer wall and a tangle of beams.

Shopkeepers struggling to reopen after the most frenzied bout of looting anywhere in Latin America for years are living in fear of heavily armed robbers still at large. The campaign to buy back the thousands of AK47 rifles held by the infamous Dignity Battalions has yielded little, although one enterprising group turned in an armoured personnel carrier and received \$3,000 (£1,800). For the time being, the streets are being thinly patrolled by American soldiers, still stirred in jungle gear.

One of the more curious sights is the vision

of heavily armed, camouflaged GIs in a queue for hamburgers at the local McDonald's.

The strong pro-Washington mood in Panama is causing misgivings among US diplomats and members of the American-installed Government, fearful that the euphoria could swing back to resentment, the other side of the country's long history under US rule.

Senior Louis Martinez, the spokesman for President Endara of Panama, admitted that there was "a very strong desire not only in the Government but among Panamanians generally to keep the troops here much longer than the US wants." On his weekend visit, Vice-President Dan Quayle found a country that held exceedingly high expectations of US largesse, extending well beyond the \$1 billion (£600 million) in credits and relief money which President Bush has proposed but which Congress is very unlikely to deliver in full.

Vice-President Quayle said US troops would be cut to their usual level in Panama of 12,000 "within weeks" but President Endara reminded him publicly that his own police were still unable to cope alone.

To the amazement of most other Latin American countries, some 92 per cent of Panamanians welcomed their "liberation", according to a poll last week.

The gratitude to the Americans is visible everywhere in Panama. Cars are sporting bumper stickers proclaiming: "Gracias Estados Unidos" and "Operation Just Cause". T-shirts are selling fast in the boutiques. But cars with the bumper stickers also have the nationalist "2000 — Total Sovereignty" slogan on their number plates, a reference to the final handover date for control of the Canal.

There are already signs that the honeymoon ardour may be cooling. Businessmen, for example, are blaming the Americans for failing to prevent continued robberies.

There is also growing resentment among property owners, whose insurance claims have been refused by American-owned companies.

In the big financial community that has helped fuel the prosperity of Panama, they are alarmed at reports that the US Administration will demand modification of the country's traditional bank secrecy, a feature that transformed the city into an international money-laundering centre.

Charles Bremner

Early poll in Berlin 'vital for national salvation'

From Anne McElvoy, East Berlin

Herr Hans Modrow, the East German Prime Minister, yesterday defended in the Volkskammer (Parliament) his decision to call forward the country's first free elections, saying that the measure was "a matter of national salvation".

After seven hours of talks with opposition groups on Sunday night the Government agreed to call the elections for March 18 instead of early May.

The two sides agreed that the country could no longer be efficiently governed without a legitimately elected Parliament.

Herr Modrow told Parliament that the country's economic situation was worsening and admitted that the existing coalition was proving too fragile to rule the country.

"The rule of law and order is breaking down," he said. "Existing laws are being ignored by different groups and individuals. We can no longer guarantee the protection of our citizens."

True to the pattern of events in East Germany since October, the decision to bring forward the elections is a sudden development which goes way beyond the formation of an interim coalition of government and opposition — the intended aim of Sunday's talks.

It is also the Government's final admission that it is unable to stabilize the country without an election.

Herr Modrow told the Volkskammer that the population no longer felt represented by the political bodies in the country. "In some places citizens are simply refusing to recognize their representatives at all," he said.

He admitted that his Government's attempts to stop the mass exodus of East Germans to the West had failed. "This is a social as well as an economic tragedy," Herr Modrow said.

The proliferation last week of warning strikes and increasing demands from most of the work force for better pay and conditions has unnerved the Government, which fears that an economic collapse leading to food and fuel shortages would tip the unsettled country into anarchy.

Further exacerbating factors have been the crumbling of the communist party and the revelation of widespread falsification of last year's elections. The Council of

Ministers which Herr Modrow heads, the Parliament and the local authorities do not possess any semblance of legitimacy, with former functionaries admitting that they altered the results of the polls which elected them.

The Prime Minister's speech amounted to 15 minutes of breath-taking and was a clear attempt to convince Parliament and population alike that he had no choice but to call an early election.

But the date is also an advantage to the left and centre-left candidates who are much better organized than their emerging right-wing equivalent.

Sources in the Socialist Unity (communist) Party confirmed yesterday that it is embarking on a course of damage limitation aimed at keeping the right from power in the East.

The ruling Christian Democrats in Bonn said yesterday that they were concerned about the difficulties the early election would cause for the new right-wing parties.

Herr Eduard Lintner, the Christian Democrats spokesman on inner-German affairs, said the East German right was now faced with the "practically insoluble task" of establishing a nationwide political challenge to the left. He accused the Social Democrats, emboldened by their convincing win in the West German Saarland elections, of using their influence at the round table to secure a tactical advantage.

● **BONN:** The Soviet Union is opposed to West Berliners being given the right to elect members direct to the West German Bundestag (Ian Murray writes). A report by the Soviet news agency, Novosti, yesterday said that to give them the franchise in this way would be in contravention of the four-power agreement, which governs the city.

The report says it cannot be achieved without proper discussions. While it accepts that the three Western powers — Britain, the United States and France — could authorize such a vote, "you cannot simply ignore the Soviet position".

Meanwhile, the Western allies are not anxious to become involved in negotiations over the agreement at this stage when there is so much uncertainty over the Germans. Letters, page 15

Sweeping away the debris of a grieving city



With an awesome Soviet military presence still in Baku, street sweepers cleaning up litter after a day of mass mourning for those killed in the Soviet assault.

Popular Fronts try role of peacemaker

From Mary Dejevsky, Moscow

Nationalist Popular Front organizations in the Soviet Union took a significant step towards exercising real power at a federal level yesterday when delegations from the feuding Transcaucasian republics of Azerbaijan and Armenia accepted an invitation to hold peace talks in the Baltic state of Latvia.

But the offer three days ago by the Azerbaijan Popular Front to talk to the Kremlin about the military assault on Baku continued to go unheeded and the conflict between senior Soviet ministers about the purpose of the assault was not resolved.

At a briefing for the press, the Foreign Ministry repeated Mr Eduard Shevardnadze's insistence that Soviet troops had been sent to the Azerbaijan capital only to halt the bloodshed, while the Defence Minister, General Dmitri Yazov, was quoted by *Izvestia* as saying that the situation in the Transcaucasus remained "complicated" with informal groups continuing their resistance.

He denied, however, that troops had been sent to "compel people to work" and, in what could be interpreted as a

softening of his tone, he said that the Army's task was to "confiscate all weapons to prevent further bloodshed".

He had been quoted on Friday as saying that the Soviet military action had been intended to "crush the Azerbaijan Popular Front" which had been about to seize power.

Mr Shevardnadze said categorically that the assault had no political purpose. The Azerbaijan-Armenian talks will start on Thursday under the auspices of the Baltic Council, which comprises leaders of the Popu-

lar Front organizations in the three Baltic states.

A draft agenda includes discussion of the Soviet use of force to crush what Moscow called an attempt by Azerbaijani nationalists to seize power, and the refugee problem.

More than 200,000 refugees are estimated to have fled between the two republics since the inter-ethnic conflict flared up two years ago.

The chairman of the Latvian Popular Front's foreign relations committee, Mr Janis Jurkans, said that the Baltic Council would act as a medi-

ator and that the two Transcaucasian republics would be represented by the chairman of their respective Popular Fronts. Although many Azerbaijani nationalist leaders have either been arrested or gone underground, the chairman is still at liberty.

That such talks involving five separate republics can be organized at all reflects the growing influence of the Popular Front movements across the Soviet Union and their increasing ability to coordinate their activities. This level of organization may well disturb Moscow at a time

when its own inability to prevent a conflict verging on war between Soviet republics has been all too apparent.

Azerbaijan was reported to be quiet yesterday, but an appeal from the military commandant of Baku to people "not to yield to provocations, resolutely repulse all manifestations of nationalism and preclude the circulation of rumours and panic" indicated that tension was still high.

Although public transport and many shops were said to be working again after last week's general strike, calls were heard for the strike to be continued.

In the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, the military authorities in conjunction with Azerbaijani officials were said to have begun a comprehensive check on identity papers with the aim of expelling from the region all those not registered as residents and uncovering illegal weapons.

Although officially the economic situation in the Armenian capital, Yerevan, has started to ease, many trains carrying food and fuel are still held up by an Azerbaijani blockade of the railway. Baltic facts, page 14

Prague's Politburo brushes off past

From Peter Green, Prague

Barely one month after a handed over power to a ragtag coalition of opposition forces, Czechoslovakia's once all-powerful Communist Party is preparing to join the ranks of Europe's "convertible" communists.

After the Italians, the Hungarians and now the Poles, Czechoslovakia's Communists plan to change their party's name and doctrine. They say they will abandon seven decades of adherence to the strict tenets of Marxism-Leninism, and embrace social democracy.

After a meeting last week end of the party's Politburo, renamed last month the executive committee of the Central Committee, Mr Josef Hora, the politburo spokesman, said their main task was to prepare for the parliamentary elections set for early June.

"That means our platform will have to be changed, and its main base will be democratic socialism," he said yesterday. That "corresponds more accurately to the positions of contemporary European left-wing parties". The party name may also change, although he said a new name had not been decided.

"We will stand for pluralism in society and politics and against the monopoly of any one party," Mr Hora said. "We have experienced our time in power. We know where such behaviour leads."

The Communists say they will favour a mixture of private and state-owned enterprise. The party has set up several committees to "re-examine" its past, and assign responsibility for past excesses. Its new leaders have increasingly sought to blame "reactionaries" who wielded power until last November. Already, three more hardline former politburo members — Mr Jan Fojtik, the former chief ideologist, Mr Alois Indra and Mr Josef Kempay — are recommended for expulsion from the party.

● **DARK FOREST:** Members of Czechoslovakia's disbanded secret police are holding informal meetings with "lovers of the old order, what we call 'dark forces'". Mr Richard Sacher, the Interior Minister, said yesterday (Reuters reports).

But he said these meetings did not prove a coup was being planned against the new coalition government. "I am convinced that these forces have no one to rely on."

However, internal troops were being reinforced to strengthen public order in the country.

Bonn left nominates victorious Lafontaine to challenge Kohl

From Ian Murray, Bonn

Herr Oskar Lafontaine has been nominated as the Social Democratic Party's candidate for West German Chancellor.

After leading the party to an outright win in the Saarland state election on Sunday, he was asked yesterday in Bonn by Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, his jubilant party leader, to challenge Herr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, in December's federal elections.

With uncharacteristic modesty, Herr Lafontaine, aged 46, asked for three weeks to think the offer over. He acknowledged that he had been running a "monolithic party machine in the Saarland" but said he needed to think carefully about challenging for the Chancellorship.

His caution stems from the perceived need to eliminate his reputation as an eccentric, radical hothead, which has led commentators to say that he would make an unreliable Chancellor. Although yesterday the party was ecstatic over

his win in Saarland, some senior members think that, while he might be the better candidate, Herr Vogel would make a better national leader.

Nevertheless, the party acclaimed his candidature and Herr Lafontaine was clearly flattered and very tempted to accept.

Toasted with schnapps at the start of the meeting, Herr Lafontaine was also presented with a bunch of 54 red carnations — one for each percentage point the Social Democrats scored in gaining their overall majority in Saarland — the first time this has been achieved there by either party.

When Herr Vogel stepped aside for the more populist and younger man, Herr Lafontaine described the campaign ahead as "an honorable task".

Analysis of the Saarland results shows that he owed his clear-cut victory there — which made his candidature a foregone conclusion — largely

to his declared opposition to letting East German refugees continue flooding into the country at the present rate of nearly 2,000 a day and claiming benefits. Although this stance has been condemned by the coalition Government

Final result in Saarland election (1985 results in brackets)		
	%	%
SPD	54.4	(49.2)
CDU	33.4	(37.3)
DFP	5.6	(10.0)
Reps	3.3	(n/a)
Greens	2.7	(2.5)
Others	0.6	(1.0)

of Herr Kohl, led by his Christian Democratic Union, the Saarland result has shown that the idea is a vote-winner.

As if to prove this, Frau Anke Fuchs, the Social Democrats' party manager, said immediately after the result was known that the whole question of benefits for refugees would be a key general

election issue. The Christian Social Union (CSU) — the sister party of the Christian Democratic Union in Bavaria — announced yesterday that it would take unilateral action on the benefits issue if the federal Government did not act quickly.

The CSU has to defend its overall majority in the state elections in Bavaria in November, where many of the refugees have settled.

A "bitterly disappointed" Herr Kohl said after his party's leadership met to discuss the result that it was a regional triumph for Herr Lafontaine and could not be repeated federally.

Herr Lafontaine will be attacked by Bonn for his plethora of "no" policies. He wants no wage rises so that there will be no unemployment; no growth so that there will be no pollution; no foreign armies on German soil so there will be no danger of war; and no more East German

refugees so that there will be no more shortages of housing or jobs.

Herr Kohl, appearing to treat the election almost as a side-issue, said yesterday that he meant to go on negotiating with Herr Hans Modrow, the transitional East German Prime Minister, meeting him in Davos, Switzerland, at the beginning of next month and in Bonn two weeks later. The Chancellor, welcoming the East German decision to move the date of its elections forward to March 18, said that he was planning to do some campaigning himself there.

Spokesmen for the Social Democrats, the Free Democrats and the Greens also welcomed the new election date.

The CSU, however, saw the decision as a plot by the communists and the Social Democrats in East Germany to perpetuate socialist power. Herr Lafontaine's radical socialist ideas are seen by the CSU as uncomfortably close to those of East Germany's

emerging politicians. A Social Democratic victory in East Germany on March 18 and in West Germany next December could be the basis of a unified Germany on very different lines to those envisaged by Herr Kohl.

Everyone — apart from the West German Social Democrats — has been busily claiming that the Saarland result is not typical of the country as a whole. The refugee question appears to have been a key factor, however. People who as recently as last June voted for the radical right-wing Republicans in the European elections must have switched to the Social Democrats after Herr Lafontaine spoke out against full benefits for the refugees.

The Social Democratic leadership, seeing a steady decline in the Christian Democrats' poll fortunes, believes that the tide has turned against Herr Kohl, despite the popularity of his policies aimed at the reunification of Germany.



Party spirit: Herr Lafontaine being congratulated yesterday by Herr Walter Momper, left, the Mayor of West Berlin.

Poland's new political era

Liberal wins leadership of party committed to democratic reform

From A Correspondent, Warsaw

The left-wing successor of the Polish communist party yesterday elected an energetic liberal, Mr Aleksander Kwasniewski, aged 36, to try to shape a new, more democratic image.

Mr Kwasniewski, the only serious candidate for the new position of chairman of the general council of the Social Democracy of the Polish Republic received 1,049 delegate votes.

Mr Wojciech Garska, the Interior Ministry spokesman, who ran only to offer some "democratic opposition", received 63 votes, and Mr Leszek Jaskiewicz, a leader of another liberal faction in the party — the July 8 Movement — polled 45.

Mr Leszek Miller, a secretary of the old Polish United Workers' Party that was declared dead after its four-decade

monopoly of power was cut short only last June by parliamentary elections which Solidarity won, was elected general secretary in a contest with three other candidates. As general secretary, he will be regarded as second-in-command of the new party structure.

Some 1,500 delegates to the special three-day congress which elected the new leaders earlier committed the new party to the concept of parliamentary democracy and the rule of law.

Mr Kwasniewski said that the new party would guarantee free expression to all its members. They could form factions within it, and levels of the organization would be fairly free to decide their own structure. That alone is a far cry from the traditional top-heavy rule of the old party.

Mr Kwasniewski, a gifted speaker, has the support of both President Jaruzelski,

a former leader of the defunct party, and Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, its last leader, who helped to engineer the swift rise of his protégé through party ranks to show how youth was valued by the party.

One communist official at the congress described Mr Kwasniewski as "the apple in the eye" of President Jaruzelski.

He graduated from the transport department of Gdansk University and immediately began work in the communist student movement, soon becoming editor-in-chief of *Sztandar Młodych*, the communist youth newspaper.

In 1985 he was put in charge of youth affairs and two years later he became chairman of the Polish Olympic Committee.

During the historic round-table talks with Solidarity last year, Mr Kwasniewski handled union problems and proved a skilful negotiator. He became

more widely known to the public partly through a television debate with Mr Adam Michnik, Solidarity's leading theorist and now an MP, in which he handled himself well.

Although he has defended communist ideology in the past, Mr Kwasniewski is a pragmatist. He is one of the most forceful advocates of co-operation with Solidarity. But whether even his fresh, clean-cut image of dynamism and youth can salvage the badly divided party is an open question.

One splinter group, led by Mr Tadeusz Fiszbach, a former party chief in Gdansk, has announced that it is forming its own party, the Social Democrat Union, because of the refusal of the Polish United Workers' Party's successor to break with the past.

Already more than 100 delegates have signed up, including 25 MPs. On the

other hand, the new party still contains many of the hardliners who opposed reforms for so many years.

The party spent most of the weekend debating the wording of its new statutes. Even while making repeated calls for unity the delegates became caught up in such trivial issues as whether to call each other "Comrade", to use the familiar Polish form of address, or to adopt the equivalent of Mr and Mrs.

This is the second communist party in the Eastern bloc to disband. Last October the Hungarian communist party turned itself into a Socialist Party. In Czechoslovakia, the Communist Party will consider following suit when its Central Committee meets on February 17. All these parties realize that they have no chance of attracting voters in the coming free elections unless they change their style. Like Mr Lech Walesa,

the Solidarity leader, the general secretary, Mr Miller, aged 44, trained as an electrician. He was decided by one reformist delegate as "an old box in a new wrapper" — but red on the inside.

After his graduation from the party's higher schools of social sciences in 1977, he was given a position in party headquarters dealing with issues involving the youth.

Mr Miller joined a dissident movement in the party in 1988 which urged the old guard to depart from orthodox communism. He says the chief goal of the new party is to take power again — even if the prospect is remote.

● **MOSCOW:** A strong protest has been lodged by Moscow with the Polish Government for its failure to guarantee the safety of Soviet diplomats during an attack on the Soviet Consulate in Cracow on Sunday afternoon.

CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

Mobs attack opposition in Bucharest backlash

From Christopher Walker, Bucharest

Hopes for a peaceful transfer to democracy in Romania were dashed yesterday when armed troops were rushed to protect the offices of the main opposition parties from destruction by mobs demonstrating in support of the ruling National Salvation Front.

Mr Corneliu Coposu, aged 74, the leader of the National Peasants' Party, was evacuated from his headquarters in an armoured personnel carrier as angry crowds beat on the roof shouting "traitor" and "coward".

Windows were smashed before soldiers were brought in to defend the building. The party, the largest in the opposition, was one of three which organized Sunday's mass demonstration against the Front.

The second ugly stage of the revolution began early yesterday when tens of thousands of Front supporters began arriving in Bucharest in a massive show of strength which critics allege was organized using methods inherited from Nicolae Ceausescu's Communist Party.

Western reporters, including myself, saw anti-Front protesters beaten by the mobs while Romanian police and soldiers stood by, powerless or unwilling to act. Frightened opponents of the Front who spoke to foreign reporters

warned that conditions could deteriorate into civil war.

A few hundred yards away another crowd, mostly factory workers, gathered outside the National Liberal Party and demanded its dissolution. Troops lined the walls in front of the building on Bucharest's main avenue. A party official said later that vandals had ransacked the offices and the initials of the Front were stuck prominently on windows.

By noon an estimated 60,000 supporters of the Front, accused by its opponents of being a cover for Soviet-style reform communism, were roaming the city in groups, demonstrating in Victory Square and blocking traffic with vehicles covered in pro-Front slogans.

At one stage there were fears for the life of Mr Coposu, whose platform includes the introduction of a free market economy. His plans to import Western capital to save the economy were attacked by slogans depicting him as an opportunist trying "to sell Romania".

In a first-floor room overlooking the Peasants' Party's elegant villa recently requisitioned from the youth movement of the Communist Party, I stood with a group of workers from the August 23 factory on the outskirts of Bucharest, who had arrived en masse to support the Front.

Mr Vladimir Valescu, aged



Police and soldiers holding back an angry crowd as Mr Coposu, National Peasants' Party leader, is escorted to the safety of an armoured personnel carrier.

30, an electrical fitter, said: "We hate these old men who want to sell our revolution to the foreigners."

"They have been bribing people with American dollars to join their party and on Sunday they attempted what

was nearly a coup to overthrow the Front."

The group of eight workers in the room insisted that their decision to demonstrate had been spontaneous, although the protests showed every sign of orchestration. "We felt that

the revolution was in danger after we heard about Sunday's anti-Front demonstration, so we asked permission to come and protest," Mr Valescu said.

A crowd of at least 4,000 milled outside the Peasants' Party building, having earlier

failed to force its giant iron gates. Inside Mr Petre Roman, the Prime Minister, persuaded Mr Coposu to try to leave.

The sheer size of the support mobilized by the Front impressed foreign diplomats, but one said that in the present

tense atmosphere it was unlikely that a free or fair election could be conducted. Even Mr Roman had problems in controlling the mob and preventing it from storming the building.

As Mr Coposu made his

way slowly through a passage in the crowd lined by soldiers, the demonstrators jeered at him. "I can see the fear in his face and it is a pleasure to watch it," one said. "We do not want democracy in which men like that are involved. Many of them have come back from abroad."

He was referring to attempts by Mr Ion Ratiu, head of the British-based World Union of Free Romanians, to be selected as a presidential candidate for the Peasants' Party. Last night friends said he had received death threats.

Anti-Front protesters who thronged the capital on Sunday to call for the Government's resignation were conspicuous by their absence yesterday. One, Professor Stefan Filipescu, a senior economics lecturer, said: "We are all very aware today of the dangers of this country collapsing into civil war because many of those against us were Communist and members of the Securitate. At present, people who feel like me are keeping quiet, but I cannot say for how long."

The anger of those opposed to the Front was intensified last night when its eminence grise, Professor Silviu Brucan, denied at a press conference that the Front had played any part in organizing the demonstrations. It had actively tried to prevent workers from leaving their factories, where production levels had fallen dangerously low, he said.

Liberals challenge Bulgarian party

From Ernest Beck, Sofia

A renegade liberal faction of Bulgaria's ruling communist party, unhappy with the leadership's continuing Marxist tendencies, is threatening to break away from the party if its platform is not accepted at the extraordinary party congress which opens today.

The congress, called in November after a Communist palace coup ousted the long-serving leader Mr Todor Zhivkov, was brought forward by two months in an urgent attempt to renew and radically restructure the party ahead of multi-party elections sched-

uled for May. But as more than 3,000 delegates gathered here at the ultra-modern palace of culture for the congress, the Alternative Socialist Alliance, which wants the word Marxism struck from the platform altogether, said it would form a new Bulgarian Socialist Party in February if its proposals were not adopted.

The split over how far the party should go to purge its past to win votes could further complicate the country's return to democracy.

About 80 per cent of the delegates, mostly members of the *Nomenklatura*, the privileged local party bosses and

functionaries, are said to support a more conservative platform which favours "a new type of modern Marxist party inspired by the ideals and values of scientific socialism", with the ultimate goal of a "democratic and humane socialism".

In contrast, the alternative socialists want a complete break with the communist past, a reversal of economic collectivization, and economic integration with Europe, although they aim to maintain certain socialist ideals and form a coalition with the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, once a communist ally. Also on

the agenda is a name change and proposals to do away with the unwieldy 180-strong Central Committee, replacing it with a smaller executive council which will in turn democratically elect a ruling presidium.

A television poll taken last week showed that the communist party would receive only 30 per cent of the vote if an election were held today. The Union of Democratic Forces, an umbrella group comprising 13 opposition parties, would take 12 per cent. The rest of those questioned said they would not bother to vote.

Pressure rises for Kosovo dialogue

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

Demonstrations by militant ethnic Albanians continued for the sixth consecutive day in the troubled Kosovo region yesterday as the Yugoslav leadership met in constant session to discuss the clampdown which has left at least 11 dead and many more injured.

Opposition was mounting against the Serbian leadership for its handling of the unrest, as pressure for dialogue grew. The protesters are demanding the resignation of local leaders, free elections and the release of alleged political prisoners, including Mr Azem Vllasi, the former leader of

Kosovo. As his trial for fomenting unrest restarted yesterday, Mr Vllasi demanded an end to the proceedings over what he said were false indictments.

Reports from the region suggested that the consensus of Albanian and Serbian communist leaders was beginning to collapse, with some Albanian leaders voicing disapproval of the clampdown and seeking dialogue with the new opposition in Kosovo.

But hardline Serbs in the region have rejected talks, accusing opposition leaders of being separatists and threaten-

ing to take up arms. Reeling under the impact of regional unrest, the Serbian presidency, led by Mr Slobodan Milosevic, served notice that all means would be used to quell the unrest. He ignored suggestions of dialogue, and announced that further measures would be taken to protect the Serbs from what they described as separatist terror.

Thousands of Albanians have been signing petitions for an end to the clampdown and for dialogue, while police prepared to intervene. In Pristina, the regional capital, police reinforcements moved

to the city centre yesterday in anticipation of further mass protests. In several nearby villages, police raided shops, using tear gas and baton charges, and chasing young Albanians whom they believed had taken refuge.

There is growing pressure from the rest of the country that Kosovo should be taken out of Serbia's hands and placed under direct control of the federal authorities.

In the clashes between demonstrators and police over the weekend three Albanians were killed and eight wounded, most of them critically.

The British Heart Foundation has done wonders for the sale of candles.



More and more birthdays are being celebrated thanks to the British Heart Foundation.

Not so long ago, a child born with a serious heart condition had only a slim chance of survival. These days, the vast majority survive and go on to lead normal, healthy lives.

And it's all due to the advances that have been made, and are still being made in heart research, much of which is funded by BHF.

Revolutionary operations, improved treatment and quicker detection of heart problems have all played a part. And so have you. Your donations have made it all happen, but there's still a long way to go.

So please cut out the coupon. It could help another child to have another birthday.

Here's how you can help us in our work.

Please send me information on the work of BHF. ☐ VTT312
Please tell me how I can support BHF through the Payroll Giving Scheme. ☐
I'm enclosing a donation. ☐

Name

Address

Postcode

Please send this coupon to: British Heart Foundation, 102 Gloucester Place, London W1H 9DH. Or ring 01-260 0200.

The more you help us, the more we'll find out.

British Heart Foundation

The heart research charity.



January 29 1990

PARLIAMENT

Fight goes on, says Waddington

There would be no slackening in the fight against hooliganism despite the Government's decision not to proceed with a football membership scheme, Mr David Waddington, Home Secretary, said in a statement on Lord Justice Taylor's report on the Hillsborough disaster.

Those who, unlike the Government, had for so long struggled over their responsibilities would now have to face them, he said.

Lord Justice Taylor had concluded that the technology involved in a membership scheme would not work well enough to avoid the danger of congestion and disorder. He was also concerned about the call on police resources.

In the light of that advice in the report, the Government had decided not to proceed with the proposed

scheme. However, work would continue to see how the shortcomings, that were identified by the report, could be overcome in case the Government had to return to the matter should the problem of hooliganism not be defeated by the alternative strategy proposed in the report.

Accommodation for standing spectators would be reduced by stages. It would be entirely eliminated from first and second division grounds by August 1994 and from all designated grounds by 1999.

Earlier, he said that Lord Justice Taylor had not spared those who ran the industry.

He talked of a game the image of which had been much tarnished and of a light over the game due to old grounds, poor facilities, hooliganism,

excessive drinking and poor leadership.

The report said that the provision of the clubs made for their customers was squalid, and that the squalid conditions could have an impact on safety, and lead to lower standards of behaviour.

It said that the Football Association and Football League had not offered guidance to clubs on safety matters and questioned whether the directors of many clubs were genuinely interested in the welfare of their supporters or their behaviour.

Players too were criticised. The report said that incidents from the pitch, or bad behaviour by the players, that was not confined to soccer, had a big influence on the crowd.

The report concluded that most

clubs had not made an effort to improve standards and that the game had a future only if the directors and players changed their priorities and gave the leadership that was plainly lacking.

The report agreed with the Government that there must be a move towards all-seater stadiums which would improve safety and behaviour. The Government intended to bring that about.

Lord Justice Taylor made clear that the bulk of the finances for ground improvements would have to be raised by the clubs and pointed to the opportunities presented by sponsorship.

He also mentioned revenue from showing matches on television. "He canvassed the possibility of a levy on transfer fees which he says have

reached a level which many regard as grotesque."

The Football Spectators Act provides for the Football Licensing Authority to supervise the safety responsibilities of local authorities at designated grounds.

It would implement that provision of the Act.

The report welcomed the establishment of a Football Licensing Authority but wanted the Government to go further and extend its remit to other than football grounds.

"This would require primary legislation and we will have to consider whether it is justified."

The Government would proceed as quickly as possible to the establishment of a Football Licensing Authority and would direct it to require all-seater stadiums. The necessary

steps would be taken to ensure improved arrangements for crowd control and better training for the police and stewards. There would be urgent consideration of the case for new offences, and for new powers to deal with those excluded from grounds by the courts.

The clubs would be compelled to get rid of the terraces.

Lord Justice Taylor indicated that much more could be done to create a better atmosphere by improving the now often squalid conditions to which they subjected their supporters, squalid conditions that could encourage squalid behaviour.

Those clubs that had not faced their responsibilities now had a final opportunity to do so: if they did not act now, the public would not forgive them.

Poll tax query on monks and nuns

Community charge registration officers in the various districts will have to decide whether a person is exempt from the charge as a member of a religious community, the principal occupation of which is prayer, contemplation, relief of suffering or education; and who have no income or capital of their own, and are dependent upon the community concerned for their material needs.

Mr David Hunt, Minister for Local Government, gave this reply to Mr David Blunkett, an Opposition spokesman on local government, who asked whether communities run by the Monks, the Children of God, the Scientologists and other religious cults would be exempt from poll tax.

Protest over 'royal' stamps

The Government is drawing the attention of the Turkish Cypriot authorities to the unauthorised use of the British "royal image" on a recent stamp issue there, Mr Francis Maude, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in a written reply.

Mr Donald Anderson, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, had asked for representations to be made to authorities, including the Turkish Government, about the issuing of postage stamps depicting the Royal Family on stamps in Turkish-occupied Cyprus.

Cleaning the palace

The next phase of the cleaning programme for the Palace of Westminster, beginning in April, will cover the Victoria Tower and south elevation of the Palace, overlooking Victoria Tower Gardens.

The phase will take four years to complete. Mr Christopher Chope, Under Secretary for the Environment, said in a Commons written reply.

Missions to Namibia

Several British exploratory missions are to be sent to Namibia in an attempt to identify areas in which Britain may be able to supply aid to the newly independent country, Mr Lynda Chalker, Minister for Overseas Development, said in a written reply.

A team had arrived there on Sunday to assess the need for police training.

Development promise

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister for Overseas Development, will announce a further pledge of £10 million to add to the £60 million the British Government has committed over the past 10 years when she attends the forthcoming Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, she said in a Commons written reply.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Education and Science; Prime Minister. Debates on Opposition motions on the poverty trap and on the Taylor report on football ground safety. Lords (2.30): Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill, second reading. Debate on the greenhouse effect.

Hattersley gives Taylor report guarded welcome

The Taylor report on the Hillsborough disaster was given a general welcome by Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, although he accused the Government of wasting time and money to create the illusion of activity.

Speaking after Mr Waddington had made his statement on the report, Mr Hattersley said the report, if sensibly applied, could provide the basis for the much needed improvement to football grounds.

It was explicit in describing the proposed football identity card scheme as likely to increase, not reduce, hooliganism inside and outside grounds; probably not technically possible; and more likely to increase the risk of death and injury than reduce it.

"Whatever language Mr Waddington may use today to save the Prime Minister's face and preserve his reputation for inflexibility, the identity card scheme is, as a result of this report, dead."

"Most of what the Taylor report recommends could have been implemented two years ago by agreement, had the Government chosen to make progress instead of trying to make headlines."

No regular football supporter doubted the need to improve the conditions of most of the grounds, and to improve safety and facilities.

The Opposition supported a number of specific proposals recommended by the Taylor report, particularly those which ensured that law-abiding supporters who made up the great majority of football supporters were treated like civilized human beings.

It supported the more vigorous use of exclusion orders, the proposal that it should be a specific offence to throw a missile, and that racist chanting should be made illegal.

It would examine whatever proposal the Government brought forward to prevent spectators running onto the pitch. It was important to distinguish between pitch invasions intended to breach the peace and actions motivated by simple enthusiasm.

The Opposition supported the idea of seats replacing terraces, but proposals to prohibit standing at football grounds had yet to be justified in terms of safety or in terms of finance.

Many law-abiding supporters preferred to stand and it was perfectly possible for standing accommodation to be provided in a way that endangered neither safety nor law and order.

The report did not endorse the Prime Minister's view that the £70 million recently spent on terracing was a waste of money. The Home Secretary should convene a meeting between the pools promoters, football authorities and the Government on football finance.

"Attempts to solve football's problems by conflict and

HILLSBOROUGH

confrontation have now failed and what we need is some co-operation.

Mr Waddington said that the report had criticized the identity card scheme. At least the Government had shown itself prepared to address itself to the problem. The Labour Party had never even recognized the problem.

Mr Hattersley called for better conditions at the grounds and immediately said he did not agree with all-seater stadiums, which was the obvious way of bringing about better conditions at grounds.

He said he welcomed the report and that he rejected its fundamental proposals for the introduction of all-seater stadiums. Once again the

had invested in their grounds and not in terracing, that really needed the Government to join in partnership with them in trying to ensure good grounds.

The need was to improve access, comfort and entertainment in grounds. Penning and fencing and inadequate access, not lack of seating, had led to the trouble at Hillsborough.

Mr Waddington agreed that prevention was more important than punishment. He could not accept that it was the Government's responsibility to provide safety.

Mr John Carlisle (Luton North, C) repeated the dropping of the one measure that provided some hope in combating hooliganism.

Mr Waddington said that the Government had honoured its undertaking to the House by

'Waste of public cash'

After the statement on the Taylor report had been repeated in the House of Lords, Lord Mishaon, for the Opposition, complained of the waste of public funds, football club funds and parliamentary time over the membership scheme. It was wasted, he said, by "sheer, blind obstinacy."

"It is a sorry state of affairs that, through its sheer inability to listen, the Government has placed itself in this position and did not have the grace to say 'We were wrong'."

It would not be practicable to leave the funding of Lord Justice Taylor's proposals to the football clubs alone. The pools companies would have to be involved and perhaps the Government could allow them some revenue advantage to enable them to subscribe more generously to this important cause.

Lord Faversham said that the football authorities had been advised to try to put their sport in better order. They did not do so and the Government decided it could not see such hooliganism going on without taking some action. So the Bill was brought in.

If the Government had decided to go ahead despite Lord Justice Taylor's report, then Lord Mishaon would have been justified in castigating it. But it had decided to accept the report.

Football was part of the leisure industry and it was up to clubs, which invited people into their grounds, to make sure they were as safe as they would expect if going to the cinema or theatre.

While the idea of tax relief and any other suggestions would be considered, the Government believed it was the duty of the football authorities to put their own house in order.

Opposition was not prepared to face its responsibilities. It was prepared to do precisely nothing.

After this damning report which asked the football authorities to address themselves to their responsibilities, it really would be irresponsible if the Labour Party were to allow the message to go out to the football authorities that once again they could shirk their responsibilities because the Opposition, if ever elected, would take all the responsibility off their shoulders and put it on the taxpayers.

Mr David Blunkett (Sheffield, Brightside, Lab) welcomed the abandonment of the identity card scheme and the penalties spelt out in the report. "But it is prevention, not punishment, that we are seeking."

Investment in multi-purpose continuous-use stadiums offered possible benefits and should be seen as a responsibility of government.

While football had a big responsibility for putting its own house in order and, therefore, for investment in the sport, it was increasingly clubs such as Sheffield Wednesday, which

saying today that it did not consider it right to proceed now with a Football Membership Authority. "It does not mean that we are shirking our responsibility."

Mr Mervyn Campbell, Liberal Democrat spokesman on sport, asked if there was no sense of contrition on the Government benches that the membership scheme had been abandoned. It had been unwise to push the Bill through the House with the use of the guillotine.

Using this trenchant and comprehensive report, the Government should now open a dialogue with the football authorities to address crowds, hooliganism and safety.

Mr Waddington said that Mr Campbell should be fair enough to acknowledge that it was the Government that had proposed all-seater stadiums.

Sir John Wheeler (Westminster North, C) said that the clear message of the Taylor report was that clubs must be properly managed for the benefit of spectators and there must be a clear commitment to safety, proper investment by clubs,

upgrading of facilities as well as ensuring the Government's own recommendation of all-seater stadiums.

Mr Waddington agreed that there must be an improvement in standards. "The best way in which we can show our respect for those who died at Hillsborough is to see a real improvement in the conditions which people have to endure."

Mr Joe Ashton (Bassetlaw, Lab) said that there was no such thing as the football industry to which Conservatives kept referring. 95 per cent of clubs paid no dividends, made no profits, and relied on subsidies from directors and referees by far.

Would the Government follow the example of the 1966 Labour Government which put big grants into football?

Mr Waddington: When a commercial enterprise invites people on to its premises, it has a duty to see that those premises are safe.

Sir Fergus Montgomery (Aldershot and Sandhurst, C), an opponent of the football identity card scheme, welcomed its abandonment.

Mr James Lester (Bristol, C), also an opponent of the football identity card scheme, said that Lord Justice Taylor had done the Government a signal service by taking a dispassionate, cool, analytical look at football and taking evidence from all parties.

His report showed the signal mistake that the Government had made by putting through legislation without consultation or careful consideration in committee. "We should never go into legislation in that form again."

Mr John Cartwright (Woolwich, SDP) said that the virtual rebuilding of grounds recommended in the Taylor report was beyond the resources of third and fourth division clubs. Since the Government provided substantial help for commercial organizations in the arts, why did it refuse to help bring the national game up to standard?

Mr Waddington said that by 1999 if the Football Association and Football League continued to get the same amount of money from television, they would have received £12 million. No one suggested that the total cost of all-seater stadiums would be more than that.

Mr Denis Howell, Opposition spokesman on sport, asked what the Government would do about the World Cup this year, without the first part of the Football Spectators Act, the football membership authority or the committee and the names to be fed into them. People would be free to cause havoc in Europe.

Mr Waddington said that the second part of the Act would be in place before June and there would be negotiations with the Italian Government to draw up a list of corresponding offences so that offences in Italy could result in exclusion orders in this country.

Leading article, page 15
Football's verdict, page 46



Employment Bill Closed shop's 'last days'

The Employment Bill would strip the closed shop of its last vestiges of legal protection — and not a moment too soon, Mr Michael Howard, Secretary of State for Employment, said.

Moving the second reading of the Bill, he said that it would be the final step in making the closed shop unlawful. "It is a banner blow for the freedom of the individual to choose for himself whether or not he wishes to become a member of a trade union."

It put paid once and for all to the tyranny of forced association which had for so long been cherished by the trade unions and the Labour Party. The Bill was the culmination of a long process of reform that began 10 years ago and had made an enormous contribution to the transformation of industrial relations.

Without the Government's trade union legislation, flying pickets would still be able to spread disruption, millions more employees would be working in closed shops, and strikes could still be called by the intimidation

of the massed meeting in the company car park without any recourse to a secret ballot.

The role of law in industrial relations was to limit the abuses of industrial power and to guarantee the democratic rights of trade union members. That principle underpinned this Bill.

The first three clauses were concerned with the closed shop and discrimination in recruitment on the grounds of union membership. The Bill was even handed in its approach. It made it unlawful to refuse a job on the ground of union membership or non-membership.

Anyone who doubted the violation of civil liberties involved in the closed shop should recall the thousands of people who were forced into union membership by the last Labour Government's illiberal legislation. As a result of that legislation, the United Kingdom was held to be in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights. "This Bill will put an end once and for all to that legacy of shame."

The Opposition should urge

all union leaders to take immediate steps to dismantle the closed shop, which still covered more than two million jobs. Then there would be no need for the Bill.

On secondary action, he said that the Government did not believe that any business should be threatened with disruption unless there was a direct dispute between the employer and his employees.

Unofficial action was an important problem. About 75 per cent of strikes were unofficial and 40 per cent of days lost resulted from unofficial, unauthorised, unballoted action.

The Bill corrected two anomalies. It put strikes organized by shop stewards and other officials on the same basis as strikes organized by national or regional officials.

If a union failed to ensure that its shop stewards were supported in a secret ballot, it would forfeit immunity. To keep its immunity where there had been no ballot the union would need to repudiate the strike unequivocally.

Gas disconnections are cut by half

Fewer British Gas customers were now being disconnected because they are behind with their bills than at any time since records were first kept in 1977, Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Energy, said during Commons questions.

Mr Andrew Stewart (Sheffield, C) said that that showed clearly that British Gas was superior in all aspects compared with when the industry was nationalized. It also disposed of allegations made by Labour MPs that British Gas would put profit before customers.

Mr Morrison agreed. He said that Labour MPs found it unpleasant to admit that British Gas was a great success. Disconnections on a yearly basis to September last year numbered 23,200, only half the figure they stood at when British Gas was nationalized in 1971. That alone, leaving aside comparative prices, was a success story.

Mr Charles Wardle (Bexhill and Battle, C) sought an assurance that pensioners were aware of the new code of conduct. What steps were being taken to explain that gas standing charges had increased by less than the increase in the cost of living since privatization?

Mr Morrison said that the company was making all its 17 million customers, including pensioners, aware of its services.



Mr Stewart: British Gas superior in all aspects

Standing charges had fallen by 33 per cent in real terms in the past five years, a good record, and by a total of 80 per cent since privatization.

Mr Simon Hughes (Southwark and Bermondsey, Lib Dem) sought an assurance that pensioners and the mentally ill would not be disconnected accidentally if they forgot to pay.

Mr Morrison said that British Gas was concerned to ensure that such groups were "looked after", even though every now and then one or two of these people might slip through the net.

Mayhew refuses to intervene

Sir Patrick Mayhew, Attorney General, refused calls from both sides at question time to intervene in the enforcement of the Sunday trading laws. He said that he saw no need to issue guidelines to local authorities on enforcement of the law.

Mr Iver Stanbrook (Orpington, C) said that there was widespread evasion of the Sunday trading laws by multiple retailers. Local authorities were finding it impossible to cope, despite the recent clarification of the law by the European Court.

"How can we justify preaching the rule of law to the meek when we fail to enforce it against the mighty? When will the Attorney General take action against wrongdoers?"

Sir Patrick said that under section 71 of the Shops Act it was the duty of local authorities to enforce the Act in their areas. They were able to seek an injunction to prevent flouting of the law if that would be

SUNDAY TRADING

expedient. Councils were in the best position to judge this matter within their own area and that was recognized by the legislation. Anyone with a direct and individual concern could bring an authority to account by judicial review.

Mr Raymond Powell (Ogmore, Lab) asked how Sir Patrick's answer fitted with Mrs Margaret Thatcher's remarks about the need to uphold the laws passed by Parliament.

Sir Patrick said that Mr Powell had not given due weight to the fact that the law, as passed by Parliament, had conferred the duty of enforcement on local authorities.

Mr Timothy Baines (Aylesbury, C) said that the Shops Act was so perverse that

evasion and defiance were inevitable. Was not the only rational approach to go back to the legislation brought before Parliament previously, admittedly unsuccessfully.

"Total reform is the only way out of this mess" (Conservative cheers).

Mr John Fraser, an Opposition spokesman on legal affairs, said that there was something wrong with a law which was enforced so unpredictably between local authorities, sometimes in quite contrary fashions.

It would be helpful if the Attorney General would give guidelines to eliminate unnecessary and small prosecutions and guide local authorities as he had guided the police in similar matters.

Sir Patrick said that giving guidelines would not be necessary. The provisions were clear and were for local authorities to consider.

British aid for flood-control project

The British and Bangladesh governments are to embark on a long-term flood control programme for that country and Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister for Overseas Development, will visit Bangladesh next week to discuss that and other British aid.

She said that spending this year from the bilateral flood-giving schemes was about £2.8 million in Sudan and £700,000 in Ethiopia.

Mr Harry Greenaway (Ealing North, C) urged her to use her forthcoming visit to impress on the Bangladesh Government the urgent need to get the help to the places where it was most needed.

Mr Chalker said that the most important thing in any of those countries, particularly Ethiopia and Sudan, was that there should be peace.

Without that there was no chance of the right policy nor of ensuring that farmers could produce the food required, on time and at the right price. They

needed to ensure that farmers could grow crops and they could not do that in time of civil war.

Mrs Ann Clywd, Opposition spokeswoman on overseas development and co-operation, said that if Britain followed the US lead in cutting defence spending, it would enable the Government to be far more generous to the Third World.

Mrs Chalker: I am in favour of helping the developing world and multilateral disarmament, but not of putting the defences of this country at risk.

Portrait of Tate's wife is on offer

THE ARTS

The Tate Gallery has been offered a portrait of the wife of Sir Henry Tate, founder of the gallery, on condition that it be hung and does not join the 4,000 pictures in store, Lord Northfield (Lab) told the House of Lords during question time.

Lord Northfield said that the offer had been made to him while in America. The portrait, a companion to the one of Sir Henry recently hung in the gallery, had been offered conditionally because information about the size of the store had crossed the Atlantic.

Lord Heselhurst, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said that acceptance or otherwise of the offer was a matter for the director and trustees of the gallery.

News of the offer was given during a question by Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) about the number of pictures on display in the Tate Gallery, the number in store and the number on loan to official and public buildings.

Lord Heselhurst said that as a result of the "new hang", which aimed to put on display many works previously in store, about 4,000 were in store and about 250 were on loan.

The "new hang" had been opened last week by the Prime Minister and Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, had

announced the addition of £100,000 in 1990-91 to the sponsorship of British Petroleum.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter said that it would be better if more pictures were on loan where some people would see them, rather than kept in store where nobody saw them.

Lord Heselhurst said that great public buildings should take advantage of the possibilities on offer.

Lord Rennie (C) said that it would be in the public interest if some paintings were sold.

Lord Heselhurst of Lillingston (Lib Dem) said that it would be a disaster if that were to happen. It was the duty of the director and trustees to acquire works that were the best and most significant in each decade, which then became part of our heritage.

Lord Gilmour (Lib Dem) said that the Tate Gallery seemed to have a huge sunken pallion of pictures, many of which were never seen.

Lord Heselhurst said that that was not the case. There was a great reserve of paintings which were hung in rotation so that all would be on public view at some stage.

SPECTRUM

A voice in the ANC's wilderness

Never officially recognized by Britain, the African National Congress still awaits the release of Nelson Mandela, its figurehead. Alan Franks talks to the organization's London spokesperson



Frene Giniewski: "You cannot be seen as an ally of the oppressor — and expect not to face the consequences"

These are critical days for Frene Giniewski, who awaits the daily rounds of fast-shifting news from South Africa with a rather more intense interest than most of her neighbours in the well-to-do street in Islington, north London, where she lives.

If her name sounds like a subversion of Rudyard Kipling by Evelyn Waugh, her job is, at first hearing, hardly more plausible to the insular English ear. She is the spokesperson (her word) in this country for the African National Congress, whose most celebrated leader, Nelson Mandela, is reportedly on the brink of being released from prison after more than a quarter of a century by the government in Pretoria.

But whatever happens to Mandela — and Giniewski supports speculation that his release will come "within the next few months" — the organization of which he is the international figurehead remains proscribed — a status, or lack of it, which crowds her job with ironies and anomalies.

Our own government at ministerial level does not at present hold talks with the African National Congress, nor does the organization have diplomatic accreditation; and yet, Giniewski says, its chief representative in the UK, Manfred Maimang, is treated by many foreign embassies in London with the deference accorded to an ambassador. Outlawed though it is in the country from which it sprang, the ANC has links with more overseas nations than does Pretoria itself. In some European capitals its delegations are met by heads of state.

In addition to her role as spokesperson, Giniewski is employed in the research unit of the office of the ANC president, Oliver Tambo. She concedes that

on the conventional criteria of public relations, hers is a challenging task, since although Britain was one of the first countries in which the congress set up an external mission, in the 1960s, it has never been recognized officially by the Government.

"What people in this country might not realize is the fact that the congress is not a new movement; it was formed in January 1912, and there are families in South Africa for whom membership of it goes back through several generations," Giniewski says. "It is almost an institutionalized part of the opposition."

A part from Britain, the ANC has offices in some 40 countries throughout the world, including India, Australia, Japan, the United States and a mission at the United Nations.

Giniewski was born in South Africa of Indian parents, studied law in London at King's College and Inner Temple, and would have returned home to set up her own legal practice had not the political picture changed dramatically. Her brand of English is one of elaborate correctness, in which both the passion and the precision have too much of a toehold to be compromised by the other.

"Even before Sharpeville and the banning of the ANC, it had been decided to set up an external mission. The ANC had concluded, that the regime was going to ban it, and had planned for that eventuality. At that time there was a massive treason trial in progress, with 156 people facing charges. When some of these charges were dropped, and it was seen that people were getting off, the banning seemed inevitable," she says.

For reasons of which she says she is not certain (her vigour and intellect might have had some-

thing to do with it), she was asked by the organization to help arrange the departure from South Africa of Tambo, then vice-president. With South Africa falling into a state of emergency, detentions, and no possibility of setting up as a barrister, she became a journalist and subsequently the thing which she remains today — "just a politician".

She believes that there have been fundamental misunderstandings, not only about the congress but also about Mandela's own position in the matter of his

possible release. When asked whether his imprisonment has become such a central image of ANC propaganda that he would be reluctant to surrender it without certain other undertakings by Pretoria, she becomes exasperated. "That is the wrong way of looking at it. The demand is, and has been all along, that the regime should release him, just as they should release everybody else (political prisoners). He is not prepared to sit and bargain over his release. Prisoners do not negotiate. There is nothing to negotiate about his freedom."

But are there not others, who are not prisoners, and who might wish to negotiate on Mandela's behalf? "I am saying that the demand is exactly the same as it has always been — and that is his immediate, unconditional release, not linked to anything else. The conditions have always been put not by the ANC, nor by Mandela, but by Pretoria," Giniewski says.

"The demand for his release, both in South Africa and internationally, predate any prospect of a negotiated solution, and that remains the position. Let's face it. What stops President F.W. De

Klerk from releasing him? What stops him? Our belief is that De Klerk is not yet ready — and I underline the "yet" — to contemplate seriously the destruction of apartheid. That requires still more pressure, both military and political. What we have seen already is a disintegration of the social, political and economic base of the regime, and this has got to go further still. We would like it to be now. Of course we would."

But if the release happens, will it not have precisely the effect of allowing the De Klerk government to vault its own liberalism — even of lending hijack the symbol of Mandela? "There are a number of inaccuracies in that kind of assessment," she says. "Mandela has never been a bargaining chip for the ANC... inevitably, with the way campaigns go, they focus on an individual, and Nelson Mandela has that charisma, that integrity that has maintained him."

The issue in South Africa, Giniewski insists, is not one of reform; reform is precisely what De Klerk is seeking, and attempting, and yet the idea of reform co-existing with apartheid is a contradiction in terms.

"We do not believe that something like apartheid is capable of reforming. The issue is one of dismantling apartheid. What we have in South Africa is not one particularly repressive regime; what we have is not one particularly repressive law, or set of laws, but an entire system, constructed on the basis of race, which permeates right through that society, every aspect, from where you are born to where you are buried, and everything in between, is determined by your racial classification. More importantly, it totally excludes the majority of the population from any possibility of political power. I repeat, De Klerk favours reform. He would be prepared to refurbish and perhaps even restructure apartheid, so long as it will always retain that element of white domination."

"The crucial divide between us and them is this. We say that we want a democratic society, the political institutions of which will draw our people together so that a move towards a common South African identity and nation is possible. In other words, start by taking what we have in common,

and then strengthen it and buttress it. Pretoria looks at it in exactly the opposite way. They say that this is the way things should be, and therefore that the institutions should perpetuate the divisions. Any re-organization of those divisions is nothing more than cosmetic."

From the public relations point of view, Giniewski believes she is still having to contend with the legacy of an overtly racist historiography, in which black populations, whether of South Africa or of those of the continent's countries becoming decolonized since the war, were seen as unfit to run their own affairs. "In fact, it was worse in South Africa than it was in, for example, Ghana or Kenya. In the others, there was just London to contend with, whereas there it was Pretoria as well, with its massive machinery of propaganda."

She sees two quite distinct, and contradictory, relationships between Britain and the majority of South Africans — the one informed by Westminster's seeming complicity with Pretoria, and the other by the expression of popular opinion through such channels as petitions, demonstrations, and the concert in support of Mandela.

Giniewski adds: "If you went there, no-one would throw stones at you simply because you're British. But they do demonstrate against a Gating. Look at what happened the day before yesterday. It was the black crowds who were demonstrating, the whites who were throwing the stones and the bottles, and the police who used the dogs. We have to ask this question: if there really is a process of change, and the regime is sincere, then why the need for dogs and tear gas against people whom everyone accepts were peaceful?"

"Pretoria sees the British Prime Minister and her Government as the regime's main comforter, which will protect it from international action. Perhaps the British public and the Government should consider what this implies for the future. What I am saying is that you cannot be seen, during a struggle by the people, as a collaborator and an ally of the oppressor — and expect not to face the consequences later on."

NEW CLUES FOR OLD

Better class

One way of looking at the world, personified by Kingsley Amis, is that every day, in every way, things are getting worse and worse. This is even less true than its converse, associated with Emile Coué, that every day, in every way, things are getting better and better. If challenged by a pessimist for an example of something that has improved during our life-

times, offer him The Times Crossword.

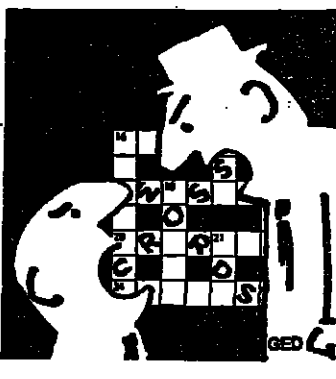
Those primitive crosswords of 60 years ago were not entirely "Anagram, 7 letters" plain-sailing. The first one included clues that are early cryptic: "A month, nothing more, in Ireland (4)" — answer, "May-o". But for cryptographic cunning, elegance, and wit, today's crosswords are to yesterday's as Hyperion to a satyr.

You could call one type of clue that has come in recently the Chimera clue, with a lion's head, an allusion's tail, and an anagram's body; that is, a clue that is part anagram and part something else. For example: "Writ from man Maud's twisted (7)" means Man + twist (i.e. an anagram of Maud's = Mandamus (a writ from a superior court). The other new type of clue is the "& lit", that is to say an anagram + a literal description of the solution in the words of the anagram. This is the *crème de la crème*. For example:

"One red man possible (7)" — an anagram of I (Roman numeral) red man = Amosiad. "Involved (anagram hint) in my trip, one is this (8)" — an anagram of "in my trip" = Minority.

Crosswords are amateur cryptographers, code-breakers — and spies. In the anxious months leading up to D-Day, an alarming number of code names used for the Normandy landings, such as Omaha and Utah, cropped up in The Times Crossword solutions. Paranoid puzzlers in the War Office suspected there was a Nazi spy lurking in the basement of Printing House Square sending cryptic messages to Berlin.

Over the years the lex of The Times Crossword has become more unbuttoned and informal, as has the language in other less specialized registers. Every day you find slang, racy words and double entendres that would not have been passed even 10 years ago. For example Bimbo, Bananas



or Bats signifying (hint, hint) Mad. However, much of the idiom of the setters of The Times Crosswords remains charmingly old-fashioned. A moll and a good-looking are quaint old male chauvinist gent's clues that point us towards a woman. The books that we are supposed to have read are still the reading-list of a Thirties English public school: the

Bible (Authorized Version, natch) and Prayer Book, Shakespeare (particularly Hamlet), Dickens, Lewis Carroll (especially the three little girls in the well), Gilbert and Sullivan. As The Times move on, we are also expected to have read Evelyn Waugh (with particular reference to *Scoop*) and there has even been a clue from James Joyce, though this enraged some punters.

We form pictures of the noble (secretive) band who set The Times Crosswords from internal evidence. They are raging alcoholics, because of their passion for short snifters such as gin, rum, ale, and the handy Thirties name for Italian Vermouth, It. They have read nothing published since the Second World War.

They have a sideways squint at the world: for them a banker means a river, a river is a flower, and a flower is a bloomer. We flatter ourselves that we can detect the individual hands behind the

puzzles. If a crossword contains a reference to Elsie, Lacie and Tillie (the girls with useful names in the well, who lived on treacle), Bridge, and golf, I am quite sure that behind them lurks the self-effacing Crosswords Editor himself.

We remember our favourite clues. "LIL (27)" = Honorificabilitudinitus. "O (8,6)" = Circular letter. "(7)" = Missing. "Mouchado (4,3,5,7)" = Much Ado About Nothing.

Stern Catos of the crossword complain about a certain laxity in modern clueing. "Indeed" is used not strictly logically these days to mean: "Insert something between DE and ED." Skinhead points to the letter S. Purists object that these are frivolous and illogical puns. I have heard complaints that "a thousand", in these days of computers, signifies K and not the noble Roman M, as in the foul word Diskette.

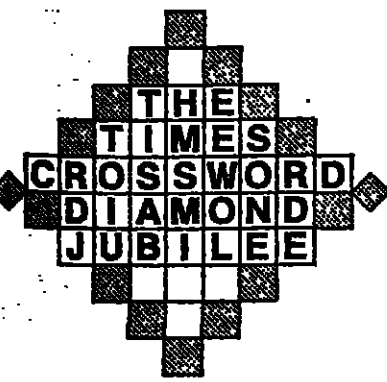
Later this year a crossword compact disc is coming on to the

market: at the stab of a button this will scroll all 12-letter words beginning with C and ending with H, or whatever else has you stumped. If you have to go to these lengths, you are probably in the wrong business. It is cheating, and taking the whole thing far too seriously, to use reference books or dictionaries.

Happier by far John Sykes, who waits to knock it off on his way home from the Oxford lexicographical, or the Fijian woman, whose letter we published in May 1966, claiming that, after 34 years, she had just succeeded in finishing crossword No. 673, published on April 4, 1932. The crossword is at least one thing that gets steadily better, even though pessimists complain that The Times Crossword is not what it was. It never has been, dear boy. It is a daily kick-start, and reassurance that the old grey cells are still there.

Philip Howard

Clues to make you word perfect



Today we print the second set of clues to our prize puzzle, the answers to which fit within, but do not fill, the unshaded section of the grid that is printed right

ACROSS

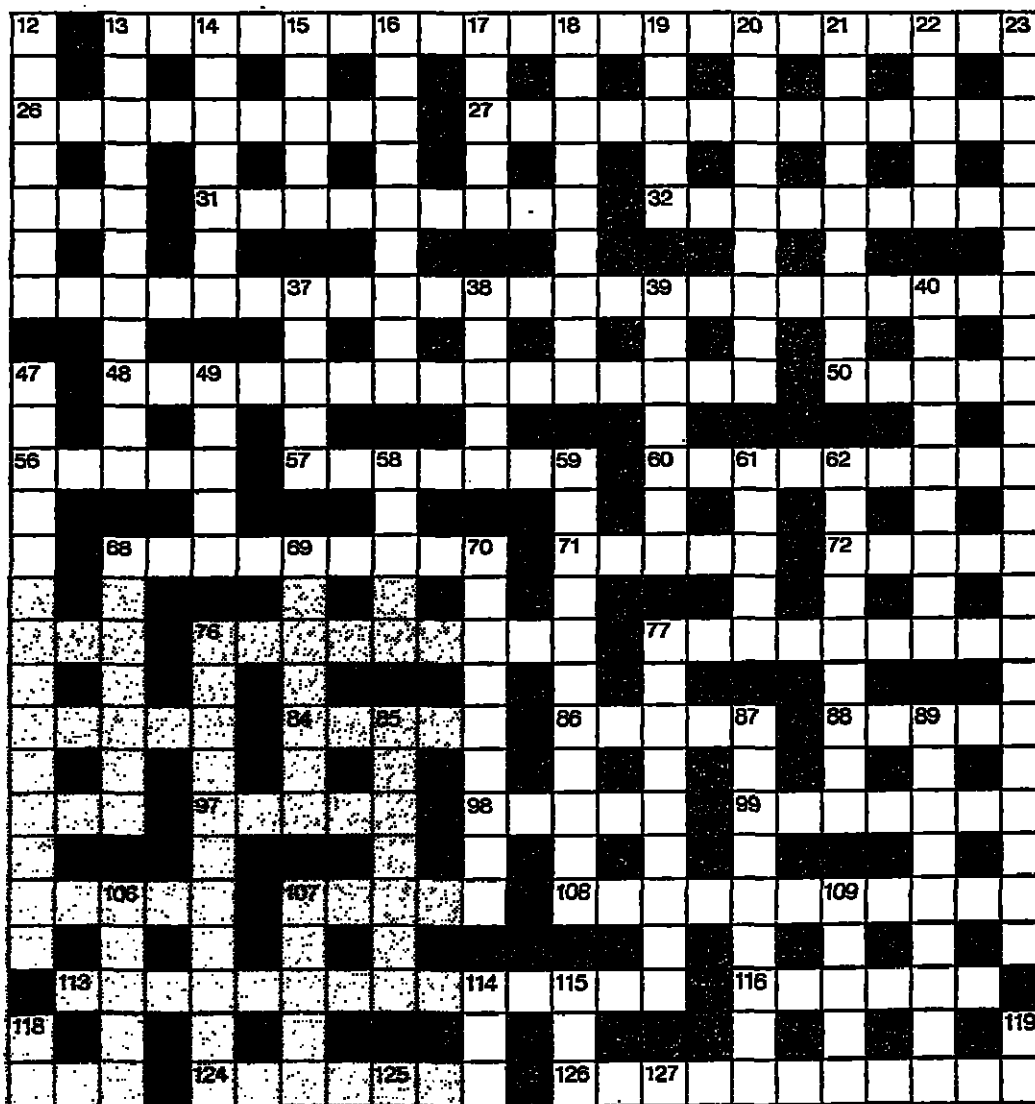
- 13 Our team extended 1200 of the Romans (10,7,4)
- 26 Needing animal, take gorilla at random (9)
- 27 Places on board to steer our empty vessels (13)
- 31 What is a quarter of five? (9)
- 32 So oddly neutral a period in Europe (9)
- 48 Select tailless pony — hope he might do for special race (3,6,6)
- 50 Abandon insignificant person (5)
- 56 Physician gets nothing for one wine (5)
- 57 Momentous wicket, with score less than 100 (7)

- 60 Erased or printed? (6,3)
- 71 Section of ground I duly opened (5)
- 72 Sportsman placed in the middle of runners (5)
- 77 Banding together for rising in Scotland (7,2)
- 86 Little bird, with cry of pain, suffered (5)
- 88 Old German settler's point of view (5)
- 98 Particularly wide, possibly (5)
- 99 Demanding individual has to stir things up endlessly (7)
- 108 Refuse a true novel writer (11)
- 116 Dread slip on front of tower (6)

DOWN

- 13 Disturbed mother and child (only a little boy) (11)
- 14 A target set in order to produce sporting event (7)
- 15 Such a person can move supply (5)
- 16 Piece of music one harmonizes for singers (9)
- 17 Push, for example, to make someone pay up (5)
- 18 Boxer, say, disguised other scar (9)
- 19 Men who ruled their people, too (5)

- 20 Acquaintance king has currently placed on left side (9)
- 21 Match-boxes as part of laboratory equipment (4,5)
- 22 Foreign currency, including nothing that moves between French banks (5)
- 23 Transport one head prior to request? Certainly a profitable principle (8,6,8)
- 37 Skill in speaking? Not at all (5)
- 38 Intuitive guess from sleuth unchecked (5)
- 39 Without being asked, naturally ast



THE CHALLENGE

- The Times Diamond Jubilee Crossword, which has 2,025 squares, has been broken into five sections which are appearing throughout this week.
- On Saturday we will reprint the whole grid, together with the remaining multi-section clues. Entries should be filled in on the grid which is reprinted on Saturday.
- There are 12 prizes on offer for the successful solvers: the winner will receive £1,000 and a trip to India for two, courtesy of Hogg Robinson and Cox & Kings. The second prize is a numbered set of the 32-volume *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in the limited edition Platinum binding, and a matching copy of the *Britannica World Data Annual*. Each of the 10 runners-up will receive *The Times Atlas* of the World.
- Full details of how to enter your solution, where to send your entry and the closing date will be published on Saturday.

CHURCHILL INSURANCE CHURCHILL

How can Motor Insurance be so good, cost so little?

Because Churchill is structured to bring you the best insurance for less.

Delivering rapid, courteous service with a computerised system and friendly staff. Working so efficiently, that money is saved for you.

And with Churchill, you deal direct.

avoiding middlemen and commissions, saving even more money.

In fact, Churchill even save you the cost of calling, with a freephone number, 0800-200-300.

So make that free call to Churchill now for an instant, free quote.

0800 200-300

Free churchill On line to serve you

Churchill Insurance Company Ltd, Churchill House, 17 London Road, Bromley Kent BR1 1DE. Member of the Association of British Insurers and the Insurance Ombudsman Bureau. Not available in Northern Ireland.

SAVE £££'s SAVE £££'s SAVE £££'s SAVE £££'s

Parade ground

With the aggressive imagery of military uniform currently being disarmed, the spit and polish of its regalia acquires a fashionable new gloss. The lines of gilt buttons that supply any timid jacket with the status of a fashion statement risk finding themselves out-flanked this season. The smart shops are about to be turned into a parade ground for the new military tunics, coats and dresses gleaming with gold braid and bristling with epaulettes and pips.

Yves Saint Laurent can always pull rank and claim to have been the first to make fatigues and naval pea jackets high fashion. But it is the New York designer Ralph Lauren who commands this season's fashionable military campaign. His Bond Street shop consistently supplies luxurious classics, faultlessly cut in top-quality cloth. For this season he sharpens them up even more with the strong, graphic punch of "scrambled egg" braiding. As well as the high-collared white tunic shown below, Lauren has created an admiral's long overcoat, a snappily braided and gilt-buttoned coat dress, and sailor-collared jackets. Even a tailored, double-breasted evening dress is cut away to a braided bare halter neckline or strappy top.

James Laver, the fashion his-

There's something about a soldier
... or about his uniform, at least.

Tongue-in-cheek military chic is
making waves among the stylish ranks

torian, applied the principles said to govern the evolution of all costume — seduction, hierarchy, utility — to explain the romantic appeal of military dress. "Many a man who took the king's shilling did so in the firm conviction that there is nothing like a smart uniform to attract the girls," he said. Military detailing in women's fashions may be a parody, and no more than a licence for overloading simple clothes with decoration. But it is the only tongue-in-cheek acceptable to those who appreciate classic clothes, since the cut of a military tunic or the swing of a trench coat are founded on honest, functional design principles. Uniform shades of navy, black, sand, khaki and cream are fashion's elegant neutrals.

Even scarlet, introduced into military dress when Henry VIII ordered for his yeomen of the guard a vest of red cloth, laced at the front, to be worn over a shirt of mail is an honorary neutral colour, approved by Coco Chanel, that arbiter of classic chic and

inspiration for the current gold-buttoned craze.

This season's military mood is interpreted with clothes that range from a cavalryman's mess jacket or 18th-century midshipman's coat, to high boots and regimental trousers with a broad stripe up the side "of three fingers, broad red, upon the outside of the leg", as Henry VIII decreed.

Mondi is the label stitched into many of the crispest military clothes, in stores across the country. The collarless, cropped mess jacket smothered in badges, shown here, is by Mondri. Look, too, for a long Mondri gilt-buttoned navy coat, £325, or a navy T-shirt with gold braid and crown insignia for £49. Marella does those navy brass-buttoned sailor pants.

Sportmax is on parade with camouflage or khaki shorts and military tunics and jackets with epaulettes and patch pockets.

Khaki came into general military use in the Boer War and has remained the "fighting colour" of British troops, with the battle-dress blouse replacing the longer tunic at about the same time.

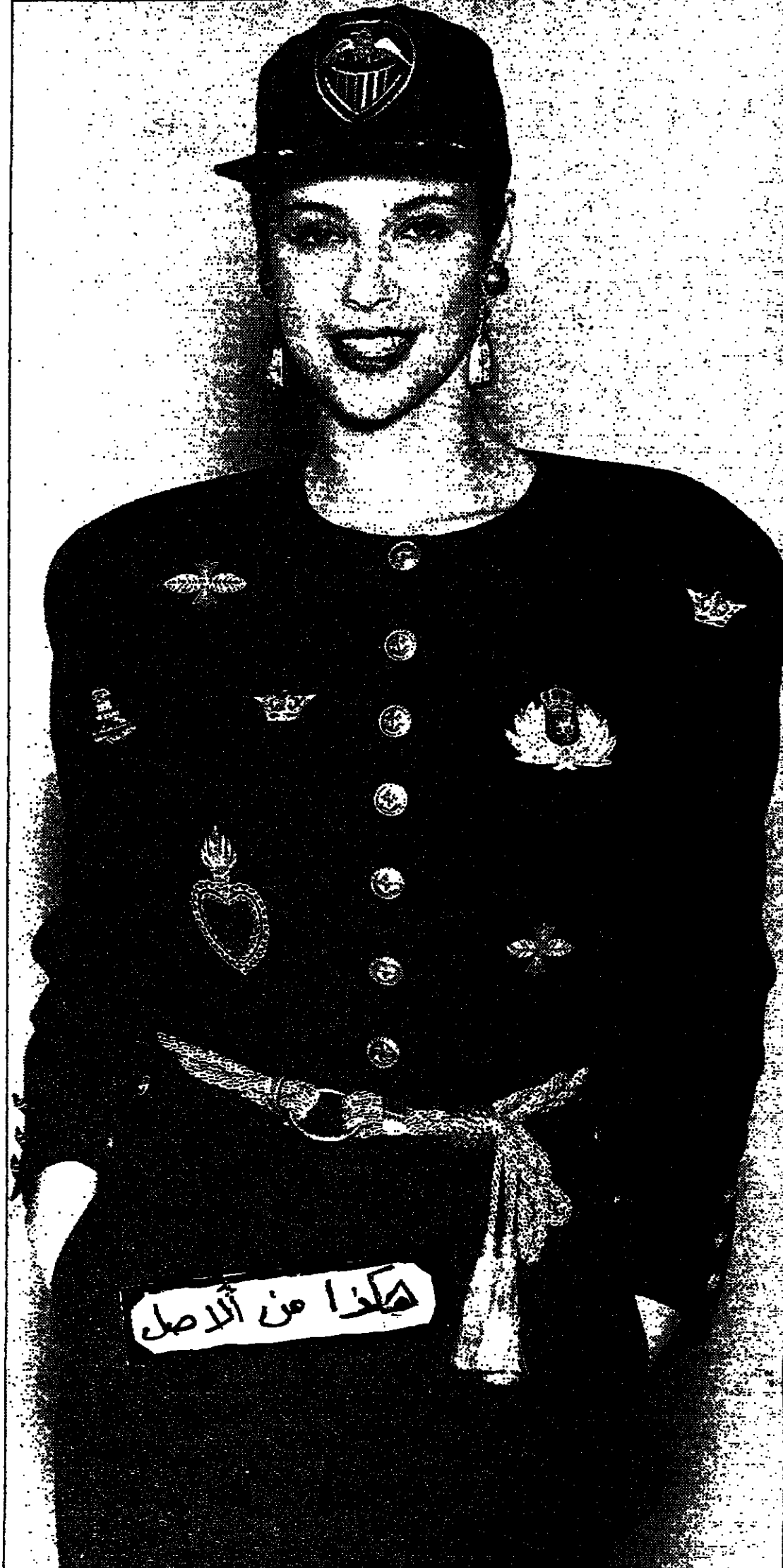
Anna Piaggi, the Italian fashion journalist who is the friend and muse of the designer Karl Lagerfeld, regularly wears an English 19th-century Hussar's coat softened by a bouncy striped bow at her throat and a Romeo Gigli skirt. Anyone following her lead, however, risks looking like a hotel bellhop: footmen in the 19th century took to wearing 18th-century military coats.

While an army surplus shop such as Laurence Corner in north London is the place to find brass-buttoned mess jackets in thick white cotton, khaki tunics and shirts, and sailors' buttoned trousers, the really flamboyant vintage uniforms are to be found in second-hand shops or Christie's and Sotheby's sales.

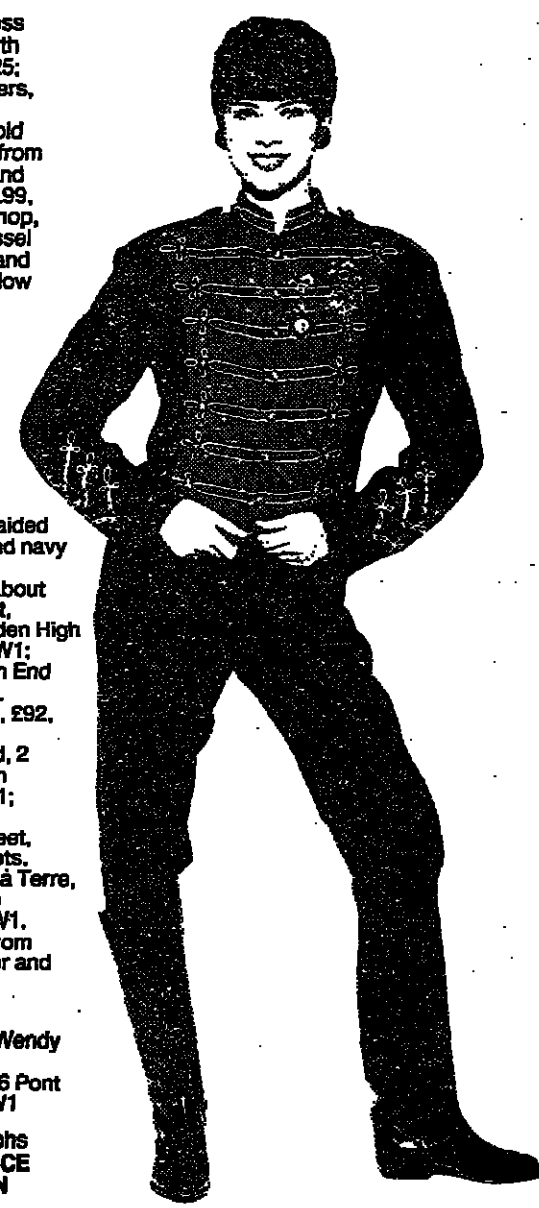
It is possible to assemble the look without any investment in new clothes. The badges and gold tassels, Sam Browne belts, caps and camouflage kit can all be added to a basic suit. Pink Soda, an accessory company that interprets the latest trends in inexpensive bits and pieces, is selling the things that pull this look together. You can find them in most big stores and Top Shop branches.



Left: Yellow cotton tunic with epaulettes, £149; shorts, £75; both Mondri, at Whiteleys, W2; Chelsea Harbour, SW3; Selfridges, W1; Dickins and Jones, W1; Harrods, SW1; House of Fraser branches; Fenwick, Newcastle; Rackhams, Birmingham. Belt, £12; lunch box, £294; both Hackett, 63b New King's Road, SW5; 27 King Street, Covent Garden, WC2; 26 Eastcheap, EC3. Khaki canvas cap, £5.95; lanyard, £1.20; Laurence Corner, 62 Hampstead Road, NW1. Eagle pin, £23; Butler and Wilson, 20 South Molton Street, W1; 189 Fulham Road, SW3; Harrods, SW1. Right: Cream wool crêpe tunic jacket, £720; navy shorts, £150; Ralph Lauren, 143 New Bond Street, W1; Harvey Nichols, SW1. Medal, £7.99, Pink Soda, Top Shop, Oxford Street, W1; Top Shop, Liverpool



Above: Navy collarless jacket, decorated with military insignia, £225; brass-buttoned trousers, £108; both Mondri, addresses below. Gold rope belt, £52; I Blues from Fenwick, W1. Navy and gold peaked cap, £10.99, Pink Soda from Top Shop, addresses below. Tassel earrings, £42, Butler and Wilson, addresses below



COSMETIC SURGERY
For Men & Women
BREAST AUGMENTATION
FACELIFTS
EYE IMPROVEMENTS
NOSE REFINEMENTS
TUMMY TUCKS
SPOT FAT REDUCTION
WRINKLE IMPROVEMENT
BREAST UPLIFT
BREAST REDUCTION
EAR IMPROVEMENT
AND
OVERCOMING MALE BALDNESS
For full details telephone:
01-570 9658
or complete this coupon.
Pountney Clinic
41 Bath Road, Hounslow,
West London TW3 3BN
PRIVATE CAR PARKING
I am interested in the following
improvement procedure:
BLOCK CAPITALS
Name _____
Address _____
City _____
Postcode _____
77301
8 MINS FROM LONDON AIRPORT

Verve
Verve is the collection of cool, mature sophistication. Relaxed, elegant and full of style.
Our in-house designers have produced for Spring this very special collection in sizes 12 to 22.
Beautifully tailored using only the finest quality fabrics.
Essential reading for today's women.

For your FREE Catalogue of the Spring 1990 Verve Collection. Send to: Verve, FREEPOST, Designer House, Lime Street, Bingley, West Yorkshire BD16 4SY
CD 0-BFV
Mrs/Miss/Ms _____
Address _____
Town _____
County _____ Post Code _____

Valentino moves in
Valentino Garavani, the handsome Italian couturier with the sleek Roman profile and impeccably polished style, is celebrating his thirtieth anniversary in business by settling into his London home this week.
The Knightsbridge house, decorated by Tom Parr of Colefax & Fowler, is the latest staging point in a jet-setting itinerary that keeps Valentino commuting between his Fifth Avenue apartment, a chalet in Gstaad, a villa on Capri and an 84ft yacht, before touching base in his palazzo in Rome.
The Italian's rage at Valentino's decision last year to show his *alta moda* collection during the Paris *haute couture* week was mollified this season when he staged a preview of the collection in Rome, showing models in a *tableau vivant* when he reopened the 15th-century Academy of Fine Art as a cultural centre that now bears his name. Valentino's latest flattering silhouette skims a sparrow-thin figure before breaking into a sunburst of pretty pleats.
The Accademia Valentino, restored by Valentino at an estimated £400,000, is a 8,600 sq ft space, next to his Rome atelier, where exhibitions and cultural events will be staged to raise funds for Aids-related charities. "How much I love and care about this city is shown by the effort that we are putting into the Accademia," he said at the opening.
Valentino's London boutiques are at 160 New Bond Street, W1 and 35 Sloane Street, SW1. Valentino Oliver, his sportier, lower-priced line, is available at 55 South Molton Street, W1 and 36 Sloane Street, SW1.

Valentino: now his name is on a fine art academy in Rome

Facing up to cosmetics
A scrubbed, early-morning face is not what make-up artist Ariane wants when clients turn up for one of her cosmetic counselling sessions. The client's existing make-up routine is assessed and the contents of her cosmetic bag are studied before she can advise.
The fact that Ariane is used to working with top international models and high-lighting the well-known features of the likes of Jane Seymour, Shakira Caine or Mandy Smith should not inhibit anybody from seeking her expert help.
The day-long seminars at the Basil Street Hotel in Knightsbridge, west London, are relaxed get-togethers for small groups of women of all ages, with no pressure to buy products.
For information about the next seminars on February 10 and 28, contact Cosmetic Counselling, 21 Kingswood Avenue, London NW6 6LL (01-968 6887).

Exporters make their mark
In spite of gloomy forecasts for the fashion trade, remarkable increases in turnover and export figures were produced by the six winners of this year's British Knitting & Clothing Export Council awards, sponsored by the National Westminster Bank.
The six are: Albany Belt Company, the bag and accessories manufacturer, based in Melton Mowbray, whose customers include Nina Ricci and Fabergé; Amalgamated Talent, the company behind two young designers, Karen Boyd and Helen Storey (see facing page); Murray Allan of Innerleithen and Ballantyne, two leading labels in Britain's booming cashmere business (see facing page); Bryant of Scotland, part of the Laura Ashley group based in Tillicoultry; and John Partridge, makers of traditional country clothes. The menswear company, Daniel Poole, won the Clothes Show Young Enterprise Award for Export.

Designs on Michelangelo
Baroque cupids, Napoleonic sphinxes and intricate Gothic stained glass patterns inspire English Eccentrics' range of silk scarves. The latest design from Helen and Judy Littman, commissioned by Vanessa Ram of the Royal Academy shop, was inspired by Michelangelo's "Taddei Tondo".
This sculpture is not on display at present because of rebuilding work, but the scarf is on sale. In a heavy silk crêpe de Chine in two colour combinations — Sienna red and buttery cream, or blue and ivory — it costs £75, and is available at the Royal Academy shop, Piccadilly, W1; Liberty, W1; and Janet Fitch, 2 Percy Street, W1.

COLEFAX AND FOWLER JANE CHURCHILL SALE
Friday, 2nd February to Sunday, 4th February 10-00am - 5-00pm.
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S OLD HALL
80 VINCENT SQUARE, LONDON SW1
Slightly imperfect and discontinued chintzes, fabrics, wallpapers, furniture and accessories at greatly reduced prices.

FASHION

Glory days for silky-soft cashmere

The price may get your goat, but the popularity of the world's most luxurious yarn is still growing

The international standing of Scottish cashmere, the pride of the British fashion industry, is riding high. Two Borders-based cashmere manufacturers, Ballantyne and Murray Allan, picked up two of the British Knitting and Clothing Export Council's six Apparel Export awards presented by the Princess Royal at the Mansion House last week: in her capacity as president of the BKCEC. And tonight, the Duchess of Kent is guest of honour at a celebration of Scottish cashmere in a gala fashion show at Claridge's, which will also be attended by Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary of State for Scotland.

Both Ballantyne and Murray Allan will feature prominently in the show, which aims to establish the relationship between international designers and cashmere. The list of big-name designers who work with cashmere includes Bruce Oldfield, who creates jet-trimmed cashmere tunics for Murray Allan; the New York designer Oscar de la Renta, and Scotland's Alistair Blair, who collaborate with Ballantyne in creating cashmere classics.

Then there is Shayeesteh Nazemi, the Iranian-born designer behind the successful Shi cashmere label launched five years ago, who moved into a farmhouse in Hawick to learn the techniques of the craft. Michael Kors and Joan Vass, both top New York designers, work closely with Lyle & Scott. Muriel Hackland, a Scots-born designer who worked with Ralph Lauren for five years, is now

back designing for Clan Douglas. This is the calibre of international talent taking part in tonight's fashion spectacular, organized by the Scottish Trade Centre.

The story of cashmere began, in fact, in Bradford, where two brothers, Benjamin and Alton Dawson, invented a machine in the 18th century to "dehair" cashmere and separate the soft, fine hairs from the coarse. The new machine was put into use by Hawick knitters in 1770. Today Dawson International is a Borders conglomerate of knitwear manufacturers that includes Ballantyne, Barrie, Braemar, Glenmac, McGeorge and Pringle, and is the world's largest cashmere processor.

The price of a Professor Higgins cardigan in top quality cashmere is currently around £250 and rising. The cost is linked to the scarcity of the raw material: the finest fleece comes from the underbelly of goats grazed in the harsh conditions of Inner Mongolia.

China, with a monopoly on top-grade fleece, can name its price, and since the decentralization of quality control and distribution to each province, prices have soared.

Although cashmere now costs £180 a kilogram in its ready-to-knit state, Ronald Miller, chief executive of Dawson International, believes the demand for the yarn will increase. Price, he says, is not an issue.

"When you are dealing with a commodity as rare as cashmere, people are prepared to pay for it," he says.

'People are prepared to pay for a commodity as rare as cashmere'

Talent goes separate ways

MARK BORTHWICK



Glistening pleated strapless dress by Helen Storey, £325

The presentation of a British Knitting and Clothing Export Council award to Amalgamated Talent has unwittingly served as a celebratory send-off for two talented young designers who now plan to go their separate ways.

After five years of pooling resources, Karen Boyd and Helen Storey, with their business partner Caroline Coates, plan to disband Amalgamated Talent, the marketing base they shared. Their next collection, to be launched in March, will be shown individually. Storey remains in the design studio that the trio established two years ago; the Boyd & Storey shop in Newburgh Street, Soho, will change its name to Helen Storey from August. Boyd moves to her new studio this spring. Coates, who will continue to act as consultant to both, says: "Each has her niche in the fashion market. I am confident that both Karen and Helen will play an important part in the British and international fashion circuit in the 1990s."

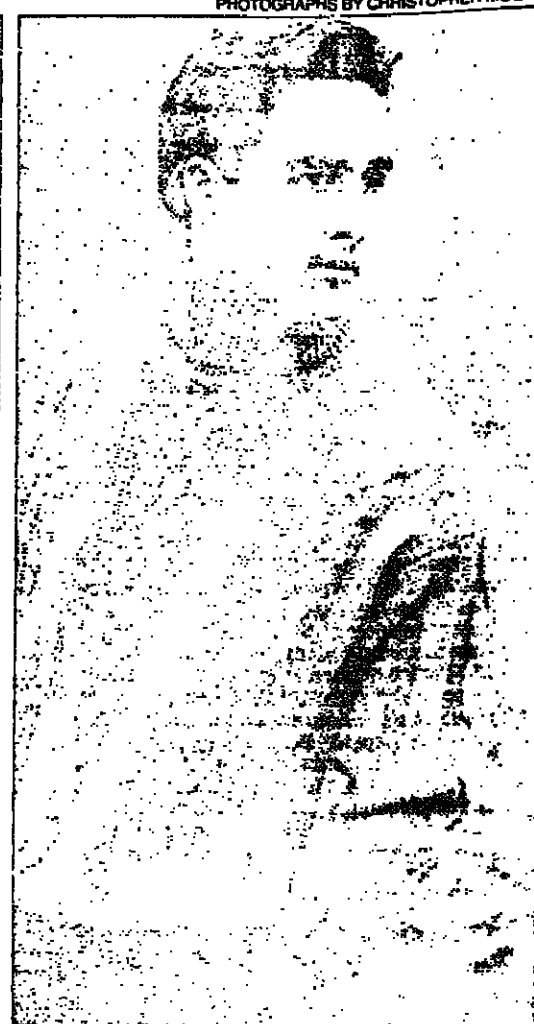
Storey, aged 30, worked for Valentino in Rome after graduating from Kingston Polytechnic in 1981, and went on to head the design studio at Lanoni in Rome. Since she launched her own label back in London in 1984, as part of Amalgamated Talent, she has established herself as a designer of the sort of flamboyant

numbers lavished with gold beading, fringing and chains that are flaunted by Cher, Paula Yates, Madonna, Patsy Kensit and Greta Scacchi.

Last October she was nominated by the British Fashion Council for two awards in the Young Designer of the Year and Glamour categories.

Boyd, aged 28, launched her own label after leaving Newcastle Polytechnic in 1984, and quickly established a distinctive, innovative style that is worn by a growing following including Miriam Richardson and Madonna.

Caroline Coates campaigned constantly for industry backing for the outpouring of design talent from British art colleges in the early 1980s, creaming off as many as 20 or 30 names in some years under the Amalgamated Talent umbrella, before establishing the partnership with Boyd and Storey. She can take credit for launching the two designers and grooming them for the coveted BKCEC award. Exports, especially to Europe and the Far East, have more than tripled in the past two years. In the UK, both collections are available in 27 shops, including Harvey Nichols. "This award gives credibility," Coates says. "Karen and Helen each have a strong following. This gives them the industry's recognition."



Above left: Cream cashmere sweater with off-the-shoulder concertina neckline, £350, Oldfield for Murray Allan, from Harvey Nichols, SW1. Centre: Flowered cashmere cardigan, £736, with matching sweater, £292, by Ballantyne, from Harrods, SW1; Harvey Nichols, SW1. Right: Taupe cashmere sweater with cable pattern, £150 approx, by Glenmac, from autumn/winter 1989 collection

In Europe to serve is an honour. We agree.

In Italy they say 'prego'. In France 'je vous en prie'.

In other words 'it's a pleasure'. European service doesn't just come with a smile, it comes with pride.

It's a tradition that Air Europe have taken on board for their Business Class.

Cabin staff, working on one of the world's most modern fleets, are friendly and attentive. They enjoy what they do; take pride in offering a service that's acknowledged as 'impeccable' by a growing number of business travellers.

And from February 1st we're introducing an enhanced Business Class in-flight service that reflects the changing needs of our passengers.



17-45. THE ROOF TERRACE, HOTEL EDEN, ROME.

Just another part of our continuing policy means Air Europe fares are aim to make business flying as enjoyable as possible. around 15% lower than our rivals.

Of course, service on the ground business with us.

is every bit as good as in the air, Europe is on the verge of becoming one country. One airline is ready.

with a smoother check-in at Gatwick and a choice of exclusive lounges throughout Europe.

What's more, our value for money

air europe

THE EUROPEAN AIRLINE

TIMES DIARY

ALAN HAMILTON

Before this year's war anniversaries become entirely dominated by the half-century of Dunkirk, I shall remind you that it will be 75 years in April since the inglorious episode of Gallipoli. It was, as you will recall, the bleeding of the Anzacs, and prime minister Bob Hawke intends to charter an aircraft and fly 60 Aussie veterans back to the Turkish battlefield on Anzac Day, April 25, for a commemorative bash. New Zealand is sending its Governor-General, Sir Paul Reeves, prime minister Geoffrey Palmer having decided it would be more appropriate to attend a memorial service at home. Mrs Thatcher intends to travel to Turkey, but beyond that the British appear intent on forgetting the whole episode. Apart, that is, from the Royal British Legion, whose pilgrimages department plans to fly out a party, including the only British survivor of the Gallipoli campaign (I shall not identify him yet, lest the years take their toll before he gets there). Might it not be an honourable recognition of the 19,000 British dead if the Government were to fund the pilgrimage?

● The cleric lives. Dawn Williams of Gerrards Cross offers this topical nugget:
Nelson Mandela
Said: "what a helluva
thing to come out to, Gating
Bunting."

If, as I do, you consistently fail to win the Reader's Digest Prize Draw, you may like to try instead for a prize of 250,000 Belgian francs, an Oscar-style statuette, and the title "Polyglot of Europe". The Centre for Modern Languages at Limburg, Belgium, is looking for the EC citizen who speaks the greatest number of foreign tongues well enough to pass as a native in each of them. I hope there will be some British entrants to allay the old suspicion that our sole means of communication with foreigners is shouting in English, but you should be aware that the minimum entrance requirement is nine languages, and that a previous contest to find the Polyglot of Flanders (you need to be a polyglot in Flanders, really) produced fluent speakers in Arabic, Swahili, Japanese, Uzbek and Tatar. Shouters, you have been warned.

BARRY FANTONI



China is desperately trying to revive its tourist industry, which took such a knock after the hideous events of Tiananmen Square. One measure being planned to lure back the hard currency — and keep it out of the hands of the hapless peasantry — is a clampdown on tour guides and drivers demanding tips. Even more appealing is a promise by He Guangwei, vice-chairman of the national tourism administration, that if guides and hotel staff offer surly service, tourists will be able to sue for compensation, and the surly staff will be disciplined. Such a law might not come amiss in this country, except that the payouts would ruin us.

A major exhibition of wildlife drawings and paintings at the Natural History Museum next month will doubtless draw the crowds, and rightly so. But I fear that its title is exceptionally unfortunate. "Sir Peter Scott at 80: A Retrospective" would have been fine had not Sir Peter died last August, two weeks short of his 80th birthday.

Threatened by stiff new limitations on musical entertainment in the Paris Métro, the buskers who offer jazz, rock, opera and the classics beneath the streets are staging a series of subterranean protest concerts. The authorities want to specify fixed places for corridor combos — much as happens on the London Underground — and to confine travelling troubadours to two coaches per train. Regular commuters of all ages and musical inclinations are expected to rally round their favourites, although the proposal to limit platform performers to a maximum of two 10-watt amplifiers should find favour among those who have to brave the thunderous Afro-Caribbean bands that frequent the A line at Châtelet Les Halles. Fine, but continue to beware the Métro's notorious pickpockets, among whom I gather the city's Yugoslavs are current champions of artful dodging.

It is with a tremulous heart and no less unsteady hand that I set pen to paper in this year of grace 19, for no more honourable a reason than to unburden myself to you, dear reader, of that dreadful catalogue of events which only your gentle and indulgent spirit... Born a century too late, is the problem. A hundred years ago, and I should have been able to hurl myself into this feuilleton with the only style befitting its bizarre and fathomless matter. I might even have got away with declaiming that it was my belief, founded upon my experience, that the lowest and vilest alleys of London did not present a more dreadful record of sin than did the smiling and beautiful countryside, especially since countryside was what Crickwell road then was, a fair clop from Baker Street but well worth the hansom fare if you

East Germans will vote in full and free elections on March 18. They have had no semblance of democracy since Hitler burnt the Reichstag, 57 years ago. All over Eastern Europe the inhabitants are getting, or preparing for, genuine democracy, in some cases for the first time. In Hong Kong, after 150 years of British rule, no members of the Legislative Council are elected by popular vote. Twenty-five per cent represent "functional constituencies" of professional and other groups chosen by their peers; 21 per cent are indirectly elected by the members of directly elected urban councils and district boards; the remainder are official appointees.

Until a few years ago most Hong Kongers did not mind very much. Benign British rule provided justice and equality before the law and ensured that the processes of administration were as democratic as they are here. They were neither oppressed nor hungry. Without the prospect of takeover by Peking in 1997, they might have been content to move with tranquil slowness to one person, one vote in their Legislative Council.

After the Joint Declaration of 1984, interest in popular democracy began to grow. Its surge following the massacres in Pe-

king on June 4 last year has become a flood since communist governments everywhere, including Mongolia, have been under threat or destroyed. Dame Lydia Dunn and Allen Lee of the Legislative Council, both highly respected political leaders acutely sensitive to Hong Kong opinion, explained this last week to Mrs Thatcher and numerous MPs prepared to listen.

The Legislative Council's agreed demand to the British government is that in 1991 one third of the Legislative Council should be elected by one person, one vote; one third through the indirect vote of functional constituencies; and one third should be official appointees. In the 1995 elections — the last before the Peking takeover — the consensus in the Legislative Council requests that 50 per cent should be directly elected by the people and 50 per cent through the functional constituencies. For 1999 the demand is for 67 per cent to be elected by one person, one vote and for only

one third to come from functional constituencies.

There is nothing to prevent our acceding to the Legislative Council's request, either in the 1984 Joint Declaration or the Basic Law, drafted in Peking with little input from Hong Kong and with its final form to be disclosed in two stages in February and March. Peking could not claim a breach of any agreement by us. The proposals are exceedingly modest by the world standards of the last few months. Yet we jib at them. We adopt the insulting attitude of nanny-knows-best towards the Hong Kongers.

Peking proposes that by 1997 only 30 per cent should be directly elected, with half still coming from the functional constituencies and 20 per cent to be chosen by a sinister sounding new election committee of Peking's devising. A majority of the last could block anything passed by the other members. As they would be hand-picked by Peking, this would mean a Peking

veto, though it is said that if blocked resolutions and laws were resubmitted a simple majority of all groups combined would suffice to carry them. This would seem unlikely in practice.

The British government tells Hong Kongers that their Legislative Council proposals go much too far and will infuriate Peking. It warns them not to take such a terrible risk. It believes they could set off a drastic 1997 reversal by Peking to less democracy in line with the current Peking proposals or even to its near or total elimination.

It is not us, but the Hong Kongers, who would take the risk. Highly sophisticated and intelligent, they understand what democracy is about. They want it in full measure now, so that Peking will have the international embarrassment of dismantling it later if so inclined.

We can do nothing to protect Hong Kong against Peking after July 1997. We can do something now. Give them a bulwark of popular democracy which Pe-

king would have to tear down, incurring local wrath. We must make the decision before the first promulgation of the Basic Law by Peking in mid-February. If we give less than the Legislative Council asks, there may well be a constitutional crisis.

The Governor's Executive Council would probably advise the Governor against watering-down British proposals. The Governor would have to refer to Whitehall for authority to railroad its objections. If that were done the Legislative Council would then move amendments radically to alter the British proposals. There would be a head-on clash between Britain and Hong Kongers, who would demonstrate massively against a Legislative Council failing to reject unacceptable proposals. It is their role to assess and brave any adverse reaction from Peking. It is impertinent of us to try to do this for them.

Hong Kongers are bitter because of our perceived betrayal. They are not quite so

angry since the Government announced a small number of at-risk-of-abuse passports. But the mood in Hong Kong is nervous and volatile. They read and see on television demonstrations overthrowing hated governments. A 5 per cent increase in ferry fares not long ago set off a major strike of a kind hitherto unknown in Hong Kong.

As British rule wanes, demonstrations could be sparked off among Hong Kongers themselves aimed at overthrowing a British administration about to deliver them with almost zero democracy to Peking. Hong Kong could become ungovernable. If its citizens proclaimed its independence, Chinese troops might enter Hong Kong before 1997 to assert Peking's despotism.

We would be wiser to do as the Legislative Council, fully backed by the people, wishes. Even a 100 per cent one person, one vote Legislative Council by 1991 or 1995 would be desirable in the light of the world's present democratic revolutions. There will be no problem if Peking has a reasonable government by 1997 — either with full Hong Kong democracy or overpassports with right of entry here. Our final duty to Hong Kongers is to follow their instincts in guarding against the worst.

Daniel Johnson rebuts claims of dependence and sees no benefit for Moscow in hanging on

Take the brake off the Balts

These are heady days on the south-eastern shores of the Baltic Sea. As the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee meets next week to consider Lithuanian demands for greater autonomy, leading to complete independence within three or four years, Latvians and Estonians are preparing to leapfrog their neighbours with ever more radical demands. Elections in Lithuania in a month's time will set the seal on political pluralism there, while embryonic independent governments are already emerging in all three states.

Much of the hyperbole with which the independence movements in the Baltic states have been greeted in the West is unjustified. These three countries, which Stalin occupied in 1940, make up a combined total of less than 3 per cent of the Soviet Union's population. Their loss would be less painful than that of oil-rich Transcaucasia — the other region demanding the right to secede from the union — let alone Ukraine.

However, they are of importance to Moscow militarily and economically. As one of only four seas to which the Soviet Union has direct access, the Baltic is the home of a large Soviet fleet. Both Latvia and Estonia have long and strategically valuable coastlines. In the past decade the Latvian port of Liepaja has been turned into one of the largest and most closely guarded of all Soviet naval bases.

Yet the strategic argument for coercing the Baltic nations to remain Soviet does not stand up. The great ocean-going navy

which was built up during the Brezhnev era — and which has continued to grow under Gorbachev — already resembles the Kaiser's white elephant, the German High Seas Fleet. Navies are the most splendid, but also the most expensive of imperial accessories. If Gorbachev wished to do his economy a favour, without seriously damaging his country's defences, he could do worse than to scuttle his Baltic Fleet in Liepaja harbour, as German sailors once did at Scapa Flow.

Much more plausible is the economic argument against Baltic secession. Soviet politicians and commentators are often allowed to get away with claims that Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia could not survive on their own. There are also ominous hints that independence would have to be paid for with crippling hard currency reparations for all Soviet investments there since 1940. Expensive though this would be, the Baltic nations would consider their liberty cheap at this price.

Even if a Carthaginian settlement of this kind were not imposed, sceptics claim that the Baltic states are too small and too dependent on the Soviet hinterland to be viable economic units — lacking, it is assumed, Soviet supplies of energy, raw materials and finished goods. How could little Estonia survive, they ask, when so much of its wealth derives from the production of 75 per cent of the Soviet Union's artificial gas from shale? And how would Lithuania or

Latvian shipbuilding weather the competition of South Korean or Japanese rivals, without the huge captive Soviet market? Are the small but precious electronics industries of the Baltic states proof against a sudden influx of cheaper, more advanced products from the West?

The key to survival for a newly free Baltic (or any other) republic can be found in David Hume's *Essay of Commerce*:

If we consult history we shall find that in most nations foreign trade has preceded any refinement in home manufactures, and given birth to domestic luxury. The temptation is stronger to make use of foreign commodities which are ready for use, and which are entirely new to us, than to make improvements on any domestic commodity, which always advance by slow degrees and never affect us by their novelty... Imitation soon diffuses all these arts, while domestic manufacturers emulate the foreign in their improvements, and work up every home commodity to the utmost perfection of which it is susceptible. Their own steel and iron, in such laborious hands, become equal to the gold and rubies of the Indies.

All the great economic success stories have followed the pattern Hume describes. Imports of Western technology would not destroy the Baltic economies: if central planning were abandoned, trade with the West would greatly benefit them. Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore are recent examples.

Elsewhere in Europe there are countries comparable to the



Baltic states. Scandinavia is the nearest at hand. Before 1914 the disparities between its prosperity and that of the Baltic provinces of the then Tsarist Empire were far smaller than they are today. In the late Middle Ages the Latvian and Estonian ports of Riga and Reval (Tallinn) were powerful members of the Hanseatic League. Clearly, the natural propensity of the Baltic nations has always been towards commerce.

The economics of Baltic independence thus greatly favours

the secessionists. Since May last year, when the Lithuanian and Estonian parliaments voted to defy Moscow by taking over control of their economies, it has become even clearer than before that the dead hand of Moscow was not only unnecessary, but positively harmful. Now that the economies of Central Europe are pursuing free market policies, and Comecon is in its death agony, the Baltic states are desperate not to be left behind.

Not only are they not afraid of losing the much-vaunted Soviet

raw materials, they would positively welcome the chance to buy in the cheapest market from countries which are at last emerging from the autarky and barter of the past 40 years. Polish steelworkers or East German coal-miners would happily undercut their Soviet rivals in order to capture the Baltic markets.

Were the Kremlin to impede trade with an independent Baltic state, it would damage the Soviet economy far more than the intended victim. The lights of Leningrad would die without Estonian gas; Soviet industry and agriculture would be hard-pressed to find cheaper machinery in the West than they can buy in Lithuania.

The ethnic composition has changed many times since the Germans, Poles, Swedes and Russians struggled for supremacy there. Many of the merchants and manufacturers were, until Stalin and Hitler, either Jews or Germans. Today there are large Russian, Polish, Finnish, Byelorussian and Ukrainian minorities. The Russians, who usurped the dominant position previously held by the Germans, now fear that secession would leave them vulnerable to persecution. In reality, there are probably few parts of the communist world where such conflicts are less likely. The Baltic has always mingled races and religions along its coastline.

Once free, the Baltic states could be a relatively good risk for Western investors, provided that they formed an economic confederation, perhaps on the lines of the Benelux countries. Only the denial of independence by the imposition of martial law might cause the Latvians or Estonians — who have the largest Russian minorities — to turn on their neighbours. If there is no good economic argument against secession, how much less is there a racial one.

At last Britain can claim to be capitalist

Tim Congdon shows how investment has changed under Thatcher

An active debate has developed about Britain's economic performance in the 1980s. The principal point at issue is whether the Thatcher government's policies have led to an increase in the underlying growth rate of output. The debate has been rather inconclusive, although it is interesting that no one has suggested that Thatcherite policies have been responsible for a reduction in the growth rate.

But perhaps the debate about performance is premature. There is surely the prior question about how much the present government's policies have altered the structure of the economy. After all, it would be unfair to expect a change in the economy's performance if there had not been a previous change in its structure.

One key aspect of economic structure is the extent to which investment is carried out by the private sector rather than government. When they were first elected in 1979, Mrs Thatcher and her ministers were eloquent about the merits of private ownership and market forces. They were convinced that private-sector investment moti-

vated by profit would be more successful than public-sector investment determined by political fashion. They wanted to see private investment grow faster than public investment in the 1980s. How far has this objective been achieved? Has the structure of the UK's economy been significantly changed over the last decade?

The answer is given in the accompanying chart. It shows that private investment rose from 71.3 per cent of total investment in 1979 to 86.2 per cent in 1989. One qualification is that official statistics regard private-sector purchase of buildings and land from the public sector as positive private-sector investment and negative public-sector investment. Perhaps such purchases are better regarded as a re-arrangement of existing assets than as a change in the composition of new investment. They have been dominated by council house sales in recent years, and in 1988 amounted to 4.2 per cent of total

investment compared to 0.6 per cent in 1979.

Despite the problem with transfers of existing assets, it is clear that the character of investment changed radically in the 1980s. There was a large increase in the role of the private sector, which must be historically unique. The rhetoric of 1979 proved to be the reality of the following decade.

The expansion of the private sector's share was partly the result of the Government's privatization programme. Obviously, as industries entered the private sector, their investment was re-categorized. However, this effect was not dominant. Instead, rapid growth of investment in industries in private hands at the start of the decade was more important.

Roughly speaking, if there had been no transfers from the state sector, the volume of private investment would still have risen by about 7 per cent a year between 1981 and 1989. This dynamism not only far outpaced investment growth in industries

which stayed in the public sector throughout the period, but was exceptional by past standards.

The private sector's gains have yet further to go. Although the next few years will see a significant increase in public-sector investment on the roads, railways and other infrastructure projects, the recent privatization of the water industry and the forthcoming privatization of electricity ensure that the private sector's share will increase. By late 1991 or 1992 the private sector will account for more than 90 per cent of investment in this country.

	Private investment as % share of total	Public investment as % share of total
1979	71.3	28.7
1980	72.2	27.8
1981	74.5	25.5
1982	76.4	23.6
1983	73.1	26.9
1984	75.6	24.4
1985	79.5	20.5
1986	79.9	20.1
1987	83.1	16.9
1988	86.2	13.8
1989 (est)	87.0	13.0

If the difference from 1979 is clear, the contrast with the post-war norm is spectacular. It needs to be remembered that during the 1950s and 1960s public-sector investment was typically 40 per cent or more of the total. In 1967 and 1968, at the height of the power-station building programme, public investment was 46 per cent of all UK investment.

The scale of the transformation under the Thatcher government is remarkable. For most of the post-war period Britain was described, accurately and properly, as having a mixed economy. The idea was so well established that it was stated in sixth-form and university texts almost as if it were a permanent, unalterable truth.

But, with more than 90 per cent of investment in private hands, it will be more correct to regard the UK as having a genuinely capitalist economy. In the final chapter of his *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, Keynes recommended "a somewhat com-

prehensive socialisation of investment", in order that the government could vary investment spending to combat the trade cycle. In the first 35 years after the Second World War British governments followed Keynes's advice and presided over a substantially socialized economy. Mrs Thatcher and her ministers have now turned Keynes on his head by implementing a somewhat comprehensive privatization of investment.

There have obviously been efficiency gains in industries such as steel, cars and coal, reflecting their greater exposure to market pressures and the impact of actual or prospective privatization. But the returns from investment come through over many years, and it is perhaps still too early to judge whether the changes in the economy's structure under the present government will have a meaningful and enduring effect on performance. The 1990s, like the 1980s, will be an interesting decade for the debate about private versus public ownership. The author is economic adviser to Gerrard & National Holdings.

Case of the conker conundrum



ALAN COREN

were a beaky violinist with a penchant for the insoluble. As it is, I shall just have to lay the facts before you in the mundane literary fashion of the times, and leave the Victorian sinisterness of those facts to glimmer through as best it can.

A couple of weeks ago, I drove to Riverside Nurseries to buy a horse-chestnut tree. Purists may say that I should have poked a conker in and taken my chances, but if they do it will be because they are young purists, unable to appreciate that when a gardener reaches a certain age, he cannot muck about with seeds if he hopes to realize a dream of sitting

beneath something spreading. Within the hour, I was driving back with the hood down and the tree strapped into the seat beside me and draped over the back with its top-gallant tracery whistling in the wind, for all the world like Isadora Duncan. But even taller: twelve feet of tree this was, and guaranteed to conker before too many of my remaining autumns had dwindled.

It will be appreciated from this that what it needed was a big hole; the day was mild, and the soil yielding, and I was soon lustily swinging the spade among the impudent robins and congratulating myself for doing my small

bit towards making up for all the luckless trees that have been chopped down over the past 30 years so that I could earn my living. You may thus gather that I

was in pretty high spirits; and they lasted right to the bottom of the hole.

I was three feet down, about to cast the spade aside and reach for the bonnet, when I struck metal. I peered in, suddenly fearful of power conduit or sewerman's helmet, but saw, with relief, that it was only a small earthy lump of something. I reached down, and brought it up. It weighed a couple of pounds, and it was shapeless; until I poked the mud off. When I poked the mud off, it became a revolver.

The afternoon suddenly grew slightly less mild, at least on the back of the neck. I left the tree,

and went into the house, and ran the gun under the tap until the rest of the mud was gone. It was remarkably rustless, possibly because it seemed to have been plated, possibly because of the few shards of paper which had come away under the tap and which may have been the remains of some more substantial wrapping. Not that this mattered any more than the fact that it could, clearly, no longer be fired; what mattered was that it could equally clearly have been fired once, and that it had not been buried itself.

There are not many reasons for burying a revolver, especially in a domestic garden. My wife sug-

gested I take it to the police, but I held back, partly because I didn't want them storming in with labradors called Radar and digging up the lawn in the hope of finding what might have once been on the wrong end of the gun, but mainly because the gun had been buried a long time ago, and the chances of their finding whoever might have done what might have been done were remote enough for me to prefer them to get on with collaring the ratbag who nicked my car radio in 1983. I know it was buried a long time ago, because the gun-dealer I did take it to put its interment at around 1900, give or take. It had, he said, been made about 1860. Quite what happened on my premises some time between 1860 and 1900 I have, a fortnight ago, almost stopped thinking about.



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-782 5000

ENGLISH SOCCER SQUALOR

Lord Justice Taylor's final report on the Hillsborough Stadium disaster is a social document of the first importance. The picture he paints is of a general malaise or blight over the game — "old grounds, poor facilities, hooliganism, excessive drinking and poor leadership".

Lord Justice Taylor records the "devastating and chastening fact" that his is the ninth official report covering crowd safety and control at football grounds, and he quotes the words of his immediate predecessor, Mr Justice Popplewell, who reported on the Bradford disaster of 1986 — "almost all the matters into which I have been asked to inquire and almost all the solutions I have proposed, have been previously considered in detail by many distinguished inquiries over a period of 60 years".

The catalogue of inadequacy is indeed devastating. Of the clubs belonging to the present league, 58 moved into their present grounds between 1889 and 1910. The facilities provided for spectators are described as "not merely basic but squalid".

Lord Justice Taylor is severe on the management of the game at both national and local level. The FA and the Football League, in their written submission, did not feel that they should be "charged with the responsibility of setting detailed safety standards or enforcing them". One club chairman extended a VIP welcome to homecoming "supporters" convicted of misbehaviour while attending a match in Greece. Nor have the antics of the 22 men on the pitch escaped Lord Justice Taylor's attention. "The cool self-control of Corinthian Casuals will never return", he writes in a notable understatement.

The report's recommendations are far-reaching. At the top of the list comes a move to all-seated accommodation. Some will feel that a timetable which eliminates all standing only by August 1999 is too leisurely. There are detailed proposals affecting police planning, including placing the option to postpone a kick-off within the discretion of the officer in command at the ground. Police authorities are

also urged to ensure that their charges are realistic.

Lord Justice Taylor explains his reasons for believing that the football membership scheme was not feasible. He believes that it would lead to a build-up of fans at the turnstiles, with possibly even more hooliganism outside, and any failure in the technology could have grave repercussions. The Shadow Home Secretary was no doubt entitled to try to make political capital out of the Government's embarrassment on this point yesterday, but he did it with no great elegance.

The debate on the report should now move swiftly to a consideration of ways and means. Lord Justice Taylor prudently observes that fiscal policy is for government and ultimately Parliament to decide, but he sets out the arguments for and against a number of tax changes put to him by the football authorities — the abolition of VAT on spot the ball competitions, a reduction in pool betting tax and the introduction of capital allowances for ground improvements.

When he asked the clubs why they did not improve their grounds with the millions of pounds spent on transfer fees, he was told that the popular perception of transfers was extravagant, and that the money simply circulated round the league clubs. He was unimpressed by this and believed that transfer fees had reached a level which many regard as grotesque. His suggestion that the authorities consider a levy on them is well worth pursuing.

Party opinion on how the money is to be found will divide fairly predictably. Mr Hattersley seems to see football as a sort of extension of the National Health Service into which the Government has some ill-defined moral duty to pour substantial sums of public money. The Home Secretary made it clear in the Commons yesterday that he takes a rather different view. The Government's concern is with public safety and public order. Public opinion will support it in believing that football must now set its own house in order at its own expense.

MR BUSH'S BUDGET

The budget which President Bush presented to Congress yesterday holds out an alluring prospect. Assisted by moderate cuts in the defence budget, larger cuts in social programmes and a forecast of buoyant economic growth the President has been able to put together a package which cuts the United States fiscal deficit almost in half to a projected \$63.1 billion in the fiscal year 1991. A cut of this magnitude would do much to improve the balance of savings and investment in the US, reduce interest rates, cut the demand for overseas finance and help stabilize the exchange rate of the dollar.

Unfortunately things are not that simple. The President's proposals are the beginning of an arcane and acrimonious process which will continue until the beginning of the next financial year on October 1 and maybe beyond. By the time it is finally enacted the budget is unlikely to bear much resemblance to yesterday's proposals, and by the end of the year in question it will bear even less.

This time last year Mr Bush proposed a package which projected a deficit of \$91.1 billion — decently below the Gramm-Rudman limit for fiscal 1990 of \$100 billion. By April the expected deficit had risen to \$99.4 billion. By the time the budget was finally enacted in November the deficit had risen to \$105 billion, and now the forecast is for \$123.8 billion.

The passage of the 1991 budget is unlikely to be easier. President Bush's proposals will be controversial in the Democrat-dominated Congress. Though caution in the face of the changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union is wise, many Congressmen have already gone window shopping with a "peace dividend" several times the size Mr Bush is proposing.

The emphasis of the President's cuts falls more heavily on social programmes such as Medicare and Medicaid. Spending on such

mandatory programmes is projected to be cut by \$19 billion. On the revenue side the President continues to hold to his no new taxes pledge, and to add insult to injury he is persisting with his plans to reduce the rate of capital gains tax. None of this will appeal to the Democrats who can be expected to demand substantial changes in return for its safe passage through Congress.

The President has also been unable to resist the traditional play of making optimistic assumptions about the economy. A forecast growth rate of 2.6 per cent for the year to the fourth quarter of 1990 is not far out of line with private estimates, but the 3.3 per cent forecast for the same period next year could turn out well above the reality.

Given the combination of optimistic assumptions, fiscal rules and wishful thinking which has to be employed in the course of the budget process sceptics may question whether the Gramm-Rudman targets for the deficit are worth having at all. Although the planned deficit for fiscal 1991 is fractionally below the \$64 billion limit set out in the law, everybody knows that it will turn out much higher. Indeed, Congress has the option of setting the Gramm-Rudman law aside if growth in the economy falls below 1 per cent for two successive quarters — an eventuality which is far from remote.

Yet to discount Gramm-Rudman seems unduly pessimistic. In spite of all the statistical shenanigans the deficit reduction law does force both the Administration and Congress to consider ways of cutting the deficit sharply. If it is followed more in the breach than the observance it still exerts a strong pull in the right direction. The 1991 budget — though the outcome will leave much to be desired — should continue the process of reducing the deficit as a proportion of the economy.

FAITH AND WORKS

The famous — or notorious — Church of England report *Faith in the City* of 1985 never was Marxist, whatever else it was. That damaging objection was a red herring which distracted attention from some genuine flaws in the document's argument. The first test to apply to its successor published yesterday, *Living Faith in the City*, is whether those flaws still exist in the ecclesiastical circles from which such things come. The gratifying answer appears to be that the Church has learnt a good lesson.

In the intervening five years the Government itself has promoted the issues of urban decay and inner city poverty substantially higher in its order of concerns. The change has coincided with a continuous reduction in unemployment — which is not unrelated, surely, to Government measures to stimulate inner city economies.

Some uneasiness with the Church's approach still remains, however. The report, produced by the Archbishop of Canterbury's Advisory Group on Urban Priority Areas, seems to treat the rise in employment as resulting from an act of God. It is in truth largely the result of free market economic enterprise, the encouragement of which the Government has always made its chief concern. But when the new church report talks of the need for a theological critique of free market economics, the assumption is being made that the market is only responsible for bad things, not for good. A theological critique of the effect of the absence of a market economy would be a welcome change.

There is some weight, nevertheless, in the observation made by a member of the Archbishop's group yesterday, that a free market in housing had yet to prove that it could meet the needs of some sections of the population. The report identifies this section as

among those who have not shared in the benefits of the regeneration of the inner cities, but notes that there is no single cause for the disarming arrival in London and other major cities of what have been called "cardboard cities." But in urging that the Government should give more attention to the provision of rented housing it is pushing at an open door.

Where the most vulnerable sections of the population are concerned, market forces cannot be left to cope on their own — but the Government does not think so either, otherwise there would be no such things as income support and housing benefit. The policy choice here is between subsidizing the provider of housing or subsidizing the consumer, the supply side or the demand side. The Government has chosen to emphasize the latter. Churchmen may legitimately draw attention to the fact that it has not so far had the desired effect, but there really is no other theological point to be made about that choice.

When the Church is on its own ground, it is a much happier story. The *Faith in the City* report led to the launch of the Church Urban Fund, by which means the Church of England set about its very own "transfer of resources" from the congregations of wealthier parishes to those in run-down inner city areas. It is a great success. Some £5 million of church money has already reached its target, and in co-operation with local industry, other churches, and local or national government, the total value of projects under the Urban Fund umbrella now exceeds £26 million. By that commitment the Church of England has transformed itself over five years from an outside spectator of the problems of the inner city to an inside partner in treating them. As a result it has learnt to become a little more tentative about political and economic causes and effects.

Helping hand in central Europe

From Mr Julian Paleoson
Sir, A suggestion by the Czechoslovak Minister of Finance that the new Bank for Reconstruction and Development could be located in Prague should not be dismissed too lightly. The presence of several hundred Western European officials along with their families would make an important contribution to the integration of central Europe into the Western European solar system.

What Prague — or, for that matter, Budapest or Warsaw — needs is a touch of glamour to dispel the gloom which still pervades these cities. And while glamour is not the first word that comes to mind when international organisations are mentioned, the presence of a new sophisticated European body could do much to change the ambience.

Brussels is about the same size as Prague and the transformation of that one-time low-profile capital into the European city it is today provides an excellent example of what can be achieved. Prague needs something of that indefinable fizz which, for all our so-called wickedness, is the hallmark of Western Europe today.

Incidentally, I drafted this letter yesterday evening as my Prague-Frankfurt express train idled for two hours at the Czech/West German frontier. The procession of soldiers, police, customs officials and money changers seemed as unending as ever and the barbed wire still stretches into infinity. Who knows — the presence of a new Euro-organisation in the Czech capital might even encourage the frontier police to finally abandon their pre-revolutionary paranoia.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN PALEOSON,
19 Avenue Guillaume Abeloos,
1200 Brussels, Belgium.
January 26.

From Mr Christopher Saunders
Sir, It has been proposed that the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) could be a basis for a more permanent organisation for East-West co-operation over "the whole field of the Helsinki Final Act" (Sir John Killick's letter, January 24). That field must cover much besides political and security issues notably the reform and reconstruction of the damaged Soviet and East European economies, essential to the success of the somewhat precarious political reforms.

It may have been forgotten that a well-established (if too little publicised) and very active organisation, with a well-equipped secretariat and an influential network of East-West relationships already exists. This is the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) comprising 34 European countries (even including Albania), the USA, and Canada.

ECE has to its credit many continuing arrangements and agreements for East-West co-operation in trade, industrial co-operation, transport, science and technology, and environmental issues — all on an expert and practical (if inconspicuous) level and based on intensive exchanges of information and experience.

Here is machinery in good working order ready to be used for co-operation in shaping and strengthening the new Europe.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS
(Director of Economic Research,
ECE, 1965-73),
73 Wick Hall,
Furze Hill, Hove, Sussex.

Shades of blue

From Miss Enid Lakeman
Sir, Your leading article (January 24) said that the Euro-Conservatives should, like their Westminster colleagues, provide some reasonable reflection of the shades of opinion which go to make the consensus of Conservative opinion in Britain.

But what evidence have you that the Westminster Conservative MPs do reflect that consensus? Neither in the Westminster nor in the Strasbourg election did any Conservative voter have any possibility of choosing between a candidate with Mrs Thatcher's picture of the European Community and one with Mr Heath's, so there is nothing to show which result — if either — is a true reflection of Conservative voters' intentions.

Yours faithfully,
ENID LAKEMAN,
37 Culverden Avenue,
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
January 25.

Spurge warning

From Mr J. R. Milner
Sir, Last any of your readers are contemplating the medicinal use of spurge (Alan Coren, article, January 16; Lord Armstrong of Ilminster, letter, January 25) might I offer the following health warning?

The purgative principle in spurge is an oil contained in the seeds, and is described in *British Poisonous Plants* (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, 1968) as a drastic purgative.

Even Culpeper, never one to underestimate the virtues of a herb, generates little enthusiasm for the spurge. In his day various parts of the plant were used, but he advises against it:

Their operation is by vomit and stool; and they perform both so violently, that it is with great reason they are banished the shops.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A tender trap for TV franchises

From the Chairman of Granada Television
Sir, The Government, in its approach to the Broadcasting Bill, appears to regard the tendering for television franchises as a process in which the tender will be dealt with separately from the assessment of the merits of a particular application and the eligibility of the applicant. It seems that those who satisfy the Independent Television Commission that their programme plans are of acceptable standards, and who do not fall foul of the restrictions on cross-media ownership, nationality, etc., will be considered to have passed the "quality threshold" and invited to submit a sealed tender for the franchise. When the tender envelopes are opened the highest will win — other than in "exceptional" (and undefined) circumstances.

Such a procedure assumes that all the applicants who pass the "quality hurdle" will do so at the same height. In practice, that is unlikely. Some, with programme plans of only limited attraction (but good enough to pass muster) will brush against the top of the fence. Others, whose portfolio is of an altogether more imaginative and ambitious kind, will soar over in thoroughbred style by a comfortable margin.

Under the Government's proposed system, however, those applicants offering the least satisfactory programmes will in practice stand a better chance of winning the franchise than those with the bright ideas and the stronger sense of commitment, for the less money that an applicant chooses to commit to programming, the more he will have available after the Exchange to tender. Applicants who opt to spend a higher proportion of their revenue on the television service will be seriously disadvantaged when they come to fix the size of their bid.

This procedure will have exactly the opposite effect to the Government's declared intention of putting the viewer's interests at the centre of the legislation. Money alone does not ensure good programming; but lack of it inevitably leads ultimately to a decline in quality.

The tendering proposals give rise to another anomaly. The ITC has to satisfy itself not only that applicants are in a position to fulfil their creative and financial

TV franchises

undertakings at the start of the franchise, but throughout the whole 10 years of its life. That may be fair enough, but it calls for financial planning and forecasting of the most meticulous kind.

One of the essential factors to take into account will be the amount of money committed to the tender — which could be many tens of millions of pounds. But, under the proposed arrangements, this figure is to be treated as a separate item and hidden in a sealed envelope until after the ITC has decided whether or not an applicant has passed the "quality threshold" and is entitled to tender. How can the ITC judge fairly whether or not a particular financial projection is valid if one of the key figures is missing?

My own company believes that the more sensible procedure would be for the tender to be considered as part of the application as a whole, so that the applicant's ability to deliver quality programming weighs as heavily as his creative ideas. As Treasury's natural ambition to have the largest possible share of the available cash.

The Home Secretary has spoken in a press interview of "the mess" broadcasting is in now. British broadcasting is not in a mess; it delivers a service whose quality is taken for granted here at home and which enjoys a high reputation — and correspondingly high sales — overseas. If the Bill's tendering proposals go through unamended, however, we shall indeed find ourselves in a mess. Sadly, by then it will be too late to clean it up.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FLOWRIGHT, Chairman,
Granada Television,
Quay Street, Manchester M60.

From Mr Ian Curteis
Sir, Many will be delighted and relieved to read your report (January 29) that the provision of religious and probably of children's and educational programmes will become a condition of the new ITV franchises.

Such programmes unquestionably constitute an element of public service broadcasting. Should the winning companies not receive an appropriate proportion of the BBC licence fee? Yours truly,
IAN CURTEIS,
The Mill House, Cohn St Aldwyms,
Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

important bulwark in the containment of Soviet imperialism power.

Another reason was that Western governments were persuaded by the Titoists that in this multinational State with ancient and possibly catastrophic animosities and rivalries the communists were the sole guarantors of Yugoslav, Balkan, and, therefore, European stability.

The satellites are no more. The Soviet Union is not what it was. Containment, if it ever had any effect, and the need for Yugoslav independence, under Titoism would appear to have run their course. The real elements of instability that remain in the Balkans are provided by the Yugoslav and Albanian communist monopolies.

What gain or sense can there be for anyone, anywhere, in 1990 to advocate (as you do in your leading article) building on any aspects of Marshal Tito's legacy, communist or not exactly communist? I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
VANE IVANOVIC,
4 Audley Square, W1.
January 22.

To memory dear

From Mr J. H. Goodier
Sir, Mr MacGregor (January 16) seems surprised that the fees at Lancing College remained constant at £162 per year from 1933 to 1938. For the same period, the wages of a skilled craftsman remained static at 1s. 6½d. per hour or £3. 12s. 4d. per week — in those weeks when he was fortunate enough to find work. Many workers in regular employment earned approximately £2 10s. per week, or £130 per year.

The noticeable feature is that there was no inflation in this country between the two world wars. The wage rate in industry took a sharp downward turn soon after the end of World War I and then remained static until the early 1930s, when it was reduced by one penny per hour, and remained at that level until the 1940s.

To most parents the idea of providing school fees of £162 per year for a child was an impossible dream.
Yours faithfully,
J. H. GOODIER,
21 Beresford Crescent, Westlands,
Newcastle under Lyne,
Staffordshire.

Hockney cover

From Mr Bernard Sternfield
Sir, The man who returned his copy of the new Bradford telephone directory with the comment that it is monstrous and a child could have painted a better picture (report, January 22) calls to mind a comment made when a group of pupils from a local school visited an exhibition of Hockney graphics mounted by us in 1972.

One of the boys looked at the first print on the wall and said: "He (Hockney) would never get his A levels on that".

A print of one of the graphics exhibited in this exhibition recently sold for £17,500.
Yours faithfully,
BERNARD STERNFIELD,
Fieldstone Galleries,
63 Queens Gate,
St John's Wood, NW8.

Cleaning up the Camden scene

From the Editor of the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*
Sir, It is good of the leader of Camden Council (January 26) to respond to Tom Bower's article (Spectrum, January 22) on the parlous state of refuse collection and street cleaning in the borough since the responsibility for this was contracted to the council's own workforce last August. We have regularly reported the horrendous situation since that date, yet Mr Dykes has singularly failed to respond in our columns.

The current position is far worse than Mr Dykes pretends. A letter written to an elected councillor on January 18 by the client manager of the waste-management contracts declares categorically that the defect figures for October, November, and December are likely to produce penalty figures on the contracts higher than those for the first two months when, as all Camden residents know, chaos reigned.

A letter written on January 8 by Councillor Graham Goodier, Chairman of the council's public health and environmental services committee, to the direct-services department complains that his own ward is beginning "to look like a war zone in Beirut" and adds: "I am really beginning to think we should call in the contract soon".

The evidence is there in the streets of Camden for everyone to see, except, it seems, Mr Dykes, whose council is now under such pressure from a weekly catalogue of complaints on many fronts that it has taken the Orwellian route of restricting my staff in carrying out their duties by forbidding them to talk to senior officers, to whom we have always had access.

Yours sincerely,
GERALD ISAAMAN, Editor,
Hampstead and Highgate Express,
178-189 Finchley Road, NW3.
January 26.

From Councillor P. Dimoldenberg
Sir, Alex Segal, of Westminster City Council, expresses (January 26) his sympathy with the General Manager of Cory Onyx who, he says, "wasted time and money in preparing a wholly abortive tender for Camden's cleansing services".

The experience of private refuse contractors when Westminster City Council privatised its refuse-collection service in 1989 is totally different. Westminster received only one tender from the private sector — from a company formed by three of its senior cleansing staff. Clearly, other private refuse contractors had their own reasons for not wasting their time and money in preparing tenders.

Councillor Segal has never been able to give a satisfactory reason as to why only one private-sector company put in a tender for Westminster's £12 million a year refuse collection service. Perhaps the general manager of Cory Onyx can explain why his company did not take the opportunity to submit a tender.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL DIMOLDENBERG
(Leader of the Opposition),
Westminster City Council,
PO Box 240,
Westminster City Hall,
Victoria Street, SW1.

'The Three Graces'

From Mr Tim Schadla-Hall
Sir, I fail to see why I should make any donation to the saving of Canova's "The Three Graces" from being exported (report, January 23). If I make a contribution to the rescue fund, as far as I can tell the sculpture will initially go into the Victoria and Albert Museum, where, if I want to see it, I shall probably have to pay for admission for myself and all my family, and likewise, if it were ultimately to return to Woburn (from where it should probably have never been removed anyway), I shall also have to pay to see it.

Why should the public be asked to donate for an appeal for something that, at the end of the day, they will have to pay for again to see because we have ineffective laws to protect the integrity of the nation's heritage, and because those we do have are not enforced? Yours sincerely,
TIM SCHADLA-HALL,
The Firs, Main Street,
Eggleston on the Hill,
Leicestershire.
January 26.

Vetting visitors

From Mr Chris Sealy
Sir, In answer to Mrs J. A. Pearce's letter (January 18), the most effective method of emulating the "hat play" would be to install a telephone handset adjacent to her front door.

On hearing the bell, Mrs Pearce will thus be able to open the door and, at the same time, lift the handset as if speaking to a caller. Having determined the identity of the visitor, Mrs Pearce will then either loudly inform the imaginary telephone respondent that she must ring off as she has to go out immediately; alternatively, she will simply replace the handset and welcome her visitor as if just concluding a telephone conversation.
Yours faithfully,
CHRIS SEALY,
Whitlocks Farm,
Loadwater Lane,
Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire.

From Mr George A. Lansdowne
Sir, How about a pair of wellies in one hand and a dog in the other? Yours faithfully,
GEORGE A. LANSDOWNE,
24 Turners Mill Road,
Haywards Heath, West Sussex.

ANNOUNCEMENTS & PERSONAL

GROUP CAPT F.W. WINTERBOTHAM

Bringing the Ultra secrets to commanders on the battlefield

Winterbotham's Ultra secrets were a vital part of the Allied war effort. He was a brilliant cryptanalyst who worked at Bletchley Park. His work helped the Allies to break the German Enigma code, which was used for all their secret communications. This gave the Allies a huge advantage over the Germans. Winterbotham's work was so important that he was awarded the Victoria Cross. He was also a member of the Order of the British Empire. His work was kept secret for many years after the war. It was only in the 1970s that the full extent of his contribution was revealed. Today, his work is still highly respected and his secrets are still being studied by cryptanalysts around the world.

Winterbotham's Ultra secrets were a vital part of the Allied war effort. He was a brilliant cryptanalyst who worked at Bletchley Park. His work helped the Allies to break the German Enigma code, which was used for all their secret communications. This gave the Allies a huge advantage over the Germans. Winterbotham's work was so important that he was awarded the Victoria Cross. He was also a member of the Order of the British Empire. His work was kept secret for many years after the war. It was only in the 1970s that the full extent of his contribution was revealed. Today, his work is still highly respected and his secrets are still being studied by cryptanalysts around the world.

SCIENCE REPORT

Earth's occult view of Titan

The occult view of Titan is a fascinating subject. It is a planet that is shrouded in mystery. It is the second largest planet in our solar system. It is also the only planet in our solar system that has a thick atmosphere. This atmosphere is made up of nitrogen and methane. It is also the only planet in our solar system that has a stable liquid on its surface. This liquid is methane. The occult view of Titan is that it is a planet that is full of secrets. It is a planet that is waiting to be discovered. It is a planet that is full of wonder and awe. It is a planet that is worth exploring.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

BIRTHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.15 am, 28th Jan.

DEATHS

At 10.

HORIZONS

Back on their feet

Anyone who has been incapacitated by illness or injury, a stroke or by a congenital handicap, usually has cause to be thankful for occupational therapists. The disability may be permanent or temporary, and the problem a physical or a mental one. An occupational therapist uses activities of various kinds to help the patient cope with everyday life, whether at work, in the home or socially, and to achieve the maximum possible independence.

"Our work is about enabling people to do things for themselves," says Shirley Bailey, a community occupational therapist employed by the Greenwich Health Authority, in south-east London.

The therapist finds out what the patient's limits are, and then works with him or her to find a solution. Problems can be of many kinds. They include returning to work after an accident; taking a bath when normally confined to a wheelchair; preparing meals one-handed; trying to kick an addiction to tranquilizers; looking after oneself when mentally handicapped.

Occupational therapists are mostly employed by the National Health Service and by the social services departments of local authorities.

Others work in schools, or as volunteers, and in private practice. They are members of a team which can include social workers,

Joan Venner talks to occupational therapists about the rewards of helping patients lead independent lives

other therapists, doctors and nurses.

Kay East, a district occupational therapist, says there are five occupational therapy units at Greenwich. She manages the district service and its budget. Two teams provide a service in physical rehabilitation, and separate teams work in mental health and mental handicap over a number of areas. There is also a community unit and a research post, giving an occupational therapist the chance to work for a year in a doctor's surgery.

Alison Whetton has been qualified for two and a half years. Now in a senior post in Greenwich, she works four days a week in acute care medicine and spends one day with the paediatric team in the community at a school for physically handicapped children.

On the medical side, her job involves assessments of patients to find out if they are capable of coping on returning home. She not only assesses their ability to perform daily activities but also assesses their psychological state, to see whether they are depressed, anxious or have a poor insight into their own abilities.

With stroke patients an important step is to enable them to be mobile. They are taught to move from a chair to another

surface, using the whole body in the most normal way possible, and how to dress using affected limbs.

Many of the children at the school Whetton visits suffer from cerebral palsy. Some have poor head control, two are unable to communicate normally. Working closely with a physiotherapist, a speech therapist and care atten-

'I pushed for leisure activities for disabled people, who want to go with their families like everybody else, and not be bussed in as a special group'

tant, she helps the practice with equipment, or learn to tackle tasks in a different way.

"We are aiming for them to become aware of how they are viewing their lives," Whetton says. "How do they see their futures once they leave school, with the disabilities they possess?"

The Independent Commission looking into the future of occupa-

tional therapy as a career, chaired by Louis Blom-Cooper, made a case for a shift in emphasis away from hospital towards therapists working with patients at home and in the workplace.

Shirley Bailey, now at Greenwich, was manager of Physical Handicap Services in the social services department of a London borough for almost 10 years.

"We involved disabled people in planning and in setting up information services. We encouraged them to go around the area, together with an occupational therapist or a helper, to map out routes and suggest changes that should be made in the way of lowering kerbs or easing access to buildings," Bailey says.

"We tried to get people in every department of the local authority committed to the principle of access. I pushed for leisure activities to be easily available to disabled people, who want to go with their families like everybody else, and not be bussed in as a special group."

An independence training course was started for all ages. This included basics, such as how to open a bank account, how to be assertive and say what they really wanted, and social skills training to enable them to present themselves well.

Now, Bailey is assessing people at home, seeing what can be done to improve their quality of life. If arthritis or multiple sclerosis progresses quickly, simple tasks become difficult. A different chair can help or perhaps a gadget to open jars. Grab rails can be put up in the bathroom and bath seats provided. Social services can be consulted about alterations to the house.

The commission has also recommended that, to meet the growing demand for services, there should be an increase of 80 per cent in the number of occupational therapists by the end of the decade.

The traditional method of training occupational therapists has been by means of a three-year diploma course. Candidates need five good GCSEs, two of which should be at A/AS level. GCSEs must include English language, a science and at least two other academic subjects.

In Scotland candidates need six SCE subjects, three at higher grade. Today there are also a few degree courses, two accelerated courses for graduates and five-year in-service courses for those already employed as assistants. All schools expect applicants to have visited departments which treat physical disabilities and psychiatric illness.

Further details from the College of Occupational Therapy, 6-8 Marshalsea Road, London SE1 1HL



On the move: occupational therapist Alison Whetton assists a patient

01-481 1066

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Continued on page 40

LEGAL

WANTED BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS



**Alias Legal Advisers
also known as Court Clerks**

- up to £22,500 pa
- possible £2,500 merit payment
- relocation/mortgage subsidy worth £10,000
- 1st class working conditions
- generous car lease scheme

The above are wanted for questioning in connection with 'missing persons' at Essex courts. The courts are at various locations, all within half an hour of the M25.

Previous court appearances are not necessary as the right people will be fully prepared. These interesting and important roles involve ensuring that offenders are given a fair hearing, and that decisions made are within the law.

Legal Advisers in Essex can expect to make fast career progress, and to command maximum pay scale after three years' court experience, gained here or elsewhere. Early appointment as a Deputy Clerk or Clerk to the Justice is a strong possibility.

To claim the recently increased rewards, offered in this county of falling property prices, an application form and further details are available from the Clerk of the Committee, County Hall, Chelmsford CM1 1LX. Telephone 0245 492211 Ext. 24701 quoting post No. M910.

ESSEX MAGISTRATES COURTS COMMITTEE

DICKSON MINTO CHAIR OF COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL LAW

The University of Edinburgh has established a new Chair of Company and Commercial Law with the support of the legal firm, Dickson Minto. Applications are now invited for the first appointment to that Chair.

The University will seek to make an appointment from among those qualified in the field of Company or Commercial Law.

Further particulars from the Secretary to the University, Personnel Office, University of Edinburgh, 63 South Bridge, Edinburgh, EH1 1LS with whom applications (giving names of at least two referees) should be lodged by 3rd March 1990. Please quote reference number 66/89.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS



Administrative Services Officer To £18,432 p.a. inc.

This high profile, multi-dimensional post demands a skilled co-ordinator able to collect and disseminate a wide range of information. You will work closely with the University Secretary and his Deputy.

As executive officer of the Equipment Sub-Committee, advising and liaising with senior Heads of Department, you'll need a good understanding of academic and educational work. You will also ensure the effective implementation of the Universities Purchasing Policy.

Another, increasingly important aspect of the post is project management; including space planning, creating a visual identity, and implementing departmental moves. Some travel is involved.

You should be a graduate or equivalent, ideally with 3 years' relevant experience, preferably in a computerised environment. You'll be numerate and able to interpret accounts, as well as being an effective negotiator and communicator.

Benefits include generous holiday allowance, season ticket loan scheme and excellent sports and social facilities.

To apply, please send your C.V. to Mr Frank Dabell, Deputy Secretary, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB. Closing date: 13th February, 1990.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

SENIOR Solicitor/Barrister

COUNTY HALL, BEDFORD

UP TO c.£25,000
PER ANNUM + BENEFITS

How to apply: Further details and application forms are available from the County Secretary, County Hall, Bedford, MK42 8AP. Telephone (0234) 228001. CLOSING DATE: 16 February 1990.

Bedfordshire is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications from members of ethnic minority groups, disabled persons and all other sections of the community.

Bedfordshire
COUNTY COUNCIL

This post could suit you, if you enjoy a variety of work including in particular:

- Litigation in different Courts dealing with child care and trading standards cases
- Attendance at Member meetings in the Education Committee and other fields
- Employment law matters including Tribunal appearances

You should preferably have at least two years relevant experience since admission/call. Starting salary negotiable in a range up to £24,972 per annum (including market rate pay supplement) with progression on basis of regular reviews.

Benefits are excellent: A relocation package up to a maximum of £6,000 including provision for: • 100% Removal costs • 100% Legal/estate agents fees • Bridging loan finance scheme • Travelling expenses • Resettlement allowance • Lodging allowance.

• A contract hire/car loan scheme • Mortgage subsidy scheme • Contributory pension • Private health scheme. If you would like to talk informally about the post, telephone Roger Wansborough on Bedford, (0234) 229050.

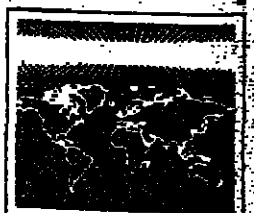
CHIEF EXECUTIVE Circa £70,000

WANTED: A BUSINESS MANAGER FOR AN ENABLING COUNCIL

Excellence and innovation are the keynotes of West Sussex's management philosophy which has targeted the twin aims of high service standards and low levels of spending. Traditionally Conservative but far from conservative, it now seeks a new Chief Executive on John Hooley's retirement. With an increasing population of 720,000, a budget of £315m and the lowest unemployment rate in the country, the challenge will be to maintain and build on the current corporate style which exhibits all the tight-loose properties necessary to a well-led team of high calibre Chief Officers. High intellectual and creative ability, political sensitivity, firmness of purpose, a degree of presence, communication skills and a sense of humour, all these are essential, whilst experience of working in, or with local government is desirable. There are no departmental responsibilities; a proven track record will be more important than professional background.

Salary is in the range of £64,515 to £71,679 with a car leasing scheme.

Interested candidates should telephone for an application form and further details on 01-930 4334. Completed forms should be returned by 16th February to Michael Brandon, Director, Korn/Ferry International Ltd, Pepys House, 12 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 3DF. If you would like a brief preliminary discussion please speak to Jane Pollard, Associate Consultant.



**KORN/FERRY
INTERNATIONAL**

west sussex

LISTER HEALTH CENTRE

PRACTICE MANAGER

Full time required for a young, progressive computerised 5 doctor practice in Peckham. Knowledge of bookkeeping, computers and personnel management will help. Salary £17,000-£19,000+ for night candidate.

Part or full time required for a busy computerised practice. Ample study leave. Salary £14,000-£17,000 per annum. An opportunity to develop Immunisation, Family Planning and Health Promotion Services. Please write with references and C.V. to Mrs Murray, Lister Health Centre, 1 Camden Square, Peckham SE15.

NORTH EAST ESSEX HEALTH AUTHORITY District Training and Development Officer

c. £20,000pa + performance related pay

We are looking for an experienced and professionally qualified trainer to devise and implement strategies to meet the learning needs of staff arising from the Government's White Paper and our move towards the Resource Management. Successful management of the changes associated with these initiatives will play a vital part.

The District Training function is already well established and you will be expected to build on existing programmes and analyse their effectiveness. A lease car scheme is in operation and assistance with relocation expenses will be given where appropriate.

An information pack is available from: The District Personnel Department, Health Offices, Turner Road, Colchester CO4 5JF. Tel: 0206 851257 ext 223. Closing date: Thursday, February 15, 1990.

CLEETHORPES BOROUGH COUNCIL ASSISTANT SOLICITOR Salary Range £17289 - £18690

Applications are invited for the above post in the Directorate of Law and Administration. The post will provide wide general experience in a small but busy office. Duties include - control of section dealing with common law and other related matters as well as advocacy and attendance at Meetings. There will also be the opportunity to gain experience in most aspects of Local Authority legal work.

Applications from recently qualified Solicitors will be considered. For application forms and further details please telephone Cleethorpes (0472) 200200 extension 2152 or write to the address below.

Closing date for completed applications is Wednesday, 7th February 1990.

R.W. BULL
Chief Executive and
Clerk to the Council

Cleethorpes Borough Council
Civic Offices
Knoll Street
CLEETHORPES
South Humberside DN35 8LN



**CLEETHORPES
BOROUGH COUNCIL**

THE ARTS

There is a lesson for us all

TELEVISION
Sheridan Moley

At a time when around 200,000 pupils in this country are missing school on a regular or temporary basis, last night's BBC1 *Parade* on "Bunking Off" did some bleak homework. Fifth-year attendance in some East London schools is now down by 4 per cent; children spend their mornings in bed or video rental stores.

There seems to be no adequate solution: teachers blame parents for lack of home discipline, parents blame teachers for failing to make their children interested enough in the notion of study. The police are caught, as usual, in the middle. They note that if the arrest of a child for truancy and fine both parents out at work and the school refusing to have the child back, as is now its right, they are stuck with the child for the day.

Stephen Bradshaw's intelligent report reached no happy conclusions. Truancy is a dead-end street, but such reactionary experiments as that in Leeds, where children were taken into care for persistent bunking off, have been shown to have more harmful effects in the long term than the failure to pass an examination or even get a job.

Bunking children, it seems, do their bunking off selectively, skipping these lessons they reckon they can do without. Despite such cheering examples as the Baylis School in Waterloo, where pupils willingly spend whole weekends on extra mathematical study, there is a general acknowledgement by parents, teachers and police that you can no longer force any 15-year-old to stay at a school which he or she has decided is surplus to requirements.

Education Minister Angela Rumbold looked suitably concerned, but decided that teachers as well as children had to get their act together. If they were to overcome what is now known as the "selective disaffection" of about 20 per cent of all fifth-formers, who now vote with their feet against more than a little learning. Right-wing educationalists demand publication of nationwide truancy figures; their left-wing opponents say that will only depress the parents and unfairly pinpoint certain schools in trouble.

Meanwhile, over on ITV, *World in Action* came up with an altogether older and yet newer brand of rebel against authority: those who are determined to avoid paying the new poll tax. Given that in eight weeks we are likely to be facing bills of something like £600 per person, it is perhaps not surprising that everyone from the Laird of Eigg in Western Scotland (who himself seems like a figure from some remake of *Widky Galore*) to a Catholic priest is objecting to coughing up the reeve.

Half-a-million people in Scotland have already declined to pay the poll, but my own favourite dissenter is Reg Morris, who has taken to worshipping his 32 canaries in the belief that certain kinds of religious orders can be exempt from the tax. "Monty Python goes to Tolpuddle" would have been the best subtitle here.

Viviana Durante and Darcey Bussell, young stars of the Royal Ballet, talk to Debra Craine

Forward at the double

When Sir Kenneth MacMillan's latest full-length ballet received its world premiere in December, its two casts were led by the two youngest principal dancers in the Royal Ballet. A harbinger for the 1990s, it confirmed 20-year-old Darcey Bussell and 22-year-old Viviana Durante as part of an exciting crop of new talent which could help lift the company out of the doldrums of the past decade.

It is a lot to ask of the two young stars of *The Prince of the Pagodas* and it is too soon to predict whether their early promise will be consolidated by future success. Artistic director Anthony Dowell is in no doubt that Bussell and Durante will be among the great ballerinas of the Nineties, but the Royal's recent record of developing young talent has not been impressive.

The Eighties brought many bright young hopes, only to see their lights dimmed by the end of the decade. Bryony Brind, the Prix de Lausanne winner, who danced her first Odette-Odile in 1981 while still listed in the *corps de ballet*, has yet to see her potential as a dramatic ballerina fully realized. Ravenna Tucker, who won the Adeline Gensel gold medal in 1978, is a dancer whose expressive lyrical gifts have not been properly utilized. At the age of 21, Alessandra Ferri promised an exciting career as muse to MacMillan, but instead left the Royal in 1985 to join American Ballet Theatre. Maria Almeida, subsequently thrust into the limelight by a management eager for a ballerina, suffered under the enormous pressure placed on her and is now retiring from performing at the age of 25.

With no Fonteyn, Sibley or Seymour to lead his company, Dowell is aware that young dancers, and his aim as director is to achieve a balance that will minimize the pressure and maximize the opportunities for them. But, he stresses, "if they haven't got what it takes - inner self discipline - that's something I can't teach them. That has to happen."

On the surface, Durante would appear to have that kind of discipline. As a child, she left her parents in Rome in order to study at the Royal Ballet School in London, undeterred by the fact



Maturing: principal dancers Viviana Durante (left) and Darcey Bussell

that she did not speak a single word of English.

"I think because I've lived away from home for such a long time I'm much older than 22. I miss my parents and my home so much I've just learned to cope with certain things. I think it's done me a whole lot of good, actually, made me much stronger," she says.

A petite dancer of delicate beauty and fluent technique, Durante had already made her mark in soloist roles when she stepped in to replace Almeida, who suffered a nasty fall during a performance of *Swan Lake*. Not knowing the role of Odette-Odile - the most demanding in the classical repertoire - Durante managed to get through the

enjoy seeing someone who you just know can do it so much better; you go and see her the next day, and she has done it better. It means growing up with her."

Audiences have been watching Bussell grow up with astounding speed. Just two years out of school, she was promoted to principal on the opening night of *The Prince of the Pagodas*, supplanting Durante as the company's youngest. "I thought it was a joke really. It's the only principal role I've done. I didn't think it was right and I still don't think of myself as a principal."

The London-born Bussell, who makes her *Swan Lake* debut on Saturday, owes her meteoric rise to MacMillan, who chose her for the lead in *Pagodas* after spotting her extraordinary talents at the Royal Ballet School. A tall, long-limbed dancer with breathtaking extensions and American-style athletic attack, she says: "I was completely in shock and I think everybody else was as well, and even now sometimes I think, 'God, why did he choose me?'"

MacMillan's gamble paid off. Despite mixed reviews for the ballet, its 20-year-old star was described variously as radiant, magnificent and a fearless technical marvel. But Bussell, who looks more like the girl next door than a budding ballerina, seems completely unaffected by the stir she is causing. "I don't think I actually take it in. I think it's probably better not to. I don't read all the reviews. I mean, you don't believe it, do you?"

Relaxed on stage, she claims the pressure of carrying a full-length ballet does not get to her and believes the early exposure will not cause her to burn out "as long as I pace myself well and don't get too flustered about anything". But, like Durante, Bussell is aware of her own inexperience "and I'm sometimes scared I'll be chucked into something I'm not ready for."

It is also a risk for audiences, who could find themselves deprived of the deeper interpretations of more mature artists, but Dowell is unapologetic. "It's wrong to expect fully developed, emotional performances from young dancers. But does one wait until she's gone through an emotional crisis and she's in her thirties? There's enough there now to satisfy an audience."

While accepting that her lack of experience is a drawback, Durante believes fledgling ballerinas provide audiences with a chance to watch artists develop. "I would

in a series of cannibalistic rituals.

These supposedly lead to a wider contemplation in music and dance of Scottish life, culture and obsession with Burns. But, instead of inflicting any new wounds on the Scottish psyche, which was the intention, much of the evening was taken up with crooning over the old ones. Instead of telling us anything new about the Scottish nation there was the usual *dreich* and dated litany of wars, inventively delivered, but which the audience could have recited with the actors.

The success of the venture lies in the execution of the material used rather than in the material itself and in the artistic "cross-over". Karen Winchurst has com-

posed some marvellous arrangements of traditional tunes; Frank McConnell's dancing is always moving. Liz Lochhead's words both sharp and touching and Gerry Mulgrew's drilled and disciplined cast gleefully seize every opportunity to shine against the background of Keith McLartyre's strikingly ghoulish paintings.

The paradox of the evening was that although these consummate professionals wanted to deconstruct the myth around Burns, it was the unaccompanied simplicity of his love songs which packed greatest emotional punch. Of course we should be thankful for what we received at this murderous Burns Supper, but that should not stop us asking for more.

Cuts and soft strokes

CONCERT
Paul GriffithsLPO/Tennstedt
Festival Hall

Tennstedt: affinity with Mahler

Klaus Tennstedt's ill health during the last few years has made each concert something special: a kind of triumph. But not just a personal triumph. The audience may be keenly expectant and his orchestra, the London Philharmonic, eager to respond at the fullest, but he goes on cutting more deeply and more rawly - however wildly flailing the gestures - into the music, and perhaps especially into Mahler's.

This time, the work was the First Symphony, projected with an extraordinary range of tone, sometimes abrupt, savage and even malicious, exploring the cruelty of the irony and the coldness, and the outsiderness of the sounds of nature; sometimes as *superfine* as a Tchaikovsky ballad movement. It was as if one were being shown the knuckles of a clenched fist and then the open hand, or occasionally both at once, as in parts of the first movement.

The tension built up there was awesome, but it was outdone in the finale, where spectacular playing, particularly from the brass, supported Tennstedt in creating a momentous climb after the first glimpse of the summit.

Detail after detail came across with a vivid urgency: in this movement, the drumstick roll on a suspended cymbal; or in the third movement the banal oompahs of the trombones and the tipsy funeral music of the trumpets; and then the soft sweetness of the violins in the song quotation. But the vividness and the urgency

made each detail a brushstroke in the larger picture.

Earlier, there had been three other intensely detailed pictures in George Benjamin's performances of his own *Cascade* and *At First Light*, and Debussy's *Gigues, Cascade*, completed only a fortnight ago, is apparently at once a remnant from an abandoned orchestral project and the brief first movement (five minutes) of something new, which perhaps accounts for its enigmatic profusion of invention.

It is, of course, fastidiously scored, from the opening interpenetration of bassoon and muted trumpet tone, through fantastical splutterings, a superbly energized gust towards a climax, a daring stillness and a torn-off close, but there is a sense of more to be said, even of a composer impatient with his material. It will be fascinating to see how Benjamin moves on the space he has opened up.

Formal informality

RECITAL
Stephen PettittMusic Projects
Almeida Theatre

Casualty dressed, hands in pockets, Richard Baines ambled lazily on to the performing area. Thus, immediately and intentionally, he created the atmosphere of a cosy seminar rather than of a formal recital.

This programme, he told us, arose from his looking at how Baroque concerto grosso principles are applied to new music. The works he found included two pieces by James Dillon and one each by the German composers Hans-Joachim Hespos and Wolfgang Rihm, both of the latter receiving their British premieres.

Where Dillon's pieces seemed to attempt some kind of sophisticated inner unity, the German composers' main object was to exaggerate and formalize the theatricality of performance itself. In the case of Hespos's work, *Esquisses littéraires*, that meant visually as well as aurally. Both that work and Rihm's *Chiffre V* make use of isolated gestures, of violent collisions and of equally violent silences.

Even so Rihm, for all the rawness and crudity of his score's

lurching spasms and obsessive repetitions, seems to be searching for - and possibly finding - a unity through diversity, where in Hespos's work everything, sound or physical posture, is exaggerated and distorted to an end which on a first listening is patently unclear.

There is probably more to the closing frozen tableau, where the saxophonist peers down the bell of his instrument, the horn player makes as if to play his horn rather obscenely through his legs, and so on, than mere good fun. Or perhaps not, and the work is merely passé, naïve avant-gardism. Dillon's music is another matter, unmistakably serious in intent. *La Femme Invisible*, scored for wind ensemble, piano and percussion, was full of complex textures, individual, rippling lines of the wind instruments folding over one another in attractive waves, while the percussion scoring carefully discriminated between qualities of metallic sounds. Formally, too, the piece had impetus and consequence. Every episode was there for a purpose.

Windows and Canopies, receiving its London premiere, was an altogether more ambitious, longer, perhaps slightly rambling essay, scored extravagantly for a large chamber group. Challenging in every sense, it was given by Music Projects/London, like everything in the programme, with due skill and efficiency.

Heroic effort put into going for the Burns

THEATRE
Alasdair CameronJock Tamson's Bairsns
Tramway, Glasgow

of a 1950s Scotland which exists nowhere but in the minds of the thirtysomething generation north of the border.

Billed as a "bitter sweet tribute to the nation", the core of *Bairsns* is a hellish parody of Scotland's second most sacred institution, the Burns Supper. A group of lost souls, the bairsns, first taunt and then devour a "drunk man", a potent figure in Scottish literature,

Heave help any sassenach who strays to the Tramway Theatre during the next month. Unless you have sucked Burns with your mammy's milk and grown up in a small Scottish town, much of what passes off the evening will be unintelligible.

Communicado's new theatre piece *Jock Tamson's Bairsns* (*All God's Children*) is an impressive large scale fusion of words, music, dance and theatre. It is, however, burdened by the hype it has received as the first major piece of theatre specially commissioned for the European City of Culture 1990: Glasgow. The audience on the first night (*Burns Night*) turned up expecting the earth but found a collectively devised vision

Restraint to match his passion

Benedict Nightingale suggests that, in the light of Ian McKellen's recent performances, he is now one of our very greatest stage actors

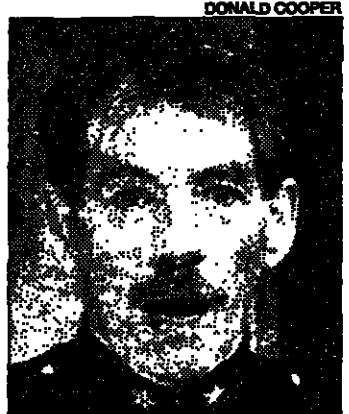
At last it seems possible to describe Ian McKellen as the pre-eminent actor of his generation; and for an unusual reason. What he has not done in the past six months has proved as exciting as what he has done. His *Iago* in the RSC's *Othello* in August, and now his presented homosexual in *Best of the National*, jointly suggest that, at 50, he has definitively learned what he never quite understood: the power of restraint.

His charisma, his bravura imagination, his audacity have never been in doubt. Back in 1969, he was alternating Shakespeare's *Richard II* with Marlowe's *Edward II*, and astonishing the critics with the variety he found in those classically effete kings. His *Edward* was a vibrant boy who shrank into a raddled queen, and his *Richard* rather the opposite: a serene prig who grew spiritually.

Yet already there were warning signs. In *Edward*, McKellen played one long speech with his arms entwined behind his back, as if to say "look, no hands", like a trick cyclist. And when the two performances moved from Edinburgh's vaulted Assembly Hall to the Ffocidilly Theatre, and from there to television, I found myself increasingly embarrassed by them. The closer we got, the more he seemed to throb and palpitate, the more artificial he became.

Good acting, he once said, is "living at a pitch most of us don't experience" and "putting in two or three times as much effort as I need to create an effect, to make sure it is exciting". That dangerous recipe helps explain why several performances have seemed overcooked. He has wonderfully clever ideas, but he can then boil them to death.

In *Coriolanus* (1985) he seemed like a thinking man's Henry Irving, a blend of fresh analysis and old hat. One had to admire



As Iago: at his most eloquent

both his grim, baleful relish for war and his intricate disdain - how many actors can sneer as interestingly and variously as McKellen? He could also transform a shout of "boy!" into a weird gurgling wail: "booyeahayayayak."

There have been other times, too, when he has let rip with the theatre organ he keeps in his throat. It has swollen into a dialect of his own: not Oxbridge, not Mummeret, but what you might call McKellen, a combination of melodious drawl and soaring whinny, accompanied by equally extravagant body-language. Yet that is, of course, a hopeful sort of imbalance. Paring down excess is, after all, easier than paring up inadequacy.

To be fair, he has sometimes managed that feat before, notably in his RSC *Macbeth* in 1976. His was a hungry, stealthy *Macbeth*, watching himself helplessly as his darkest longings overwhelmed him, and seemed precisely carpentered for the intimate Other Place. It was also, perhaps, evidence of another of McKellen's beliefs about acting: "an ability to tell the audience things about yourself, maybe only things, things even you don't really know."

McKellen has always had physical flexibility. One moment he is a smirking slicker in Jonson's *Alchemist*, the next a podgy, piggy-eyed Andrei in Chekhov's *Tales of the Sisters*. One moment he is a tall, tapping *Coriolanus*, the next he has chopped himself into a stocky, grizzled Bosola for Webster's *Duchess of Malfi*. One moment a critic can deride his "blob nose and unattractive features", the next another can praise his "elegantly carved, Dornford Yates profile".

He has considerable range, though he has more often let himself be stretched by classic than contemporary plays, and he has not succeeded in all the traditional parts. His *Hamlet* was widely adjudged a heavy flop and his *Romeo* only half a success. He is better at the half, negative emotions than the small, tender ones. His sense of humour isn't terrific.

But these are quibbles when one is confronted, not just with his technical versatility or his emotional force, but with the two of them at long last in sync. How much more deftly he communicates the suppressed horror and disgust of Max in *Best* than he did when he created the role 10 years ago. If anyone can convince you that an unremarkable young man is bearing a lover smothered to smotherness, or remembering being forced to have sex with a dead child, McKellen can, and McKellen does.

Yet it is his *Iago* that theatre historians will surely be discussing in 100 years. Somehow McKellen was simultaneously the unobtrusively efficient NCO and a human animal tortured by his own lovelessness. Beneath that cropped, arid exterior was a jealousy far more corrosive than Othello's: the more dangerous for its quietness, the more eloquent for its restraint; McKellen at his most confident, mature, and maybe even great.



She'll never know whose £3 saved her life...

Three pounds. That's all it costs to immunise her against TB, measles, polio, whooping cough, tetanus and diphtheria. Yet every moment she's left unprotected she's in danger of becoming one of the fifteen children who are disabled, blinded or killed by these diseases every minute. Save the Children has a chance to get to those children first - but not without your help. A £30 donation from you can, quite literally, save the lives of 10 children. Please fill out this coupon - and save the life of a child. Remember. Every minute counts.

...but you will

Save the Children Fund, FREEPOST, London SE5 8BR

YES I'll help a child. Please accept my gift of ☐ £5.00 ☐ £3.00 ☐ £10.00 (please state) or debit my account Visa/Access/American Express/Diners Club.

Credit Card Number

☐ Please show me how you can turn every £1 that I give into £1.33.

Signature

Name Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms

Address

Postcode

Save the Children

Return to: Save the Children Fund, Dept. USR001, FREEPOST, London SE5 8BR.

ROCK
Tony PatrickBooker T & the MGs
Town & Country

For a group reunited only a matter of weeks after a layoff of 15 years, the MGs sounded remarkably relaxed. Booker T. Jones, (Hammond organ), Steve Cropper (Fender Telecaster guitar) and Donald "Duck" Dunn (Fender Precision bass guitar) were joined, on their first visit to the UK since 1967, by drummer Daniel Gottlieb, who recreated the metropolitan perfection and lean power of the original fourth member, Al Jackson, who died in 1976.

Among the most productive and arguably the finest rhythm section in the history of soul music, the MGs underpinned and in many instances co-wrote some of the greatest recordings of the golden age of soul, by Wilson Pickett, Otis Redding, Sam & Dave, Eddie Floyd and Arthur Conley, as the house band for Stax Records of Memphis. In their own right they had a succession of instrumental hits, from "Green Onions" through to "Soul Limbo" and "Time is Tight", the last two still familiar from their use as television theme tunes.

They played two London shows at the end of a European visit organized for an appearance at

david calder
alan macnoughtan
bob peck
marjorie yates
in arthur miller's
the price
designed by van thompson
directed by david thacker
The Young Vic
1 february-24 march 1990
box office 01-928 6363

TELEVISION & RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear
and Gillian MaxeyThe killing
fields of
Brazil

TELEVISION CHOICE

Peter Waymark

● In Viewpoint 90: Killing for Land (ITV, 10.35pm), Adrian Cowell reports on the land disputes in Brazil which have claimed the lives of hundreds of people. According to Amnesty International (but denied by the Brazilian government) the tally is more than 1,000 deaths in the past 10 years, with only three cases successfully brought to trial. The background is the enormous gulch between the haves and the have-nots. On the one hand, half of Brazil's arable land is owned by 1 per cent of its landowners. On the other, the country has some 10



Harrowing: Adrian Cowell reports on Brazilian land disputes (ITV, 10.35pm)

million landless poor who are desperate to scratch a living and know that if they occupy land for more than a year they become legally entitled to it. Cowell, whose previous documentaries have included graphic accounts of the destruction of the Brazilian rainforests, followed two land disputes, taking his camera crew to the very frontlines and recording events as they happened. Since the two episodes produced five murders, he was rewarded, if that is the word, with some harrowing footage. One of the victims was a three-year-old boy, the son of a squatter leader who was himself later killed. Another was a state deputy who had defended the rights of the squatters. In last month's general election, the Left put forward proposals for land reform, but the conservative vote prevailed. Unless the condition of the rural poor improves the killings seem set to continue.

● The misleadingly titled Ordinary People (Channel 4, 8.00pm) is a six-part survey of the feminist movement which promises "to take a provocative look behind the stereotypes". The series is arranged under themes—education, law, work, politics and the arts—and the participants are 15 women from across the political spectrum, among them the broadcaster Beverly Anderson, the Conservative MP Emma Nicholson and the television writer Jill Hyem. To what the appetite, tonight's opening programme is an anthology of sayings about women, most of them by men and many insulting. "To embrace a woman," wrote Odo of Cluny—late 12th century, "is to embrace a sack of manure". There is much more in similar vein, from people such as Aristotle, Rousseau, Freud) with the intelligence to know better. All of which gets the series off to a lively and pugnacious start but it will need to do more than simply open up old wounds.

BBC

6.30 Breakfast News and Commonwealth Games. Steve Rider introduces highlights of the overnight action from Auckland, including Harry Carpenter with the latest results of the boxing semifinals. Plus regular news headlines, business and financial reports, regional news, weather and travel information.

9.30 Kilroy. Robert Kilroy-Silk chairs a studio discussion on a topical subject.

10.00 News and weather followed by Going for Gold (r).

10.25 Children's BBC, introduced by Simon Parkin, begins with Playdays, presented by David Benson. Philips and Sue Monroe 10.50 Roobarb (r) 10.55 Five to Eleven. Anna Carteret with a reading.

11.00 News and weather followed by Commonwealth Games. Helen Rolleston presents further highlights of the Games in Auckland, featuring boxing, judo and bowls. Includes news and weather at 12.00.

12.30 Regional news and weather.

1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Hayton. Weather.

1.30 News. With the big day approaching, Mrs Mangel holds a hen party, but Joe Mangel's attempt to arrange a stag night for John Worthington doesn't go as planned. Meanwhile, Mike thinks one of his students is the victim of violence at home. (Ceefax)

1.50 Going for Gold. Henry Kelly hosts another round of the European general knowledge quiz.

2.15 Film: Vigil in the Night (1940, b/w) starring Carole Lombard and Ann Shirley. When a child dies through negligence, two doctors, working at the same hospital, take the blame. Directed by George Stevens.

3.50 News. With Nick Mercer and Stella Goodier. 4.05 Hockey Wolf (r) 4.15 Jackanory. Lynda Bellingham with part two of Judy Corbally's *Order and the Ice-Pick* and New York Bear 4.45 Knowhow. Beverly Wood and Mark Slater investigate how acid gets into rain.

5.00 News and 5.05 Grand Prix. Episode nine of the 20-part serial. (Ceefax)

5.25 Neighbours (r). (Ceefax)

6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Goss. Anna Ford. Weather.

6.30 Newsroom South. Presented by Guy Michelson.

7.00 Holiday 90. Special guest Lorraine Chase explores the easy life on two Greek islands, Ithaca and Cephalonia, while Ann Gregg reports on a non-stop fly-drive tour of California and Kathy Taylor visits the city of Lisbon. (Ceefax)

7.30 EastEnders. Ficky faces driving charges in court after knocking down Pauline, and looks to Pat for moral support, while Wicky is desperate to see Cindy without Sharon knowing and Kathy receives an expensive present from Laurie. (Ceefax)

8.00 Commonwealth Games Today. Desmond Lynam presents highlights of today's action, including the last of the swimming and diving finals, and bowls. Plus the latest news and results in badminton, bowls, judo and shooting.

9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Martyn Owen. Regional news and weather.

9.30 A Sense of Guilt. Felix's and Sally's passionate affair reaches crisis point when Sally thinks she's pregnant and has to tell Felix, whose wife is unable to have children. Emotionally charged and confused, she turns to her mother for support. Starring Trevor Eve, Rudi Davies, Morag Hood and Lisa Harrow. (Ceefax)

10.30 Film 90 with Barry Norman. Barry reviews *Far North*, starring Jessica Lange as a woman who returns to her birthplace in an attempt to heal old wounds with her father and Tom Brook talks to Danny DeVito, director of the black comedy *War of the Roses*, starring Michael Douglas and Kathleen Turner.

10.50 Cagney and Lacey. Let Mary Elia Prentiss, Chris and Mary Beth try to arrest an Arab diplomat (r). Followed by Weather.

11.00 Commonwealth Games. Steve Rider introduces live coverage of the games in Auckland, including: 12.00 badminton quarter-finals and at 1.00am the men's bowls singles final. Plus the latest action and results in shooting, cycling and judo.

11.40 News. Weather. (Ceefax)

12.00 News. Weather. (Ceefax)

12.30 News. Weather. (Ceefax)

1.00 News. Weather. (Ceefax)

1.30 News. Weather. (Ceefax)

2.00 News. Weather. (Ceefax)

2.30 News. Weather. (Ceefax)

3.00 News. Weather. (Ceefax)

3.30 News. Weather. (Ceefax)

4.00 News. Weather. (Ceefax)

BBC 2

8.15 Westminster 9.00 Ceefax.

9.25 Daytime on Two: German for beginners 9.40 Different types of bread 10.00 Science for the young 10.15 Learning to read 10.40 The design bridges.

11.05 Brass Instruments 11.15 Arguing 11.30 Science 12.15 How atoms become molecules 12.35 The history of the Black Country 12.55 Italian for beginners 1.20 Pigeon Street 1.40 The call of the sea.

2.00 News and weather followed by a series for the very young.

2.15 Sign Editor. A group of British sign-makers in London. Adapted for the hard-of-hearing (r) 2.40 Arthur Negus Enjoys Weston Park (r).

3.00 News and weather followed by Westminster Live. Includes Prime Minister's Question Time 3.50 News, regional news and weather.

4.00 Catchword presented by Paul Cole. 4.30 Babel. Barbara Walters with Robert Robinson and Loyd Grossman.

4.55 Advice Shop. Includes a report on accidents, bullying and crime in school playgrounds.

5.25 First Time Planting. Geoff Hamilton and Gay Search with more advice and hints for plant lovers. (Ceefax)

5.55 Commonwealth Games. Live coverage of the women's marathon.

6.00 Talking Liberties: A Criminal Jury. David Lister. Tonight's programme examines the workings of the jury, common eye diseases and advances in medical science that have lessened the chance of serious eye problems.

6.30 The Sea Spilled over Wide. A 1967 documentary looking at the building by Stalin of the Soviet Union's White Sea Canal.

6.55 Soviet Springs: The Return. Interviews with soldiers returning from duty in Afghanistan.

7.00 Newsnight.

7.15 The Late Show. Michael Ignatieff reports on the search for the perfect society. 11.55 World Cup. 12.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

12.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

12.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

1.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

1.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

2.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

2.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

3.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

3.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

4.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

4.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

5.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

5.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

6.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

6.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

7.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

7.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

8.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

8.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

BBC 2

8.15 Westminster 9.00 Ceefax.

9.25 Daytime on Two: German for beginners 9.40 Different types of bread 10.00 Science for the young 10.15 Learning to read 10.40 The design bridges.

11.05 Brass Instruments 11.15 Arguing 11.30 Science 12.15 How atoms become molecules 12.35 The history of the Black Country 12.55 Italian for beginners 1.20 Pigeon Street 1.40 The call of the sea.

2.00 News and weather followed by a series for the very young.

2.15 Sign Editor. A group of British sign-makers in London. Adapted for the hard-of-hearing (r) 2.40 Arthur Negus Enjoys Weston Park (r).

3.00 News and weather followed by Westminster Live. Includes Prime Minister's Question Time 3.50 News, regional news and weather.

4.00 Catchword presented by Paul Cole. 4.30 Babel. Barbara Walters with Robert Robinson and Loyd Grossman.

4.55 Advice Shop. Includes a report on accidents, bullying and crime in school playgrounds.

5.25 First Time Planting. Geoff Hamilton and Gay Search with more advice and hints for plant lovers. (Ceefax)

5.55 Commonwealth Games. Live coverage of the women's marathon.

6.00 Talking Liberties: A Criminal Jury. David Lister. Tonight's programme examines the workings of the jury, common eye diseases and advances in medical science that have lessened the chance of serious eye problems.

6.30 The Sea Spilled over Wide. A 1967 documentary looking at the building by Stalin of the Soviet Union's White Sea Canal.

6.55 Soviet Springs: The Return. Interviews with soldiers returning from duty in Afghanistan.

7.00 Newsnight.

7.15 The Late Show. Michael Ignatieff reports on the search for the perfect society. 11.55 World Cup. 12.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

12.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

12.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

1.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

1.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

2.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

2.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

3.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

3.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

4.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

4.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

5.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

5.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

6.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

6.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

7.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

7.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

8.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

8.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

9.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

CHANNEL 4

6.00 The Channel Four Daily.

6.25 Schools.

12.00 The Parliament Programme presented by Sue Cameron.

12.30 Business Daily. Financial and business news service.

1.00 Sesame Street. Pre-school learning series.

2.00 The Senior Service. Information and advice for older viewers. (Oracle)

2.15 Consuming Passions focuses on Dan Bishop, a passionate Punch and Judy fan. (Oracle)

2.45 The Black Forest Clinic. German medical serial (r).

3.35 Marm Busters. Cartoon.

3.40 The Oprah Winfrey Show. Today's guest is Billy Crystal.

4.30 Countdown. Words and numbers game. The questionmaster is Richard Whiteley.

5.00 The Lone Ranger (b/w). Vintage Western adventures.

5.30 4th Dimension. Science and environment magazine series (r).

6.00 Goodnight Children's series.

6.30 The Cosby Show. American domestic comedy starring Bill Cosby (r).

7.00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow and Zamb Badawi.

7.50 Comment followed by Weather.

8.00 Ordinary People: The Women. (Oracle) (see Choice).

8.30 The 100th Anniversary. Richard Cawley helps a student prepare a meal for his boyfriend and his parents. (Oracle)

9.00 A Lack of Vectors. Tonight's programme examines the workings of the eye, common eye diseases and advances in medical science that have lessened the chance of serious eye problems.

10.00 Chelmsford 123. Comedy series set in Roman Britain.

10.30 The Secret Cabaret. Includes Simon Drake riding his life by drowning and James Randi battling with ancient spirits.

11.00 Big Country. Investigates the origins of Tex-Mex music.

12.00 The Last Spill. A 1967 documentary looking at the building by Stalin of the Soviet Union's White Sea Canal.

12.35 Soviet Springs: The Return. Interviews with soldiers returning from duty in Afghanistan.

1.00 Newsnight.

1.15 The Late Show. Michael Ignatieff reports on the search for the perfect society. 11.55 World Cup. 12.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

12.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

12.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

1.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

1.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

2.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

2.30 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

3.00 Behind the Headlines. See 4.30. Ends at 12.30am.

SATELLITE

SKY ONE

6.00am International Business Report 6.00 The European Business Channel 6.00 The DJ Kat Show 6.30 Panel Post Pouri 10.00 The Sunline 10.30 Sky by Day 11.30 Problem Shared 12.00 Another World 12.30pm General Hospital 1.50 As the World Turns 2.45 Loving 3.15 The Young Doctors 3.45 Captain Caveman 4.00 Godzilla 4.30 The New Leave it to Beaver 5.00 Sky Star Search 6.00 The New Price is Right 7.00 Frank Bough's World 7.30 Zenith Data Systems Cup 8.30 The Hitchhiker 10.00 Jamison Tonight 11.00 Sky World News Tonight 11.30 Voyagers!

SKY NEWS

News on the hour. 6.00am International Business Report 6.30 European Business Channel 6.00 International Business Report 10.30 Frank Bough 11.30 International Business Report 1.00pm NBC Today 2.30 Parliament Live 3.15 PM's Question Time Live 4.30 NBC Today 5.00 Live at Five 6.30 Beyond 2000 7.30 The Reporters 8.30 Frank Bough 9.30 Target 10.30 The Reporters 11.30 Frank Bough 4.30 Target

SKY MOVIES

From 8.00am The Satellite Shop. 2.00pm Frog: Fairy-tale about a prince turned into a frog. With Elliot Gould. 3.00 Gryphon: A juvenile delinquent is reformed by an imaginative teacher. 4.00 Daleks - Invasion Earth 2150 AD (1965): Once again, Doctor Who (Peter Cushing) wages battle with the Daleks. 6.00 Carry On Loving (1970): The facts of life according to the Carry On team. 7.40 Entertainment Tonight. 8.00 Grandview USA (1984): Three young people find their lives intertwined. 10.00 First Blood (1982): Rambo (Sylvester Stallone) wages war on the police department. 11.40 The Color of My Mind (1988): Sequel to *The Hustler*. Starring Paul Newman and Tom Cruise. 1.45am Angel (1984): Story of a deserted teenager's life on the streets of Hollywood. With Donna Wilkes. 4.00 Easy Money (1983): Monty Capuletti as an inherent slob who must clean up his act in order to inherit \$10 million. Ends at 5.40am.

EUROSPORT

5.00am International Business Report 5.30 European Business Channel 6.00 DJ Kat 6.30 Menu 9.00 Motor Sport 11.00 NHL Ice Hockey: Philadelphia Flyers v Washington Capitals 12.00 Football: Best of Superbouts: Muhammad Ali v Joe Frazier 1.00pm Paris-Dakar Rally 2.00pm Tennis Results: Rod Laver and Ken Rosewall v Cliff Drysdale and Dennis Taylor 3.00pm Football: Juventus 4.00 Eurosport - What A Week! 5.00 European Figure Skating Championship 7.30 Trax 8.00 World Championship of Wrestling 10.00 US Pro Ski Tour 11.00 Basketball 12.00 Rugby League

MTV

5.30am Club MTV 6.00 Kristiane Backer 11.00 Remote Control 11.30 Kristiane Backer 1.00pm Maroon 5 1.30pm Maroon 5 1.50pm Maroon 5 2.00pm Maroon 5 2.30pm Maroon 5 3.00pm Maroon 5 3.30pm Maroon 5 4.00pm Maroon 5 4.30pm Maroon 5 5.00pm Maroon 5 5.30pm Maroon 5 6.00pm Maroon 5 6.30pm Maroon 5 7.00pm Maroon 5 7.30pm Maroon 5 8.00pm Maroon 5 8.30pm Maroon 5 9.00pm Maroon 5 9.30pm Maroon 5 10.00pm Maroon 5 10.30pm Maroon 5 11.00pm Maroon 5 11.30pm Maroon 5 12.00pm Maroon 5 12.30pm Maroon 5 1.00am Maroon 5 1.30am Maroon 5 1.50am Maroon 5 2.00am Maroon 5 2.30am Maroon 5 3.00am Maroon 5 3.30am Maroon 5 4.00am Maroon 5 4.30am Maroon 5 5.00am Maroon 5 5.30am Maroon 5 6.00am Maroon 5 6.30am Maroon 5 7.00am Maroon 5 7.30am Maroon 5 8.00am Maroon 5 8.30am Maroon 5 9.00am Maroon 5 9.30am Maroon 5 10.00am Maroon 5 10.30am Maroon 5 11.00am Maroon 5 11.30am Maroon 5 12.00am Maroon 5 12.30am Maroon 5 1.00am Maroon 5 1.30am Maroon 5 1.50am Maroon 5 2.00am Maroon 5 2.30am Maroon 5 3.00am Maroon 5 3.30am Maroon 5 4.00am Maroon 5 4.30am Maroon 5 5.00am Maroon 5 5.30am Maroon 5 6.00am Maroon 5 6.30am Maroon 5 7.00am Maroon 5 7.30am Maroon 5 8.00am Maroon 5 8.30am Maroon 5 9.00am Maroon 5 9.30am Maroon 5 10.00am Maroon 5 10.30am Maroon 5 11.00am Maroon 5 11.30am Maroon 5 12.00am Maroon 5 12.30am Maroon 5 1.00am Maroon 5 1.30am Maroon 5 1.50am Maroon 5 2.00am Maroon 5 2.30am Maroon 5 3.00am Maroon 5 3.30am Maroon 5 4.00am Maroon 5 4.30am Maroon 5 5.00am Maroon 5 5.30am Maroon 5 6.00am Maroon 5 6.30am Maroon 5 7.00am Maroon 5 7.30am Maroon 5 8.00am Maroon 5 8.30am Maroon 5 9.00am Maroon 5 9.30am Maroon 5 10.00am Maroon 5 10.30am Maroon 5 11.00am Maroon 5 11.30am Maroon 5 12.00am Maroon 5 12.30am Maroon 5 1.00am Maroon 5 1.30am Maroon 5 1.50am Maroon 5 2.00am Maroon 5 2.30am Maroon 5 3.00am Maroon 5 3.30am Maroon 5 4.00am Maroon 5 4.30am Maroon 5 5.00am Maroon 5 5.30am Maroon 5 6.00am Maroon 5 6.30am Maroon 5 7.00am Maroon 5 7.30am Maroon 5 8.00am Maroon 5 8.30am Maroon 5 9.00am Maroon 5 9.30am Maroon 5 10.00am Maroon 5 10.30am Maroon 5 11.00am Maroon 5 11.30am Maroon 5 12.00am Maroon 5 12.30am Maroon 5 1.00am Maroon 5 1.30am Maroon 5 1.50am Maroon 5 2.00am Maroon 5 2.30am Maroon 5 3.00am Maroon 5 3.30am Maroon 5 4.00am Maroon 5 4.30am Maroon 5 5.00am Maroon 5 5.30am Maroon 5 6.00am Maroon 5 6.30am Maroon 5 7.00am Maroon 5 7.30am Maroon 5 8.00am Maroon 5 8.30am Maroon 5 9.00am Maroon 5 9.30am Maroon 5 10.00am Maroon 5 10.30am Maroon 5

Ten weeks to the start of the cricket season and the Champions are facing a very sticky wicket



First-class cricket begins in ten weeks but even Bradman, who revelled in his visits to New Road, Worcester, would not have fancied his chances yesterday on the County Champions' ground.

Continued from page 1
ships were sheltering from 60mph gales in Falmouth Bay.
Emergency services in Wales were on alert after the rivers Wye and Monnow reached danger levels around Monmouth, Gwent. In north Wales, the Dovey, Mawddach and Conwy were also threatening to flood as weekend snow melted.
Four spotter helicopters and extra engineers from the Midlands were working to restore power supplies to 3,000 homes in west Wales. South Wales Electricity said: "Despite the atrocious weather, we very much hope that everyone will be back on by tonight."
At Haverfordwest, Dyfed, 120 sheep drowned when overflowing riverwater engulfed a field.
Parts of Worcester, including the

racecourse and the county cricket ground, were under water and a number of roads were impassable. Families in 24 riverside houses woke to find rooms under water.
The Severn was 14ft above normal, and experts said it could rise by another 2ft. There was also flooding in the Hereford area where the Wye rose after weekend storms.
However, drought orders remained in force in parts of the South-east which rely almost entirely on groundwater supplies and where levels are still well below those needed to guarantee unrestricted supply next summer.
West Kent Water Company said that a drought order imposed six months ago was still in force. "Until underground levels improve, we will have difficulty in meeting demand,"

it said. The Mid Sussex Water Company imposed a similar order two weeks ago, banning all non-essential uses including houseplants. The order includes powers to restrict industrial use, although that has not yet been implemented.
A Royal Air Force long-range search and reconnaissance aircraft took off from Kinloss yesterday to join an international search for a 20,000 tonne Cypriot-registered bulk-carrier last heard of nine days ago. The MV Charlie, with a crew of 27, sailed from Montreal on January 14, but the last message was received on January 20, and it is feared she may have foundered in winds approaching hurricane force.
Canadian, American and Portuguese aircraft have also taken part in the search in an area north of the

Azores and south-west of Ireland.
A search was organized for two men who set out to climb the Cobbler Peak, near Arrochar, Strathclyde, on Sunday. They were named as Mr Robert Craig and Mr James Nixon, both aged 26, and were said to be well equipped and experienced.
Mrs Valerie Howard, aged 82, was found dead yesterday after falling down a flight of stairs at her home in Romsey, Hampshire, five days ago. Police said she had got out of bed in the dark during a power cut and had been using a torch when she fell.
Archaeologists were yesterday examining a skeleton found beneath a 1,500-year-old yew tree which was blown down in last week's storm. It is thought to have been part of a pagan sacrifice. Dr Francis Rose, a

botanist, said the skeleton was definitely older than the tree.
"Planting a yew tree was a pagan symbol, and it is possible the skeleton is that of a sacrificial victim."
An unnamed 13-year-old girl escaped death by leaping off her horse moments before it ran into high-voltage cables brought down by the storm at Brockley Combe, near Bristol. She was uninjured, but veterinary surgeons were unable to save the horse.
Five men were being questioned by detectives in Dorset yesterday after complaints by householders of men claiming to be builders calling at their homes and demanding large sums of money before carrying out repairs. The men were held at police stations in Bournemouth and Poole.

Striker Dave plays them off the park

On a football pitch tilted against the Government by Lord Justice Taylor, and leading a team whose bootlaces had been tied together by their own Prime Minister, Home Secretary David ("Dave") Waddington yesterday snatched victory from the jaws of — well, not quite defeat but Roy Hattersley, Labour's Manager, Neil Kinnock, must have been sick as a parrot.
Waddington has only just been put in Cabinet United's first team. New to the top division, this player's strike-rate was unknown. He had (before Christmas) been not so much not taken-on as dragged on as a substitute at half-time when "bully" Lawson stormed off the pitch in protest at the appointment of a new physio, Alan Walters.
And now here he was, on a rainy Monday afternoon, kicking Labour viciously in the goolies whenever the ref wasn't looking — and scoring time and again. Waddington was proving that, just occasionally, this country can still produce great strikers on the wrong side of 60.
We must not strain the football analogy. But one could hardly look up from the fray to recognize (in the Distinguished Strangers Gallery) the granite-like features of Lord Justice Taylor himself, without wondering whether he had brought his whistle. Taylor's demeanour was wholly un-partisan.
Waddington was giving nothing but. Those who expect managerial detachment from a Home Secretary will be disappointed in this magnificent old shin-kicker. Not content with deploring the "stupidity" of Labour's exports Minister Denis Howell, Waddington went on to describe his Opposition Shadow, Roy Hattersley as "stupid", "irresponsible" — and then again "really stupid".
Mr Waddington speaks in the manner of an angry schoolmaster interspersing schoolmasterly activities of police officers point-by-point recital of the crimes of the errand boy.
Lord Justice Taylor, he said, had pointed the finger of blame at "poor facilities" (thwack!) "hooliganism" (thwack!) "excessive drinking" (thwack!) "and poor leadership" (thwack!). Furthermore, "squalid conditions" (thwack!) "encourage squalid" (thwack!) behaviour." In short, the real hooligans were the clubs.
It was shamelessly effective. By the time the Home Secretary sat down, we had quite forgotten that he had come to the House to announce that the Government was abandoning the centrepiece of its Football Supporters' Bill, the "membership scheme", because an independent judge had said the whole thing was a nonsense.
It was left to his own side — Jim Lester (Bristol) — to enquire politely whether it might not have been better to await the Taylor Report, before storming ahead with doomed legislation — a question the Home Secretary wisely left unanswered.
Curiously, Hattersley made little of this. After a few ritual insults hurled like soggy sprouts at the absent Mrs Thatcher, he endorsed the Taylor report, which could be "the basis of much-needed improvement to football grounds".
Then he rejected the comparison of the whole thing. Labour could not, he said, support all-seater stadiums. After all, what if people wanted to stand up in their seats? Those MPs who do not want to be dragged by police out of their box at Covent Garden next time she feels moved to give a standing ovation, felt that Mr Hattersley exaggerated the problems here.
But then came his knock-down argument. It was all very well, he said, to try to stop people running on to the pitch — but what about the distinction between "acts of aggression" and sheer "joke de vivre"?
What indeed? The problem goes beyond football supporters. What we might call "joke de vivre" occasionally enlivens the crowd-controlling schoolmasterly activities of police officers strokes of the cane with a themselves.
Leaving the Chamber, Mr Hattersley had the air of one who has been grievously assaulted. A touch of *joke de vivre*, perhaps, on striker Waddington's part?
Matthew Parris

£50m lifeline for football

Continued from page 1
for government help in financing the safety measures. Mr Waddington retorted that it was absurd to say that a commercial enterprise which failed to provide safety for its customers should expect the public to step in and pay.
Ministers insist there is plenty of money in football; and Conservative MPs are calling for a levy on transfer deals — which amounted to £70 million last year — to be spent on safety measures and ground improvements.
The report offers a devastating critique of the state of the football industry. It talks of

old grounds, the "scourge" of hooliganism, poor leadership and excessive drinking "disfiguring" football, and implies that the Sheffield tragedy could have happened almost anywhere.
The clubs are accused of weak management and of providing "lamentable" facilities. Directors were often more interested in wheel-dealing and social status than in fans' welfare. Players are criticized for inciting crowds to bad behaviour.
In his statement to MPs, Mr Waddington demanded new leadership from the sport, saying: "Those clubs which

have not faced up to their responsibility now have a final opportunity to do so and if they don't now act, the public will not forgive them."
The Government would shelve the identity cards scheme, but it would remain on the statute book.
Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader and home affairs spokesman, welcomed the report, but said many law-abiding spectators preferred to stand. Labour would support plans to make throwing missiles illegal and a clampdown on ticket touts, but he wanted care in defining the offence of pitch invasion.

Defence cuts hit US bases

Continued from page 1
been withdrawn. The base will remain as a standby facility.
With 2,121 family members at Greenham Common, the impact on the local economy will be significant. The Americans put more than £24 million into the economy in 1988.
Fairford will cease to operate as a main base by October. Up to eight of the 18 KC135 refuelling tankers of the 11th Strategic Group will be sent to Mildenhall in Suffolk, headquarters of the US Third Air Force, and the rest will be returned to the US or to other European bases.
Only 200 of the 1,173

military personnel and 134 US civilians there will be left to keep the base ticking over as a standby facility. The Fairford base generated more than £21 million for the local economy in 1988.
Wethersfield will be handed back to the RAF after June 1, 1991. Three-quarters of the 819 Civil Engineering Squadron will return to the US; the rest will go to other bases in Britain. The 513 military and 18 civilian personnel of the 7119 Air Base Flight will return home. Americans spent more than £5.4 million in Wethersfield in 1988.
Bentwaters is to lose its 527

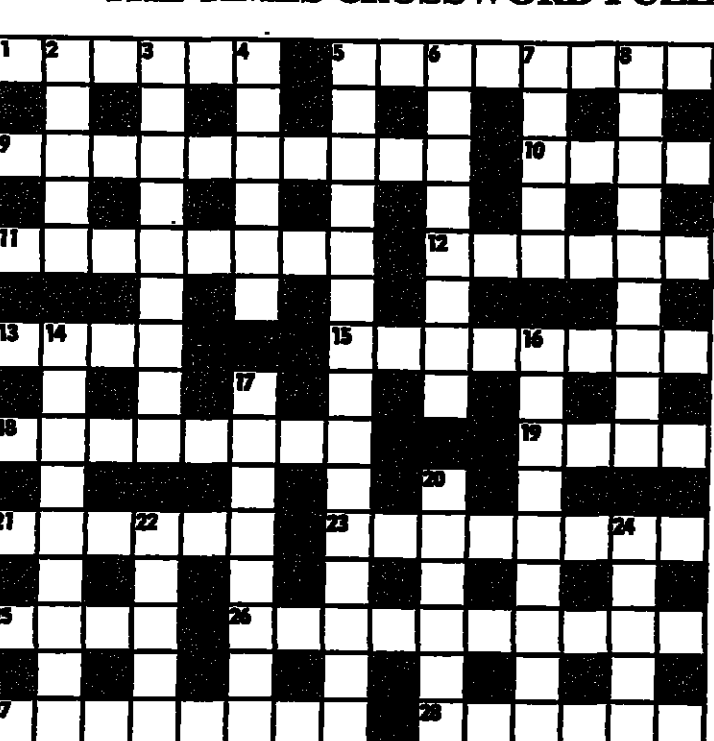
Aggressor Squadron of 12 F16 fighters, and 433 military and nine civilian personnel. The US is already in the process of transferring the aircraft, and the personnel will go by October. The base will remain fully operational.
The withdrawal of American servicemen will also affect British employees.
Ministry sources said yesterday that there had been consultation with Washington over the cuts.
There are 66 US military installations in Britain, with about 30,000 military personnel, more than 2,000 civilians and about 30,000 relatives.

Bush plan to halve deficit

Continued from page 1
last year, Mr Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, said in Washington yesterday that the base closures in Britain were "compatible" with the objectives of the ongoing conventional forces in Europe talks and with the US commitment to the Western alliance.
The Administration wants \$295.1 billion for the Penta-

gon for 1991, a cash increase but a cut in real terms of 2.6 per cent. Mr Cheney claimed that the figure was \$22 billion less than what was projected in 1989.
He made it clear that there would be further closures of bases in Europe once a Conventional Forces in Europe treaty had been agreed with the Soviet Union.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,204



- ACROSS
- 1 Solecism of backward schoolboys (4-2).
 - 5 On some tables, they reflect the potter's colours (8).
 - 9 Fitting lamp so x-ray is produced (10).
 - 10 Showgirl has soldier at the double (4).
 - 11 Better half of Germany is Dutch to Englishmen (8).
 - 12 Get fire down in effort to make bargain (6).
 - 13 It's a fizzy wine! (4).
 - 15 Steinbeck's flat quickly sold in Mexico, presumably? (8).
 - 18 Women knock these gambling returns (8).
 - 19 Central constabulary band we hear (4).
 - 21 Watch this chaser! (6).
- DOWN
- 2 Perfect lines of oil-producing plant (8).
 - 25 Check with bishop to make a point (4).
 - 26 Where to find French puffers at work? (10).
 - 27 Van heard crashing into terrace at side of house (8).
 - 28 Hearing is difficult (6).

Solution to Puzzle No 18,203

SOLICITORS ABSTRACT
POTTERY OPALESCENT
RADIATION X-RAY
SHOWGIRL SOLDIER
MAGNETIC DUTCH
FIREWORKS
WINE
STEINBECK
GAMBLING
CENTRAL
WATCH
OIL
BISHOP
FRENCH
VAN
HEARING

WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?
By Philip Howard

KISSY
a. Inclined to kiss
b. A side-shot at snooker
c. A poisonous tree sap

TRACASSERIE
a. Teasing
b. Provocative glass earthenware
c. A petty quarrel

ULGINOUS
a. Melancholic
b. Silly
c. Quarrelsome

KAJAWAH
a. Early Persian chess
b. A female camel litter
c. An Indonesian judge

Answers on page 20

AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

London & SE traffic, roadworks
C. London (within N & S Circs.) 731
M-ways/roads M4-M1 732
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford T. 733
M-ways/roads Dartford T.-M23 734
M-ways/roads M23-M4 735
M25 London Orbital only 736

National traffic and roadworks
National motorways 737
West Country 738
Wales 739
Midlands 740
East Anglia 741
North-west England 742
North-east England 743
Scotland 744
Northern Ireland 745

AA Roadwatch is charged at 5p for 9 seconds (peak and standard) 5p for 12 seconds (off peak).

WEATHER

Blustery showers in all areas with the heaviest and most frequent in the south and west. Best of the sunny spells over eastern areas. More general rain in Northern Ireland, Wales and south-west England by late afternoon, moving east into Scotland and central England by midnight. Very windy. Temperatures around the January normal, colder in showers. Outlook: Continuing windy with blustery showers.

ABROAD

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
Algeria	14-17	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	17-18	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	18-19	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	19-20	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	20-21	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	21-22	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	22-23	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	23-24	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	24-25	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	25-26	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	26-27	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	27-28	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	28-29	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	29-30	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	30-31	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	31-32	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	32-33	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	33-34	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	34-35	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	35-36	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	36-37	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	37-38	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	38-39	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	39-40	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	40-41	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	41-42	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	42-43	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	43-44	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	44-45	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	45-46	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	46-47	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	47-48	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	48-49	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	49-50	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	50-51	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	51-52	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	52-53	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	53-54	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	54-55	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	55-56	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	56-57	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	57-58	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	58-59	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	59-60	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	60-61	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	61-62	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	62-63	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	63-64	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	64-65	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	65-66	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	66-67	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	67-68	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	68-69	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	69-70	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	70-71	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	71-72	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	72-73	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	73-74	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	74-75	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	75-76	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	76-77	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	77-78	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	78-79	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	79-80	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	80-81	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	81-82	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	82-83	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	83-84	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	84-85	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	85-86	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	86-87	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	87-88	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	88-89	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	89-90	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	90-91	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	91-92	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	92-93	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	93-94	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	94-95	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	95-96	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	96-97	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	97-98	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	98-99	W 10-15	Partly	
Algeria	99-100	W 10-15	Partly	

AROUND BRITAIN

LONDON

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 9C (48F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 5C (41F); Humidity: 6 pm, 87
 (67F); min 6 am to 6 pm, 65% (45F); Wind: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.06 m; Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.06 m; Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.06 m; Bar: mean sea level, 9 pm, 991 millibars, falling.
 1,000 millibars = 29.92 in.

Dorset, Hants & I.	704
Devon & Cornwall	703
Wilt, Glouc. & Avon	705
Berks, Bucks, Oxon	706
Beds, Herts & Essex	707
Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambs	708
West Mid & 5th Glos. & Gwent	709
Shrops, Herefords & Wors.	710
Central Midlands	711
East Midlands	712
Lincs & Humberside	713
Derby & Leicesters	714
Gwynedd & Cymru	715
N W England	716
N & S Yorks & Deales	717
Derbyshire	718
Cumbria & Lake District	719
S W Scotland	720
North Scotland	721
Edin & Fife, Lothian & Borders	722
E Central Scotland	723
Grampian & E Highlands	724
N W Scotland	725
Cathness, Orkney & Shetland	726
N Ireland	727

Weathercall is charged at 5p for 8 seconds (peak and standard) 5p for 12 seconds (off peak).

HIGHEST & LOWEST

Sunday: Highest day temp: Jersey, Channel Islands, 11C (52F); lowest: Harrogate, 1C (34F); Highest rainfall: Exeter, 1.20 in; Highest sunshine: Worthing, West Sussex, 10.9 hr.

MANCHESTER

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 10C (50F); min 6 am to 6 pm, 1C (34F); Humidity: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.06 m; Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.2 hr.

GLASGOW

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 10C (50F); min 6 am to 6 pm, 1C (34F); Humidity: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.32 in; Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.2 hr.

CTIMES N
 Winte
 Chime
 1992

● BUSINESS & FINANCE 23-29
● ATLANTIC TRAVEL REPORT 30-33
● LAW 34,35
● SPORT 41-46

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

THE POUND

US dollar
1.6795 (+0.0205)
W German mark
2.8157 (+0.0112)
Exchange index
88.5 (+0.4)

(STOCK MARKET)

FT 30 Share
1863.9 (+12.4)
FT-SE 100
2328.8 (+14.3)
USM (Datastream)
155.77 (+0.62)

Market report, page 27

£1m fraud charges

Mr Malik Larbe, a trainee baker, aged 18, has been remanded on bail at Wolverhampton charged with dishonestly obtaining a cheque for £900,000 from the Severn Trent Water Authority, and £100,000 worth of water shares by deception.

Sony issue

Sony is raising £1.7 billion in Japan via bond issues with conversion and warrants to pay for Columbia Pictures and Guber-Peters.

Comment, page 25

Menzies down

John Menzies pre-tax profits were trimmed from \$4 million to \$3.1 million in the six months to end-October. The interim payout is 3.25p (3p).

Tempus, page 24

Kelt loss

Kelt Energy reported a pre-tax loss of £1.04 million for the half-year to September 30. There is no dividend.

Tempus, page 24

STOCK MARKETS

New York	2547.07 (-12.16)
Bow Jones	2547.07 (-12.16)
Nikkei Average	37173.70 (+239.63)
Hong Kong	2547.07 (-12.16)
Amsterdam	2547.07 (-12.16)
Frankfurt DAX	1811.55 (+17.41)
Brussels	2547.07 (-12.16)
General	6248.50 (+44.98)
Paric CAC	520.70 (+1.81)
Zurich SMI	598.3 (+3.5)
London	2547.07 (-12.16)
FT-30	1863.9 (+12.4)
FT-100	2328.8 (+14.3)
FT-1000	155.77 (+0.62)
FT-10000	88.5 (+0.4)
FT-100000	88.5 (+0.4)

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

Widening Office	92p (+14p)
Henderson Admin	795p (+10p)
Boalton	715p (+12p)
Harland Simon	715p (+12p)
BAA	387p (+12p)
Christies Int	288p (+12p)
Cadbury-Schweppes	351p (+10p)
Lang Properties	560p (+10p)
Wellcome	721p (+14p)
P Bilton	424p (+17p)
Carlton Comm	785p (+25p)
FALLS	
J Menzies	318p (-17p)
Micro Focus	482p (-10p)
Lorinto	279p (-13p)
Thomson Corp	735p (-10p)
Western Motor	542p (-15p)
Rank Org	789p (-13p)
Goring Kerr	283p (-14p)
Surge Holdings	283p (-14p)
Barr & WA 'A'	275p (-20p)
Closing prices	
Barrington	27437
SEAR Volume	420.4m

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base: 15%	
3-month interbank 15.15%	
3-month eligible bills 14.75%	
US Prime Rate 10%	
Federal Funds 8.75%	
3-month Treasury bills 7.75-7.74%	
30-year bonds 9.5%-9.55%	

CURRENCIES

London	New York
£: \$1.6795	£: \$1.6795
£: DM2.8157	£: DM2.8157
£: Sfr2.4824	£: Sfr2.4824
£: FF5.5613	£: FF5.5613
£: Yen240.25	£: Yen240.25
£: Index88.5	£: Index88.5
ECU £0.725708	SDR £0.794861
£: ECU1.377964	£: SDR1.257823

GOLD

London Fixing	418.75
Close \$418.50-418.00	(248.00-248.50)
New York	418.20-418.70

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Mar) ...	\$19.95bbl (\$19.70)
-----------------	----------------------

TOURIST RATES

Australia \$	2.275	2.075
Austria Sch	20.55	19.35
Belgium F	61.75	57.85
Canada S	2.07	1.85
Denmark Kr	11.21	10.71
France F	6.55	6.35
Germany DM	2.285	2.075
Greece Dr	205	195
Hong Kong S	13.72	12.82
Ireland P	1.115	1.045
Italy Lira	2090	1980
Japan Yen	254	238
Netherlands Gld	1.258	1.11
Norway Kr	11.25	10.71
Portugal Esc	205.50	195.50
Spain Ptas	166.64	156.36
Sweden Kr	10.80	10.11
Switzerland Fr	2.287	2.075
Taiwan NTD	49.60	46.10
UK £	1.78	1.65
Yugoslavia Dinar	13.63	12.82

Rate for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.

Retail Price Index: 118.2 (December)

Royal Bank admits £751m LBO exposure

By Neil Bennett

The Royal Bank of Scotland has confirmed it has a £751 million exposure to leveraged buyouts — almost half of its shareholders' funds — after the collapse of two of its leading corporate clients within the last 10 days.

News that Response, the textile manufacturing buyout from Coleroll, had gone into receivership caused Charterhouse, the Royal's merchant banking subsidiary, to admit its buyout fund could lose a £10 million investment in the company's shares. Charterhouse itself owns 10 per cent of the fund.

This follows the failure of Dominion International less than two weeks ago, to which Royal Bank had lent an estimated £40 million.

Charterhouse is also a significant lender to Lowndes Queensway, while its buyout fund has a £20 million equity investment in MFI. Both of these have been forced into extensive debt restructuring programmes.

Mr Kenneth Thompson, Royal's finance director, said the group's exposure to buyouts, or highly-leveraged transactions (HLTs) as they are known in the banking

world, had risen to 2.7 per cent of total assets.

He said, however, that the bank had extensively provided for its loans to Dominion when it announced its annual figures to end-September last month. Then, the group's charge for bad debts rose 45 per cent to £85.8 million. Further large provisions are expected when the group announces its interim figures next June.

Analysts in the City are also becoming concerned about the concentration of Royal's exposure to HLTs. Estimates from Miss Alison Denchairs, an analyst with Smith New Court the broker, suggest Royal's largest buyout deal accounts for 3.8 per cent of shareholders' funds, while its largest seven deals amount to 16 per cent.

Barclays' largest seven buyouts by contrast amount to less than half that level.

Mr Edward Cox, the chairman of Charterhouse Development Capital, which specialises in management buyouts, played down the significance of Response's failure. "This is one that has been bubbling along since the autumn," he said.

He claimed all Charterhouse's other buyout invest-

ments were performing well, with one coming to the stock market next month.

Charterhouse has boasted of its leadership in the management buyout business. It has arranged many transactions, notably Paternoster Holdings' bid for FW Woolworth, which eventually made it an estimated profit of £32 million.

In the year to end-September, Charterhouse's development capital side was the largest operation within the bank, contributing £20.3 million, up 15 per cent, to total profits of £40.9 million.

In the past, Charterhouse has made large profits on the equity stakes it has taken in buyout vehicles, which can be sold at large premiums when the company later returns to the stock market. In return, the bank has charged low corporate finance fees for arranging the complex deals.

The collapse of Response, therefore, will produce a double hit to both the development capital arm's profits, and its buyout fund.

Last year, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor of the Bank of England, said the Bank was watching the leveraged buyout market closely. "Caution should be the rule of the day," he said.

Response calls in receivers

By Gillian Bowditch

Response Group, the Speedo swimwear and Pierre Cardin Hosiery company, has gone into receivership with debts of £50 million.

News of the failure comes as a blow to the home furnishings business, Coleroll, which guaranteed £26.4 million of Response's debt in 1988 when Mr David Suddens, Response chief executive, put together a £90 million buyout of the John Crowthor clothing business from Coleroll.

Mr Stephen Adamson and Mr Alan Bloom, of Ernst & Young, the accountants, were appointed administrative receivers at the company's request on Saturday. Response has 4,000 employees and estimated turnover for 1990 of £139 million, against sales of £126 million last year.

Response has 22 subsid-

aries, 15 of which are in receivership. The main businesses, Speedo and WW Group, a childrenswear and babywear importer, are not in receivership and buyers are being sought.

The receivers said: "Trading will continue in those businesses which are in receivership in order to sell the businesses as going concerns."

Fears were mounting for the future of Coleroll in the wake of Response's downfall. Mr John Ashcroft, Coleroll's chairman, was not available for comment yesterday, but the group gave a profits warning last week and said they were in talks with their bankers in an attempt to put together a rescue package.

Coleroll is expected to write off about £21 million immediately in respect of its guaran-

tee to Response. It still hopes the remaining £5 million of secured debt will be recovered.

The group published a statement yesterday, saying the group also has a £3 million equity investment in Response. Coleroll said: "The possibility that a receiver might be appointed to Response was taken fully into account in the proposal by Coleroll to its bankers. This proposal has now been agreed in principle with its bankers."

Mr Eric Kilby, Coleroll's deputy chairman and finance director, refused to comment on mounting speculation that Mr Ashcroft is to resign. He would not comment on the possible sale of part of the Coleroll business or the likelihood of a rights issue but he said both options were among those considered.

Write-offs at Blue Arrow

ADRIAN BROOKS



Going home: Mitchell Fromstein, American chairman of Blue Arrow, to be run now in the US

By Colin Campbell

Blue Arrow, the employment group, has written off a total £81.88 million for the year ended October and is not paying a final dividend.

The write-offs are further repercussions of the 1987 rights issue when it bought Manpower, the US employment group, of soured investments, and of an unauthorized loan of £25 million to one of Mr Peter de Savary's companies.

Mr Mitchell Fromstein, who took over as chairman after the resignation last year of Mr Tony Berry, said the 1989 results were like "writing the last chapter of a book."

Blue Arrow, is to be renamed Manpower; it is to move its corporate base and domicile from Britain to the US; it has passed its final dividend because of an accounting technicality; and for US reporting purposes only, has made a one-time

charge of \$1.11 billion (£675.1 million) against US goodwill.

The total provision is made up of extraordinary items of £49.88 million — £7.07 million higher than earlier indicated — and includes £2.11 million compensation to former directors, a £25 million provision against a loan to the de Savary company, and a £6.76 million additional provision against the group's earlier involvement with the America's Cup Challenge. Reorganization costs are put at £15.8 million.

There is also a £33 million provision in the accounts against the carrying value of certain of the company's non-Manpower subsidiaries in the US and Australia.

The provision, which is not, per se, reflected in group accounts, reduces distributable reserves to a negative. Under company law this negative precludes payment of a dividend — "even though we had the money and the desire to pay," Mr

Fromstein said. Turnover was £1.63 billion (£1.39 billion) and pre-tax profit — after bearing interest charges which soared from £6.3 million to £22.7 million — was £65.1 million (£75.1 million).

An estimated 65 per cent of Blue Arrow's equity is held by US investors. The domicile proposal had the support of a number of British holders, and will save costs.

Blue Arrow, whose shares were 1p lower at 89p, will retain a London listing. Mr Fromstein ruled out any suggestion of a management buyout or a rights issue. "It would not have been fair, if at all possible, to ask for fresh money to right the past," he said.

The group had net debt of £208 million and shareholders' funds of £200 million. The gearing level "falls off the end of a calculator," it conceded.

Blue Arrow hopes to be able to resume dividends in its 1990 financial year.

Bush to halve US budget deficit

From Martin Fletcher Washington

President Bush unveiled a \$1,233 billion (£735 billion) US federal budget for 1991 which will give rise to months of battling with the Democrat-controlled Congress.

He aims to halve the present budget deficit to \$63.1 billion without breaking his election pledge not to raise taxes.

Mr Bush proposed Pentagon spending of \$292 billion, a cash increase and a real-terms cut of just 2 per cent on 1990. Many Democrats want that figure cut by a further \$10 billion with the so-called "peace dividend" diverted to social programmes.

Mr Richard Daman, the White House budget director, said the nature of defence spending meant the near-term dividend would be small, and he warned Congress not to play the "spend-the-peace-dividend game."

The budget plans spending of \$1,233 billion, up 3 per cent on 1990, and revenues of \$1,170 billion, up 9 per cent, because of continued economic growth. The deficit would be \$63.1 billion, compared to a projected deficit of \$123.8 billion for 1990. The aim is a balanced budget by 1993.

There would be sharp increases in spending on foreign

Leading article..... 15

aid, up to \$14.9 billion, the drug war (\$10.6 billion), space (\$15.8 billion), education (\$24.6 billion), improving aviation infrastructure (\$8.6 billion), and protecting the environment.

There would be cuts of nearly \$14 billion on domestic programmes including Medicare, farm and transport subsidies, student loans and heating bill subsidies for the poor.

The dollar weakened, reflecting market sentiment in favour of the market rather than any reaction to President Bush's plans. In Europe, the dollar ended at DM1.6740, down nearly 2 pence.

The pound gained 0.4 point on its trade-weighted index to finish at 88.5. It ended more than 2 cents up on the dollar at \$1.6798 and more than a penny higher at DM2.8157.

The Amex Bank Review sees Italy's experience in the European Monetary System and suggests it would be possible to take sterling into the EMS exchange rate mechanism even with high inflation. Underlying inflation is roughly the same in both countries.

Revenue to allow banks £1bn relief

By Our City Staff

The Inland Revenue is set to allow high street banks more than £1 billion in tax relief after it accepted the Bank of England's new guidelines on Third World debt provisions.

As expected, the Bank's new matrix has raised the average level of recommended provisions from 30 per cent to 50 per cent.

The Inland Revenue said it would take the provisions into account when assessing the banks' tax.

Surprisingly, Revenue officials also suggested that banks may be allowed tax relief at even higher levels. Until now, the banks have been threatened with a £1 billion additional tax bill if they increased their provisions to 65 per cent.

In November, Lloyds and National Westminster increased their provisions to 70 and 65 per cent respectively.

However, the banks are almost certain to pay several

hundred million in extra tax for their additional provisions. This will be offset in future years as they trade out the debt or realize their losses.

Now the institutions will have to negotiate their eventual tax relief depending on the likelihood of recovering individual debts. The Revenue's decision set the scene for protracted negotiations with the clearers. The banks are not expected to pay their tax from 1989 for two years.

The matrix contains a series of 16 criteria which each carry a point score. The banks are asked to work out recommended provisions on a country by country basis.

The Bank has widened the definition of problem debtors by including countries with economic problems which are still meeting debt repayments. Matrix scores from now on will be taken as a 15-month moving average, to flatten out rescheduling fluctuations.

Microwave scare erodes TGI profit

By Sam Parkhouse

Shares in microwave cooker group TGI dropped 24p to 96p yesterday, after the chairman said profits could halve this year following false alarms about the safety of the company's products.

Mr Terry Bennett said adverse publicity last summer led to a collapse in sales when the Government started an investigation into the whole microwave industry. And



Bennett: sales 'stopped dead'

even though TGI's products received a clean bill of health in the November report the damage had already been done to sales, which he said, "had stopped dead."

TGI usually experiences turnover of about £2.5 million a year through its consumer electronics division, which handles microwave trade.

Mr Bennett said profits this year will fall drastically from the pre-tax £4.2 million last time. He is expecting not much better than a repeat of the £1.1 million earned at the interim stage to last September.

The group's factoring business has been refocused on a much smaller range of products less vulnerable to the vagaries of the retail market.

But manufacturing interests, which account for 60 per cent of turnover, are going well and it is intended that the final dividend of 4p will be maintained.

Balmoral defeat gives green light to Queens Moat bid

New blood for Norfolk Capital board

By Matthew Bond

Two new executive directors have been voted on to the board of Norfolk Capital, the hotel group. The after-hours move came after all six resolutions proposed by Norfolk Capital's 13 per cent shareholder Balmoral International had been rejected by a poll of shareholders at yesterday's long-awaited extraordinary meeting.

The new Norfolk directors are Mr Gavin Chittick, finance director, and Mr Dermot Fitzpatrick. Their appointment strengthens the position of Mr Anthony Richmond Watson, Norfolk chairman, and Mr Peter Eyles, managing director.

proposals means that the £170 million hostile bid for Norfolk launched by the rival chain, Queens Moat Houses, now goes ahead.

The two most contentious resolutions at the often noisy meeting called for the removal of Mr Peter Eyles as Norfolk's managing director and the appointment to the Norfolk board of Balmoral's managing director, Mr Peter Tyrre, as a non-executive director.

But with the other four, these resolutions were defeated both on a show of hands at the packed meeting and in the poll Mr Anthony Richmond Watson insisted be taken afterwards. The resolution awarding Balmoral a five-year

management contract to run Norfolk Capital was also defeated. But the respite for the Norfolk board was brief. The defeat of that proposal gave the green light for Queens Moat's until then conditional bid. Virtually no one escaped criticism. Balmoral and Mr Tyrre were attacked for being "opportunists" and "asset strippers." Mr Eyles was accused of lacking "the quality of management we need." Mr Anthony Good and Lady Joseph — widow of the group's founder Sir Maxwell Joseph — were blamed for splitting the board.

As angry shareholders confused their Eyles and their Tyrres the already-tangled corporate web knotted further.

11.95% fixed-rate mortgages.

You'll have to hurry, but you don't have to move.

No, it's not a misprint: we really can offer you a mortgage fixed at 11.95% (13% APR). And no less remarkable, the rate is fixed for 25 years — although you can remortgage, without penalty, at any time during this period.

If you're interested, you'll have to hurry, because the offer closes on Wednesday 31st January.

But before you rush to the phone, there's one point to note. To guarantee this extremely low interest rate, there is an initial charge of 3% of the loan value. You can add it to the sum borrowed, so there's no need to find the cash up front.

What this means is that you're more likely to enjoy the real, long-term benefit if you stay in the property in question for a long time.

(The property in question could, of course, be your present one. You don't have to move to get an 11.95% mortgage.)

Now, it's time to rush to the phone. For written details, call John Charcol, a licensed credit broker, on (01) 689 7080.

Or write to us at Mercury House, 195 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RE.

JOHN CHARCOL

Talk about a better mortgage.

The product advertised here is not regulated by the Financial Services Act 1986 and the rules made for the protection of investors by that Act will not apply to it.

01-589-7080

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

UK takes stake in Renaissance Films

UK takes stake in Renaissance Films. Renaissance Films, a London-based production company, has announced that it has acquired a 50 per cent stake in the US film production company, Renaissance Pictures. The deal, valued at \$10 million, will see Renaissance Pictures become a public company, with Renaissance Films holding the majority stake. Renaissance Pictures has a track record of producing successful films, including 'The Untouchables' and 'The Untouchables II'. Renaissance Films, founded by Sir John Gollan, has a long history in the UK film industry. The acquisition is seen as a significant move for Renaissance Pictures, as it will allow the company to raise capital more easily and expand its production capabilities. Renaissance Pictures is expected to continue to produce high-quality films, with Renaissance Films providing the financial backing and distribution network.

Scaffolder climbs 68%

Scaffolder climbs 68%. The price of scaffolding has risen by 68 per cent in the last 12 months, according to a report by the Scaffolding Association. The report, which is based on data from 100 scaffolding companies, shows that the price of scaffolding has risen by 68 per cent in the last 12 months, from £1.50 to £2.50 per square foot. The report also shows that the price of scaffolding has risen by 15 per cent in the last six months. The Scaffolding Association says that the rise in price is due to a combination of factors, including a shortage of raw materials, a shortage of labour, and a general increase in demand for scaffolding. The association says that the price of scaffolding is expected to continue to rise in the next 12 months.

Yelverton up to £401,000

Yelverton up to £401,000. The price of Yelverton has risen to £401,000, according to a report by the Yelverton Association. The report, which is based on data from 100 Yelverton companies, shows that the price of Yelverton has risen to £401,000, from £350,000. The Yelverton Association says that the rise in price is due to a combination of factors, including a shortage of raw materials, a shortage of labour, and a general increase in demand for Yelverton. The association says that the price of Yelverton is expected to continue to rise in the next 12 months.

Tate & Lyle stake

Tate & Lyle stake. Tate & Lyle has announced that it has acquired a 50 per cent stake in the US sugar company, Tate & Lyle Sugar. The deal, valued at \$10 million, will see Tate & Lyle Sugar become a public company, with Tate & Lyle holding the majority stake. Tate & Lyle Sugar has a track record of producing successful sugar products, including sugar, molasses, and sugar cane. Tate & Lyle, founded by Sir John Gollan, has a long history in the UK sugar industry. The acquisition is seen as a significant move for Tate & Lyle Sugar, as it will allow the company to raise capital more easily and expand its production capabilities. Tate & Lyle Sugar is expected to continue to produce high-quality sugar products, with Tate & Lyle providing the financial backing and distribution network.

FSM increase to £12m fails to impress market

By Matthew Bond

Shares in Ford Sellar Morris, the property trader and developer, closed just 1p higher, despite a 75 per cent increase in interim pre-tax profits. In the six months to end-October, the company made pre-tax profits of £12 million compared with £6.8 million a year ago. But, while analysts remain worried about borrowings, Mr Irvine Sellar, the chairman, is confidently recommending a 67 per cent increase in the interim dividend to 2.5p a share. He said: "It's not all doom and gloom out there. We do not subscribe to the more dire predictions made by some commentators." Market concern has centred on borrowings in the wake of last June's £84 million takeover of Brookmount Properties, a bid launched with £111 million of money borrowed from Bankers Trust. Mr Sellar has acknowledged that at one point gearing rose to 280 per cent. But he said £80 million of sales from the Brookmount portfolio had brought gearing closer to 100 per cent. The disposals included the sale of Wright Oliphant, the commercial estate agent, to Hambro Countrywide for £15 million - significantly below the value at which it had appeared in the Brookmount books. "We are just over 100 per cent geared now and we're pretty confident of getting into the 90s by the April year-end," said Mr Sellar, who revealed interest charges can be set against a rental income which has now risen to £10 million. The balance of the Brookmount portfolio is now being kept in FSM's greatly-enlarged investment portfolio. "It is a very deliberate decision," said Mr Sellar, dismissing suggestions that the group had little option but to keep it. This element has been revalued by directors at about £75 million, with the company's total net assets estimated at £90 million. That figure compares with the £55 million at which the stock market currently values FSM. Mr Sellar, who owns a 23 per cent stake, last year acquired an option to buy the 17 per cent stake owned by Mr Mel Morris, his former partner. That option lapsed when the Takeover Panel decided that exercising it would trigger a full bid. A new solution is being sought.

Jacques Vert tailors its best year



Profits with style: joint chairmen Jack Cynamon, right, and Alan Green report a 15 per cent rise to £2.37 million yesterday

Jacques Vert, the women's fashion group, is having its best year, despite the consumer spending slump, according to Mr Jack Cynamon, the joint chairman (Gillian Bowditch writes). Pre-tax profits for the six months to October, compared with the six months to July - the company has changed its year-end - are up 15.1 per cent at £2.37 million on sales up 31.9 per cent at £19.1 million. Earnings per share rose to 16p from 14.1p and the interim dividend is 4p. None was paid last year. Mr Cynamon put the success down to selling quality products at affordable prices to a stable customer base. A tailored shirt and jacket from the group retails at about £140. "Many of our customers are business people or the wives of business people and have been less affected by the rise in interest rates," he said. Customers are also mainly in the 30-plus age bracket. The retail division has added three shops in Britain since October and the manufacturing division is also profitable, but the American market is taking longer than expected to contribute to profits. Three shops in Los Angeles will be opened this spring. Mr Cynamon said the only blot on the horizon was interest rates. The increase in sales has meant expansion: a warehouse in Harlow, Essex, was bought for £1.5 million and another had been expanded. The interest charge rose from £28,000 to £180,000 and gearing was 23 per cent. Shares in the group fell 4p to 285p.

Brothers plan legal action on Dominion

By Martin Waller

The Richardson brothers, the Midlands property millionaires, are planning legal action over their 12 per cent shareholding in Dominion International Group, the collapsed financial services group formerly run by Mr Max Lewinson. "We're encouraged to believe that we have got more than a 50 per cent chance of a claim," Mr Roy Richardson said. Possible grounds for an action, for as much as £5 million, included the non-payment of the final dividend for the last financial year after it had previously been announced and the latest report and accounts, which did not properly reflect the company's financial situation to shareholders, he added. This month administrators from Price Waterhouse, the accountants, went into Dominion amid suggestions that borrowings of more than £100 million exceeded the current value of the company's assets by more than £40 million. "All isn't lost by us as shareholders," said Mr Richardson. "We've got to have a look at the advisers of the company."

Domination has had a string of advisers, having changed broker, merchant bank and auditor over the past couple of years. Mr Richardson said one possibility was a link-up with the other big shareholders, former Dominion directors Mr Nigel Cayzer and Mr Rupert Galliers-Pratt, for a joint legal action. He was also keen on hiring lawyers on some sort of contingency fee basis if possible. Contingency fees, whereby the lawyers are paid out of the eventual damages only if the case is successful, are illegal in England and Wales, but there has been pressure for a change in the law. "If it's legal, that's the sort of thing we're going to pursue," said Mr Richardson. "When we deal with professionals sometimes, the effort isn't put into the job totally."

Mr Richardson estimated he and his brother had lost as much as £5 million from the investment in Dominion, on the probable assumption that shareholders would get no eventual pay-out.

COMMENT David Brewerton A billion dollars of Fromstein goodwill

They sure do things big in Milwaukee. Blue Arrow, a British plc best known for the reputations which have come to grief in the aftermath of its celebrated rights issue, has produced a bottom line loss of £10.2 million for the year ended October 31, 1989. The company, soon to be moved to the United States and renamed Manpower, has also prepared accounts under the US accounting conventions, and has worked the bottom line loss up to more than a billion dollars.

The major part of the US loss relates to a decision to accelerate the write-down of goodwill from 40 years to five years, and a once-off adjustment in the carrying value of \$1.03 billion. None of this will frighten off Blue Arrow's growing band of US shareholders. They now account for 65 per cent of the share register, and it was in deference to them that Blue Arrow filed its "10K" with the Securities and Exchange Commission. It is unlikely that there will be a groundswell of opposition to the planned change of domicile. Not so much because investors want to wave goodbye to a thoroughly unhappy investment, but more because of a wish to receive some dividends. The board has found it necessary to make provisions of £33 million against various non-Manpower subsidiaries, a decision which has eliminated distributable reserves and made it illegal, under English Law, to pay a dividend. But, under US law, lack of reserves is not such a problem and dividends can be resumed. Isn't that nice?

High interest in low rates

Least anyone doubt the constraints of high interest rates (and the accompanying modest share prices) on acquisitive companies, they might look at why Japanese companies seem to be able to pay prices for prime assets abroad that leave their rivals in Britain, continental Europe and the United States gasping. Sony has just announced Y400 billion (£1.7 billion) of bond issues to help finance last year's \$3.6 billion (£2.2 billion) acquisitions of Columbia Pictures and Guber-Peters, the producers of *Batman*. These consist of Y100 billion of four-year loans with an interest rate of 0.3 per cent and warrants for Sony shares, and Y300 billion of 15-year bonds with a 1.4 per cent coupon convertible into Sony shares until the year 2005. British Airways had to concede 9.75 per cent on the small convertible raised in connection with its participation in the abortive leveraged buyout of UAL, the US group that owns United Airlines.

Admittedly, there is a big equity element in the Sony issues. The warrants are exercisable at a premium of only 2.9 per cent of the Sony share price on February 5, shortly before the cash is raised. The coupon is therefore little more than half the minuscule prospective yield on Sony shares. The 15-year convertible likewise carries an exceptionally small conversion premium of 7.2 per cent. A conversion option on most Japanese companies issued 15 years ago would have multiplied in value many times by now. Sony is also taking the currency risk of borrowing in its home currency to finance what are, as yet, mainly dollar assets. Investors in the likes of Grand Metropolitan and Beazer would surely leap at such risks to be able to finance cash acquisitions on Sony's terms.

Society members to receive £17.5m

By Lindsay Cook, Family Money Editor

Investors and borrowers of the Regency and West of England and the Portman Wessex building societies are in line for a £17.5 million payment following the merger in October. A further £4 million will be paid in tax by the societies on the bonuses. The merged society, with assets of more than £2.5 billion, is to be known as the Portman Building Society. Before the bonus can be paid members must vote on the merger in April and the move must be sanctioned by the Building Societies Commission. Savers receive a bonus of 4 per cent of savings up to a £100 limit per account. Mortgagees will be cut by 1 per cent for the first three months of operation. There will be a £100 limit. Stroud and Swindon and Frome Selwood Permanent Building societies plan to merge in July after members' meetings in May. Only Frome members receive a bonus of 2 per cent of savings, or 0.5 per cent discount on mortgages until the year-end. This is intended to bring the reserves of the two into line. The society will be known as the Stroud and Swindon.

French connection boosts Bullough

By Jeremy Andrews

Growth at Bullough, the office furniture and shop refrigeration maker, would have slowed considerably last year but for the £42 million on sales and £4 million on operating profits by Atal, the French furniture maker acquired in 1988. Bullough's sales in the 12 months to October rose a third to £276 million and pre-tax profits were 9 per cent up at £28.7 million. Profits at its main UK furniture company, Project, slipped and Mr Derrick Battle, chairman, said this year would be "quite tough." But shop fittings maker, Baxter Fell Northfleet, was bought from the receiver of Sharp & Law, and in October Bullough paid £6.5 million for a business its previous owner had acquired for £16.5 million. Atal, for which Bullough paid £15 million, had less impact on pre-tax profits than on operating results because of the rise from £394,000 to £2 million in the interest charge. However, the interest charge was covered 15 times by operating profits. Earnings per share rose 7 per cent to 15.9p. A final of 4.3p (4p) left the total 7 per cent up at 6.05p. *Times*, page 24

Guardian strikes again

With the City on the scent of John Ashcroft's blood at Coleridge, Alastair Ross Goobey, chief international investment analyst at James Capel, has been surveying the success of those singled out for the *Guardian's* Young Businessman of the Year Award - who include, of course, (in 1987) Ashcroft. Describing it as an excellent indicator of companies to avoid diligently - Ross Goobey claims last year "it proved itself as the contrary indicator par excellence" - he looks back over the past nine years and concludes that every winner bar one (Roger Hum of Smiths Industries in 1980) has underperformed the market since receiving the award. As detailed in the latest edition of *Professional Investor*, the journal of the Society of Investment Analysts, his calculations show 1981's winner, John Gardiner, of Laird Group, outperformed the market by 22 per cent in the three years before receiving the award and has underperformed by 48 per cent since. Peter Michaels of UEI (1982) outperformed by 217 per cent before and underperformed by 21 per cent after, and Alan Sugar of Amstrad (1983) outperformed by 645 per cent before and underperformed by 15 per cent since. Clive Sinclair's company underperformed by 90 per cent, after he won in 1984. George Davis of Next (1985) turned a 169 per cent plus into a 77 per cent minus. Peter Williams of Oxford

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Brown's golden slumbers

Claude Brown, chairman and senior partner of accountant Pannell-Kerr Forster, was, according to colleagues, so dozy yesterday that he kept bumping into various items of office furniture. But he did, at least, have a reasonably good excuse. For Brown was up until at least 4am on Sunday, quaffing champagne in celebration of Britain's gold medal in the women's 400 metres hurdles in the Commonwealth Games in Auckland - since the medal was won by one of his employees, research assistant Sally Gummell, aged 23. "He does have quite a soft spot for Sally - she has worked here for some time and we have been giving her time off to train," reveals marketing manager Guy Bigland. And as Gummell is in with a chance of at least one other gold medal - either the 100 metres hurdles or relay - the bags under Brown's eyes can only get bigger.

Instruments (1986) went from minus 8.7 per cent to minus 65 per cent and Ashcroft has gone from 79 per cent ahead to 33 per cent behind. Even more recently, John Guna, of British & Commonwealth (1988) has gone from minus 31 per cent to minus 74 per cent and last year's winner Michael Green, of Carlton, has turned a 65 per cent outperformance into an underperformance of 11 per cent. Goobey's nap for 1990? Ian Prosser of Bass. You have been warned...



Lift-off by Hanson

Is your company's share price flagging? Johann Rupert, chief executive of Richemont, gives the short-term answer to this problem in the current issue of *Executive*, the South African business magazine. He recounts a tale of the time that Lord Hanson's pilot landed the corporate helicopter on the pad of the wrong building in the Square Mile. People in neighbouring buildings peered out of their windows to see who was visiting and the shares of the wrong company soared by 20 per cent in the next two hours. Elsewhere the *Executive* carries an interview with the elusive baron by Dominic Lawson, son of Nigel, in which Hanson neatly puts one over the scribe. Lawson asked Hanson what Sir James Goldsmith was doing in his Grosvenor Place head office while the interview was taking place. "What makes you think that?" said Hanson. "When I came in I noticed a Rolls-Royce at the side of the office with the number plate JG1." Hanson bellowed with laughter. "That is my wife Geraldine's car - James and Geraldine - and I have got JH1 on my Bentley - I have got dozens of them." But the canny baron from Huddersfield did not build up a £9 billion plus company by paying inflated prices for trifles like personalized number plates. "I bought all these number plates in the 1950s when they cost next to nothing. Now they are worth thousands of pounds," he added.

Carol Leonard

REDEMPTION NOTICE

HUFFY INTERNATIONAL FINANCE, N.V.

A wholly owned subsidiary of

HUFFY CORPORATION

has called for Redemption of its

8½% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures due 1995

Redemption Date: March 9, 1990
Redemption Price: 100%

Convertible into 86.025 shares of Huff Corporation Common Stock per \$1,000 Debenture Value.

Conversion Right Expires 5:00 P.M. New York City time on March 2, 1990

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms and conditions of the 8½% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures due 1995 (the "Debentures"), Huff International Finance, N.V. has elected to redeem all of the outstanding Debentures on March 9, 1990 (the "Redemption Date"), at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof (the "Redemption Price"). The Debentures are convertible into 86.025 shares of Huff Corporation Common Stock for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures at any of the offices of the Paying Agents listed below. All Debentures not converted prior to 5:00 p.m. New York City time on March 2, 1990 will be redeemed at the Redemption Price.

The Redemption Price, together with accrued interest, will become due and payable upon each Debenture on the Redemption Date, and interest on the Debentures shall cease to accrue on the Redemption Date.

These Debentures will be paid upon presentation and surrender thereof, together with all unmaturing coupons appertaining thereto, to any of the paying agents listed below. A holder who surrenders a Debenture for conversion to the paying agent will receive a certificate or certificates for the full number of whole shares to which the holder is entitled. No fractional shares of Huff Corporation stock will be issued upon conversion of any Debenture. Instead, a cash payment for the fractional share will be made on the basis of the last reported sale price of Huff Corporation's Common Stock on the business day immediately preceding the day of conversion.

The closing price of Huff Corporation Common Stock on January 9, 1990, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange-Composite Tape, was \$18.50 per share.

Paying Agents

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York 30 West Broadway New York, New York 10015	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York Avenue des Arts 35 1040 Brussels, Belgium
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York Morgan House One Angel Court London EC2R 7AE, United Kingdom	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York 14, Place Vendôme 75001 Paris, France
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York Stockerstrasse 38 8022 Zurich, Switzerland	Kreditbank SA Luxembourg 43 Boulevard Royal L-2955 Luxembourg Luxembourg
Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd. Ropemaker Place 25 Ropemaker Street London EC2A 9LY, United Kingdom	

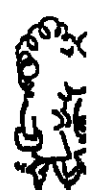
January 16, 1990

Huffy International Finance, N.V.

NOTICE

Withholding of 20% of gross redemption proceeds of any payment may be required unless the Paying Agent has the correct taxpayer identification number (social security or employee identification number) or exemption certificate of the Payee. Please furnish a properly completed W-9 or exemption certificate or equivalent when presenting your Debentures for payment within the United States.

This s



(D) Acco

★ BLOO
sentimental
Angela R
Albery T
(01-867 1
Mon-Sat
8pm, and

★ DIVE
Wide loc
Sinden's
season.
Playbox
Avg, WC
Embark

★ HARE
novel-off
Jeffreys
for the L
Wembley
Croydon
Tues-Sa
5.50, T

★ JEFF
Peter O
turnist
well-kno
his favor
figures in
Apollo T
(01-437 1
Mon-Fri
mat 5.30

★ LONG
Edging
with Ang
product
Theatre
9822, T
8-10.10p
Sat 4-5.1

★ MA R
August V
musician
Chicago
Theatre
Hackney
SOS 242
Opens in
Fri and F

★ ST M
returns v
memory
gospel.
Half Max
E1 (01-7
Preview
tomorrow
7.30pm,
and Sun

★ A SLI
Transfer
Head the
of a high
the Heat
Arts The
(01-836)

1 (3)
2 (1)
3 (1)
4 (5)
5 (4)
6 (6)
7 (2)
8 (7)
9 (32)
10 (26)

1 (2)
2 (1)
3 (3)
4 (1)
5 (7)
6 (9)
7 (10)
8 (8)
9 (5)
10 (12)

Complete

C

ACROS

1 Juve

9 Savo

10 Eby

11 Play

13 Thu

16 Sack

17 Imp

18 "Gic

20 Rail

21 Tib

22 Hap

23 Not

25 Ext

28 bird

29 Imb

30 Luc

(11)

DOWN

2 Tin

3 Ferr

4 Lex

5 Jask

6 Van

7 Gul

(11)

8 Res

(11)

SOLL

ACR

13 Ag

24 En

DOW

key

19 Or

OP

SILVER

Dance

Jephth

Fetun

Telen

dialo

5.30 a

OP

COLISE

5258 1

OPERA

4 SE

FAUST

ROYAL

1095/

6403

on the

TON

LEY L

sardes

THE R

Pines

ADELPH

701 5/4

373 643

7200 in

HOWE R

ME

THI

Night

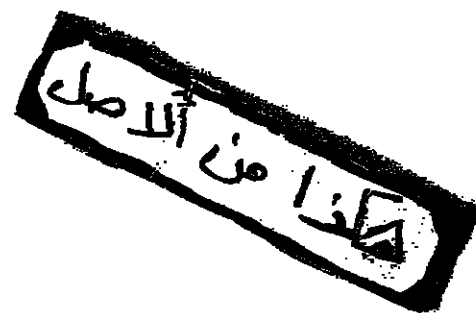
at 2

THE

TON

Would you have the nerve to take a train ride that could last 15 years?

We would. We're Montedison, Italy's largest fine chemical company, part of the Ferruzzi Group. And we know that, if you want to change the future, you've got to start planning for it now. Materials chemistry. Health care. Clean energy. These are the fields of our endeavours. And these are the fields in which we are among the world leaders. It is only by creating solutions that are technologically and socially advanced, and compatible with our environment, that we can have an alternative that spells progress. And to do this, to be prepared for tomorrow, we must place research at the heart of our industrial system. This is what we are doing. And we're doing it with success. Every year we invest more than £200 million in Research and Development.




 **MONTEDISON**
Gruppo Ferruzzi

NEXT GENERATION CHEMISTRY

TEES/SIDE

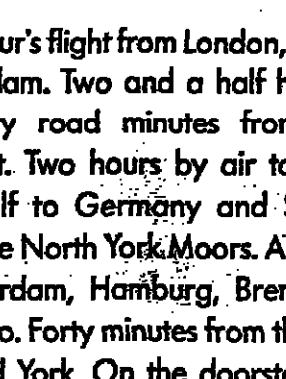
SO NEAR AND YET SO NEAR



...to everywhere that matters

Teesside. An hour's flight from London, Belfast, Aberdeen - and Amsterdam. Two and a half hours by rail from London. Twenty road minutes from the Cleveland Heritage Coast. Two hours by air to Paris and Oslo, two and a half to Germany and Stavanger. Thirty minutes from the North York Moors. A day's sailing from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, a day-and-a-half from Oslo. Forty minutes from the cathedral cities of Durham and York. On the doorstep of the Central North Sea oil and gas fields. An hour from the Yorkshire Dales. A day's Ro-Ro from Sweden, Belgium and Germany. Ninety minutes from the Lakes. Teesside. So near and yet so near. To everywhere that matters.

To find out more contact Duncan Hall, Chief Executive, Teesside Development Corporation, Tees House, Riverside Park, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS2 1RE. Tel 0642 230636. Fax 0642 230843.



TEES/SIDE

Initiative Talent Ability

RATES	
0-3060.16	
37-2.168	
85-0.5395	
1-23.4744	
50-0.7893	
15-264.25	
32-13.100	
1-23.26.26	
45-0.4905	
32-5.5330	
49-29-4.500	
97-1.6162	
30-5.3510	
74-3.1344	
25-5.9181	
12-1.7789	
5.13-5.22	
Applied by TS	
1/6	
5-1248.5	
35-36.07	
0-1.8110	
12-147.80	
2-108.82	
80-11.51	
6 with	
8%-4%	
11%-1%	
9%-5%	
7%-1%	
(AT)	
7.00	
97.00	
1	
Vol	
est 187	
282	
49	
est 4903	
2132	
13675	
13675	
even 783	
374	
at 41296	
224	
224	
#	
Tone	
Easer	
Former	
Former	
Very Sady	
Stacy	
Easer	
Easer	
SHON	
Initative	
Cable	
110.59	
+0.40	
110.87	
+0.29	
110.54	
+0.57	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES OTHER STERLING

Interest rates for Libor 3m		Close		1 month		3 month	
Rate		Rate		Rate		Rate	
Australia	1.7870-1.5880	1.5790-1.6800	0.85-0.84P	2.52-2.50	0.74-0.72	0.74-0.72	0.74-0.72
Bank of America	1.591P-1.607P	1.592P-1.607P	0.34-0.34P	0.71-0.70	0.71-0.70	0.71-0.70	0.71-0.70
Bank of Montreal	1.7615P-1.5850	1.7460P-1.5850		4.4%-4.3P			
Bank of New York	1.5851-1.5833	1.5873-1.5833	21-19P	63-59P			
Bank of Tokyo	1.6375-1.5875	1.6375-1.5875	11-11P	63-59P			
Barclays	1.5852-1.5835	1.5821-1.5831	27-22P	76-68P			
Bank of China	2.806P-2.8174	2.8140-2.8174	11%-11P	4.4%-4.3P			
Bank of India	2.405P-2.5704	2.4745-2.5404	6-35P	106-105P			
Bank of Japan	1.5852-1.5835	1.5852-1.5835	1-1P	1-1P			
Bank of Korea	2.527P-2.0936P	2.0837P-2.0936P	3%-2P	11%-9P			
Bank of London	1.0851-1.0856	1.0852-1.0856	3%-2P	3%-2P			
Bank of Mexico	1.5852-1.5835	1.5852-1.5835	5-5P	5-5P			
Bank of New Zealand	1.2340-1.2410	1.2350-1.2430	11%-9P	n/a			
Bank of Singapore	2.0230-2.0270	2.0230-2.0270	11%-9P	4.4%-4.3P			
Bank of South Africa	1.5852-1.5835	1.5852-1.5835	11%-9P	31-29P			
Bank of Sweden	2.4681-2.4940	2.4681-2.4940	4.4%-4.3P	4.4%-4.3P			

Source: Reuters.
 *Deposits bank. Rates quoted in US dollars.
 P=Premium, S=Discount.
 n/a=Not available.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

and	1.5785-1.5800	Denmark	6.4725-6.4775	Italy	1245
Japan	1.8680-1.8690	W Germany	6.7440-6.7474	Belgium (Com)	35
Syria	2.7000-2.7030	Switzerland	1.4815-1.4825	Hong Kong	7.8095
Brazil	1.5089-1.5106	Netherlands	1.5855-1.5870	Portugal	147.5
India	1.1890-1.1890	France	5.5850-5.5900	Spain	108.4
Sweden	n/a	Japan	143.05-143.15	Austria	11
Switzerland	6.4725-6.4775				

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank GTS and Exel.

MONEY MARKETS

[illegible]

GOLD BULL

15-15 6 mth: 15-15 12 mth: 15-15
 ing CDs (%) 1 mth: 15-15 12 mth: 15-15
 15-15 6 mth: 15-15 12 mth 14-14%
 CDs (%) 1 mth: 8.27-8.22
 8.26-8.23 6 mth: 8.32-8.27 12 mth 8.50-8.45
 ing Society CDs (%)
 15-15 15 2 mth: 15-15 3 mth: 15-15
 15-15 9 mth: 15-15 12 mth: 14-14%
 Open: \$420.25-420.75 Close: \$418.50-419.00
 High: \$422.50-423.00 Low: \$417.25-417.75
GOLD COINS (Per coin, Ex. V.A.)
 Britannia: \$427.00-432.00 (\$254.00-257.50)
 Kruggerand: \$418.00-419.00 (\$247.50-248.00)
 Mapleleaf (1/10): \$427.00-432.00 (\$254.00-257.50)
 American Eagles: \$427.00-432.00 (\$254.00-257.50)

Make-up day: Dec

PRECIOUS METALS

Pt: \$515.15 (£307.00)
Pd: \$136.66 (£81.45)
Spot Silver: \$5.23-5.25 (£3.110-3.125)

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

	Close	Vol	Open	High	Low	Settle
1000000	100.00	1000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2000000	100.00	2000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3000000	100.00	3000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
4000000	100.00	4000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5000000	100.00	5000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6000000	100.00	6000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7000000	100.00	7000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8000000	100.00	8000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
9000000	100.00	9000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
10000000	100.00	10000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
11000000	100.00	11000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
12000000	100.00	12000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
13000000	100.00	13000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
14000000	100.00	14000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15000000	100.00	15000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
16000000	100.00	16000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
17000000	100.00	17000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
18000000	100.00	18000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
19000000	100.00	19000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
20000000	100.00	20000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
21000000	100.00	21000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
22000000	100.00	22000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
23000000	100.00	23000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
24000000	100.00	24000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
25000000	100.00	25000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
26000000	100.00	26000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
27000000	100.00	27000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
28000000	100.00	28000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
29000000	100.00	29000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
30000000	100.00	30000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
31000000	100.00	31000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
32000000	100.00	32000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
33000000	100.00	33000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
34000000	100.00	34000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
35000000	100.00	35000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
36000000	100.00	36000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
37000000	100.00	37000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
38000000	100.00	38000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
39000000	100.00	39000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
40000000	100.00	40000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
41000000	100.00	41000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
42000000	100.00	42000000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
43000000	100.00	43000000	100.00			

Three month ECU	Mar 80	82.75	88.79	Previous open interest
Jun 80	86.94	88.96	88.74	88.79
			89.84	89.96
US Treasury Bond	Mar 80	93-17	93-21	Previous open interest
			93-12	93-20
Long Gilt	Mar 80	87-30	88-19	Previous open interest
			87-30	

91.88	3148	Japanese Govt Bond	
91.62	735	Mar 90	97.70

COMMODITIES		LONDON FOX		LONDON AMERICA	
Mar 80	88.30	88.37	88.26	88.30	88.26
Jun 80	88.37	88.26	88.37	88.30	88.26

Official prices/volume previous

Yr	May 642-641	May 714-712	(Name)	Cash	3 month	Vol
	Jul 855-854	May 723-727				
	Sep 671-670	Vol 4302	Copper Gds A	1344.0-1345.0	1358.0-1369.0	349325
	COFFEE	AMT Futures	Lead	423.00-423.50	416.50-417.00	56675
	Jan 578-575	Sep 615-613	Zinc Hl Gds*	1208.0-1310.0	1270.0-1280.0	9990
	Mar 588-587	Nov 635-630	Zinc Spec H*	1296.0-1297.0	1290.0-1299.0	147360
	May 592-591	Nov 645-646	Tin*	6500.0-6600.0		

Vcl 4837	Aluminium H ⁺	1445.0-1448.0	1445.0-1448.0
czarnikow	Nickel ⁺	8400-8450	8400-8450

98.00	FOS	V08	3779				
98.00	Mar 229-28.0	Oct 317.8-31.4					
97.00	My 229-28.0	Dec 310.0-06.0					
97.00	Aug 227-28.8	Mar 294.4-94.2					
27.95	LONDON GRAIN FUTURES						
9.33	WHEAT close (R/T)		Vol 132				
9.37	Mr 114.0	My 116.0	Jn 120.25				
9.38	LONDON MEAT FUTURES (Pkg)						
9.38	Live Pig Contract		MEAT & LIVESTOCK COMMODITIES				
9.38	Mth	Open	Close	A/rge fatstock prices at reprsnt			
9.38	Rsh	111.0	109.8	markets on January 29			
9.38							

Vol 48	Apr	115.0	111.7	GB (p)
199 52	Jun	114.0	113.2	GB (+/-)

Age	Mr 108.50	Mr 110.20	Sp 103.50	Aug	112.5	113.0	Eng/Wal (%)	+4.12	-0.77
29	Nv 106.50	Ja 109.70		Live Cattle Contract			Eng/Wal (%)	+1.6	-28.8
30				Jan	unq	unq	Eng/Wal (+/-)	87.93	207.44
40.0	SOYABEAN	AMT	Fut-15	Feb	unq	110.8	Scotland (%)	+58.2	+0.93
41.0	Feb 128.0-32.0	Oct 129.5-31.5		Apr	113.0	unq	Scotland (%)	-58.1	-52.0
42.0	Apr 131.5-38.0	Dec 130.0-35.5					Scotland (+/-)	-80.3	199.88
24.5	Jun 129.5-30.5	Feb 132.0-37.0						-4.89	-8.44
25.0	Jun 129.5-30.5		Vol 105	Vol Pig-5 Cattle-0					
107	Aug 129.0-30.5								

* Estimated dead carcass weights

[illegible]

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (2a) denotes Alpha Stocks.

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

Channel	Group	Cable or Sat
1	Mayer Int	Building, Roads
2	Barclays (us)	Banks, Discount
3	Boths (us)	Industrials A-D
4	Banks Euro	Food
5	Vickers	Industrials S-Z
6	BET Ord (us)	Industrials A-D
7	Mind	Electronics
8	BTR (us)	Industrials A-D
9	Polytype	Industrials L-R
10	Coander Corp	Building, Roads
11	Cable Western (us)	Building, Roads
12	M-Alpine (Alfred)	Building, Roads
13	By Tobacco (us)	Electronics
14	GKN (us)	Industrials E-K
15	Smiths Ind (us)	Industrials S-Z
16	Leigh	Chemicals, Plus
17	Amesbury (Henry)	Banks, Discount
18	Mavis Spencer (us)	Drugs, Stores
19	Nichols (GN) (Vimco)	Food
20	Bir Airways (us)	Industrials A-D
21	Shelton Field	Industrials E-K
22	Cassia De Groot	Industrials A-D
23	Laporte (us)	Chemicals, Plus
24	Mogin	Industrials L-R
25	Scott & Robertson	Industrials S-Z
26	Brown (N)	Drugs, Stores
27	Johnston	Industrials E-K
28	Kingfisher (us)	Drugs, Stores
29	Hanson (us)	Industrials E-K
30	Bedford (us)	Electronics
31	Black (Peter)	Industrials D
32	Glenz (us)	Industrials E-K
33	Wolmanhouse Risk	Chemicals, Plus
34	Fennell Elect	Electronics
35	P-E International	Electronics
36	Tate & Lyle	Food
37	Higgs & Hill	Building, Roads
38	Union Die	Banks, Discount
39	M&M Corp	Electronics
40	MG	Industrials A-D
41	Evans	Building, Roads
42	Williams Hidge (us)	Industrials S-Z
43	Barr (AG)	Food
44	Formister	Drugs, Stores
45	News Newspapers Ltd.	Daily, Total

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

1989		Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int only ytd%	Gross Fed ytd%
High	Low					

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

[illegible]

94%	85	Trans	81%	1984	88%	9+%	9.5	11,925
92%	82	Trans	83%	1984	82			11,925
90%	87%	Trans	8%	1984	80%	+%	9.5	11,925
88%	81%	Trans	10%	1984	84%	+%	10.5	11,770
110%	88	Each	123%	1984	102%	9+%	12.2	11,854
113%	102%	Each	131%	1984	105	+%	12.5	11,882
117%	105%	Trans	141%	1984	108%	9+%	13.3	11,774

[illegible]

11%	90%	Conv	91%	2005	92%	+	10.5	10.531
11%	90%	Conv	10%	2005	90%	+	10.5	10.521
29%	10%	Trans	12%	2005-05	112%	+	11.1	10.742
90%	79%	Trans	8%	2005-08	81	+	9.8	10.428
100%	52%	Trans	91%	2007	80%	+	9.8	10.258
18%	50%	Trans	11%	2005-07	105%	+	10.9	10.750
100%	50%	Trans	9%	2008	90	+	10.8	10.506
32%	110%	Trans	13%	2006-06	120%	+	10.2	10.577
32%	80%	Trans	9%	2006	81%	+	9.7	10.156
102	57%	Conv	9%	2011	90%	+	9.9	10.710
100%	58%	Trans	5%	2008-12	60%	+	8.1	8.828
100%	77%	Trans	7%	2013-15	70	+	8.5	10.059
32%	71%	Stock	12%	2013-17	116%	++	10.2	10.124

30%	24%	Copied	24%	24%	---
48%	36%	Copied	4%	36%	---
70%	56%	Cow	34%	36%	..	0.7	---
92%	72%	Tires	24%	34%	---
41%	32%	Tires	5%	34%	..	2.3	---
40%	34%	War Lr	34%	34%	---

FRANK/500	Price	Gross Wtd	Net Wtd
-----------	-------	-----------	---------

Low	Company	End	Open	Close	High	Low	Company	End	Open	Close	High	Low	Company	End	Open	Close	High
-----	---------	-----	------	-------	------	-----	---------	-----	------	-------	------	-----	---------	-----	------	-------	------

574	Alfred (Mr)	44	289	28	42	12
575	Bass (Mr)	104	276	17	17	17
576	Bell (Mr)	104	277	17	17	17
577	Bell (Mr)	104	278	17	17	17
578	Bell (Mr)	104	279	17	17	17
579	Bell (Mr)	104	280	17	17	17
580	Bell (Mr)	104	281	17	17	17
581	Bell (Mr)	104	282	17	17	17
582	Bell (Mr)	104	283	17	17	17
583	Bell (Mr)	104	284	17	17	17
584	Bell (Mr)	104	285	17	17	17
585	Bell (Mr)	104	286	17	17	17
586	Bell (Mr)	104	287	17	17	17
587	Bell (Mr)	104	288	17	17	17
588	Bell (Mr)	104	289	17	17	17
589	Bell (Mr)	104	290	17	17	17
590	Bell (Mr)	104	291	17	17	17
591	Bell (Mr)	104	292	17	17	17
592	Bell (Mr)	104	293	17	17	17
593	Bell (Mr)	104	294	17	17	17
594	Bell (Mr)	104	295	17	17	17
595	Bell (Mr)	104	296	17	17	17
596	Bell (Mr)	104	297	17	17	17
597	Bell (Mr)	104	298	17	17	17
598	Bell (Mr)	104	299	17	17	17
599	Bell (Mr)	104	300	17	17	17
600	Bell (Mr)	104	301	17	17	17
601	Bell (Mr)	104	302	17	17	17
602	Bell (Mr)	104	303	17	17	17
603	Bell (Mr)	104	304	17	17	17
604	Bell (Mr)	104	305	17	17	17
605	Bell (Mr)	104	306	17	17	17
606	Bell (Mr)	104	307	17	17	17
607	Bell (Mr)	104	308	17	17	17
608	Bell (Mr)	104	309	17	17	17
609	Bell (Mr)	104	310	17	17	17
610	Bell (Mr)	104	311	17	17	17
611	Bell (Mr)	104	312	17	17	17
612	Bell (Mr)	104	313	17	17	17
613	Bell (Mr)	104	314	17	17	17
614	Bell (Mr)	104	315	17	17	17
615	Bell (Mr)	104	316	17	17	17
616	Bell (Mr)	104	317	17	17	17
617	Bell (Mr)	104	318	17	17	17
618	Bell (Mr)	104	319	17	17	17
619	Bell (Mr)	104	320	17	17	17
620	Bell (Mr)	104	321	17	17	17
621	Bell (Mr)	104	322	17	17	17
622	Bell (Mr)	104	323	17	17	17
623	Bell (Mr)	104	324	17	17	17
624	Bell (Mr)	104	325	17	17	17
625	Bell (Mr)	104	326	17	17	17
626	Bell (Mr)	104	327	17	17	17
627	Bell (Mr)	104	328	17	17	17
628	Bell (Mr)	104	329	17	17	17
629	Bell (Mr)	104	330	17	17	17
630	Bell (Mr)	104	331	17	17	17
631	Bell (Mr)	104	332	17	17	17
632	Bell (Mr)	104	333	17	17	17
633	Bell (Mr)	104	334	17	17	17
634	Bell (Mr)	104	335	17	17	17
635	Bell (Mr)	104	336	17	17	17
636	Bell (Mr)	104	337	17	17	17
637	Bell (Mr)	104	338	17	17	17
638	Bell (Mr)	104	339	17	17	17
639	Bell (Mr)	104	340	17	17	17
640	Bell (Mr)	104	341	17	17	17
641	Bell (Mr)	104	342	17	17	17
642	Bell (Mr)	104	343	17	17	17
643	Bell (Mr					

204	195	Anthony	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
205	196	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
206	197	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
207	198	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
208	199	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
209	200	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
210	201	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
211	202	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
212	203	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
213	204	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
214	205	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
215	206	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
216	207	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
217	208	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
218	209	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
219	210	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
220	211	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
221	212	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
222	213	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
223	214	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
224	215	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
225	216	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
226	217	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
227	218	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
228	219	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
229	220	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
230	221	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
231	222	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
232	223	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
233	224	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
234	225	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
235	226	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
236	227	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
237	228	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
238	229	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
239	230	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
240	231	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
241	232	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
242	233	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
243	234	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
244	235	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
245	236	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
246	237	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
247	238	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
248	239	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
249	240	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
250	241	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
251	242	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
252	243	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
253	244	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
254	245	Archer	115	225	0	-5	20.0	15	87
255									

500	Alphington	300	42	20	07
501	Albion	301	42	20	07
502	Albion	302	42	20	07
503	Albion	303	42	20	07
504	Albion	304	42	20	07
505	Albion	305	42	20	07
506	Albion	306	42	20	07
507	Albion	307	42	20	07
508	Albion	308	42	20	07
509	Albion	309	42	20	07
510	Albion	310	42	20	07
511	Albion	311	42	20	07
512	Albion	312	42	20	07
513	Albion	313	42	20	07
514	Albion	314	42	20	07
515	Albion	315	42	20	07
516	Albion	316	42	20	07
517	Albion	317	42	20	07
518	Albion	318	42	20	07
519	Albion	319	42	20	07
520	Albion	320	42	20	07
521	Albion	321	42	20	07
522	Albion	322	42	20	07
523	Albion	323	42	20	07
524	Albion	324	42	20	07
525	Albion	325	42	20	07
526	Albion	326	42	20	07
527	Albion	327	42	20	07
528	Albion	328	42	20	07
529	Albion	329	42	20	07
530	Albion	330	42	20	07
531	Albion	331	42	20	07
532	Albion	332	42	20	07
533	Albion	333	42	20	07
534	Albion	334	42	20	07
535	Albion	335	42	20	07
536	Albion	336	42	20	07
537	Albion	337	42	20	07
538	Albion	338	42	20	07
539	Albion	339	42	20	07
540	Albion	340	42	20	07

226	144	Average Express	174	-	•	•	•	•	•
137	83	Brayden Acres	122	128	•	•	•	•	•
943	218		258	•	•	•	•	•	•
356	223	Frank Sp	330	325	•	•	•	•	•
825	223	Brayden Acres	775	825	•	•	•	•	•
130	25	ICH	94	27	•	•	•	•	•
120	121	MAM	118	118	•	•	•	•	•
700	335	MAM	885	885	•	•	•	•	•
440	282	M & G	415	423	•	•	•	•	•
148	30	Rothend	92	92	•	•	•	•	•
159	79	Smith New Court	57	57	•	•	•	•	•

439	323	AB Food (ns)	267	488	0	..	15.1	3.3	11.8
212	94	ASDA Group (ns)	119	113	27	..	8.4
48	26	Asbury Group	24	27
165	25	Aspharite Ridge	160	119	3.6	2.1
173	85	Aspharite Ridge	214	119	..	+1	..	1.7	1.2
117	85	Aspharite Ridge	118	102	17.0	15.1
211	150	Asst. Finance	145	155	0.0	5.3	10.7
119	119	Baltic Pk	142	147	+2	..	4.4	3.3	7.3
173	173	Baltic Pk (Sdwy C)	35	35	0.0	0.0	0.0
173	173	Baltic Pk (Sdwy C)	35	35	..	+3	3.2	2.2	..
159	98	Baltic Pk	145	153	17.3	2.1	6.7
171	128	Baltic Pk (ns)	143	147	+4	..	8.3	5.7	5.2
484	374	Boston	448	430	..	+1	24.3	15	15.4
..	..	Boston

172	Alfred Cohn	329	37	140	140
173	Amelia	191	23	140	140
174	Angela	157	18	141	141
175	Angie Hill	150	23	141	142
176	Anna	236	21	142	142
177	Anna (Dad)	157			
178	Barbara	178	12	115	115
179	Bernice	157	12	115	115
180	Bessie	157	12	115	115
181	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
182	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
183	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
184	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
185	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
186	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
187	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
188	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
189	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
190	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
191	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
192	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
193	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
194	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
195	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
196	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
197	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
198	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
199	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
200	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
201	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
202	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
203	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
204	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
205	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
206	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
207	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
208	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
209	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
210	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
211	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
212	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
213	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
214	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
215	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
216	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
217	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
218	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
219	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
220	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
221	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
222	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
223	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
224	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
225	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
226	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
227	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
228	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
229	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
230	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
231	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
232	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
233	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
234	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
235	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
236	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
237	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
238	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
239	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
240	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
241	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
242	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
243	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
244	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
245	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
246	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
247	Bessie (Dad)	157	12	115	115
248	Bessie (Dad				

394	Alcorn	394	367	+1	15.3	3.9	11.2
395	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
396	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
397	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
398	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
399	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
400	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
401	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
402	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
403	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
404	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
405	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
406	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
407	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
408	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
409	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
410	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
411	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
412	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
413	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
414	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
415	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
416	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
417	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
418	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
419	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
420	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
421	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
422	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
423	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
424	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
425	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
426	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
427	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
428	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
429	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
430	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
431	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
432	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
433	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
434	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
435	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
436	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
437	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
438	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
439	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
440	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
441	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
442	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
443	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
444	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
445	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
446	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
447	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
448	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
449	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
450	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
451	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
452	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
453	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8
454	Amber Day	481	51	-	4.0	4.8	14.8

57	31	City Centre Rest	31	32	-4	1.5	4.8	10.1
58	223	Priority Inns	290	287	..	3.9	1.3	73.0
59	21	Lodging (ns)	320	323	+2	11.8	2.7	14.7
60	24	Hampton Inn & S	434	434	0.0	0.0	3.1	36.1
61	86	Hampton Cap Co	71	72	..	2.5	1.5	18.3
62	53	Principal Hotels	53	50	-3	2.7	4.8	29.8
63	77	Casinos Most	108	106	-2	3.0	2.8	10.5
64	184	Resort Hotels	194	21	-4	0.8	3.9	12.7
65	74	Savoy Hotels "A"	880	915	..	7.3	0.8	31.2
66	81	Stables	83	84	..	3.1	3.3	10.1
67	242	Statens Pt (ns)	291	295	+3	12.2	4.2	18.6

157	AAF Inc	157	157	157	62	124
158	AAM	158	158	158	62	124
159	AAM (ns)	159	159	159	62	124
160	AAO	160	160	160	62	124
161	AAO Health	161	161	161	62	124
162	AAO	162	162	162	62	124
163	AAO	163	163	163	62	124
164	AAO	164	164	164	62	124
165	AAO	165	165	165	62	124
166	AAO	166	166	166	62	124
167	AAO	167	167	167	62	124
168	AAO	168	168	168	62	124
169	AAO	169	169	169	62	124
170	AAO	170	170	170	62	124
171	AAO	171	171	171	62	124
172	AAO	172	172	172	62	124
173	AAO	173	173	173	62	124
174	AAO	174	174	174	62	124
175	AAO	175	175	175	62	124
176	AAO	176	176	176	62	124
177	AAO	177	177	177	62	124
178	AAO	178	178	178	62	124
179	AAO	179	179	179	62	124
180	AAO	180	180	180	62	124
181	AAO	181	181	181	62	124
182	AAO	182	182	182	62	124
183	AAO	183	183	183	62	124
184	AAO	184	184	184	62	124
185	AAO	185	185	185	62	124
186	AAO	186	186	186	62	124
187	AAO	187	187	187	62	124
188	AAO	188	188	188	62	124
189	AAO	189	189	189	62	124
190	AAO	190	190	190	62	124
191	AAO	191	191	191	62	124
192	AAO	192	192	192	62	124
193	AAO	193	193	193	62	124
194	AAO	194	194	194	62	124
195	AAO	195	195	195	62	124
196	AAO	196	196	196	62	124
197	AAO	197	197	197	62	124
198	AAO	198	198	198	62	124
199	AAO	199	199	199	62	124
200	AAO	200	200	200	62	124

[illegible][illegible]

315	185	215	245	275	305	335	365	395	425	455	485	515	545	575	605	635	665	695	725	755	785	815	845	875	905	935	965	995	1025	1055	1085	1115	1145	1175	1205	1235	1265	1295	1325	1355	1385	1415	1445	1475	1505	1535	1565	1595	1625	1655	1685	1715	1745	1775	1805	1835	1865	1895	1925	1955	1985	2015	2045	2075	2105	2135	2165	2195	2225	2255	2285	2315	2345	2375	2405	2435	2465	2495	2525	2555	2585	2615	2645	2675	2705	2735	2765	2795	2825	2855	2885	2915	2945	2975	3005	3035	3065	3095	3125	3155	3185	3215	3245	3275	3305	3335	3365	3395	3425	3455	3485	3515	3545	3575	3605	3635	3665	3695	3725	3755	3785	3815	3845	3875	3905	3935	3965	3995	4025	4055	4085	4115	4145	4175	4205	4235	4265	4295	4325	4355	4385	4415	4445	4475	4505	4535	4565	4595	4625	4655	4685	4715	4745	4775	4805	4835	4865	4895	4925	4955	4985	5015	5045	5075	5105	5135	5165	5195	5225	5255	5285	5315	5345	5375	5405	5435	5465	5495	5525	5555	5585	5615	5645	5675	5705	5735	5765	5795	5825	5855	5885	5915	5945	5975	6005	6035	6065	6095	6125	6155	6185	6215	6245	6275	6305	6335	6365	6395	6425	6455	6485	6515	6545	6575	6605	6635	6665	6695	6725	6755	6785	6815	6845	6875	6905	6935	6965	6995	7025	7055	7085	7115	7145	7175	7205	7235	7265	7295	7325	7355	7385	7415	7445	7475	7505	7535	7565	7595	7625	7655	7685	7715	7745	7775	7805	7835	7865	7895	7925	7955	7985	8015	8045	8075	8105	8135	8165	8195	8225	8255	8285	8315	8345	8375	8405	8435	8465	8495	8525	8555	8585	8615	8645	8675	8705	8735	8765	8795	8825	8855	8885	8915	8945	8975	9005	9035	9065	9095	9125	9155	9185	9215	9245	9275	9305	9335	9365	9395	9425	9455	9485	9515	9545	9575	9605	9635	9665	9695	9725	9755	9785	9815	9845	9875	9905	9935	9965	9995	10025	10055	10085	10115	10145	10175	10205	10235	10265	10295	10325	10355	10385	10415	10445	10475	10505	10535	10565	10595	10625	10655	10685	10715	10745	10775	10805	10835	10865	10895	10925	10955	10985	11015	11045	11075	11105	11135	11165	11195	11225	11255	11285	11315	11345	11375	11405	11435	11465	11495	11525	11555	11585	11615	11645	11675	11705	11735	11765	11795	11825	11855	11885	11915	11945	11975	12005	12035	12065	12095	12125	12155	12185	12215	12245	12275	12305	12335	12365	12395	12425	12455	12485	12515	12545	12575	12605	12635	12665	12695	12725	12755	12785	12815	12845	12875	12905	12935	12965	12995	13025	13055	13085	13115	13145	13175	13205	13235	13265	13295	13325	13355	13385	13415	13445	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--

[illegible]

344	104	Appleton	122	125	..	4.9	4.0	5.7
345	630	Marquette (CO)	540	580	..	10.0	12.0	12.0
346	483	Marquette (MI)	540	580	..	10.0	12.0	12.0
347	483	Oriskany	545	555	..	15.3	23.0	20.1
348	151	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
349	151	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
350	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
351	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
352	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
353	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
354	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
355	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
356	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
357	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
358	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
359	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
360	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
361	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
362	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
363	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
364	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
365	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
366	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
367	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
368	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
369	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
370	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
371	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
372	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
373	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
374	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
375	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
376	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
377	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
378	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
379	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
380	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
381	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
382	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
383	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
384	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
385	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
386	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
387	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
388	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
389	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
390	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
391	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
392	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
393	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
394	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
395	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
396	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
397	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
398	215	72	78	81	..	4.3	8.3	4.7
399	215	72	78	81	..	4.		

70	73	Adverse	80	-1	6.0	9.8	7.5
71	175	SP	175	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
72	175	Super Ind	175	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
73	385	Black (A)	385	0	17.0	4.4	12.5
74	385	Black (B)	345	30	14.3	4.1	17.2
75	385	Sp	385	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
76	385	Sp	385	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
77	385	Sp	385	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
78	45	Daily Ind	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
79	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
80	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
81	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
82	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
83	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
84	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
85	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
86	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
87	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
88	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
89	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
90	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
91	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
92	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
93	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
94	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
95	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
96	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
97	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
98	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
99	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
100	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
101	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
102	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
103	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
104	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
105	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
106	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
107	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
108	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
109	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
110	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
111	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
112	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
113	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
114	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
115	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
116	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
117	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
118	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
119	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
120	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
121	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
122	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
123	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
124	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
125	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
126	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
127	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
128	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
129	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
130	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
131	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
132	45	Daily Ind *	45	0	10.9	1.4	1.4
133</							

70	496	Am. Energy	65	70	-2
176	54	Atlantic Resources	54	104
177	54	Am. Oil & Gas	54	54
497	74	Arco	74	74
498	81	Ar. Petro	715	725	30.0	4.4	21.0
499	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
500	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
501	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
502	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
503	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
504	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
505	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
506	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
507	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
508	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
509	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
510	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
511	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
512	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
513	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
514	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
515	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
516	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
517	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
518	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
519	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
520	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
521	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
522	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
523	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
524	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
525	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
526	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
527	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
528	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
529	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
530	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
531	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
532	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
533	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
534	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
535	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
536	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
537	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
538	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
539	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
540	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
541	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
542	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
543	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
544	81	Ar. Petro	221	221	12.5	5.7	18.5
545	81	Ar. Petro	221	221</			

© Times Newspapers Limited
DAILY DIVIDEND
£2,000
Claims required for +39 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

[illegible]

32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

154	93	Armed Corp	103	106	..	4.6	42	10.3
155	97	Acad	108	113	..	2.1	19	17.7
156	98	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
157	100	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
158	102	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
159	104	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
160	106	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
161	108	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
162	110	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
163	112	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
164	114	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
165	116	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
166	118	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
167	120	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
168	122	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
169	124	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
170	126	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
171	128	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
172	130	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
173	132	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
174	134	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
175	136	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
176	138	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
177	140	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
178	142	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
179	144	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
180	146	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
181	148	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
182	150	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
183	152	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
184	154	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
185	156	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
186	158	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
187	160	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
188	162	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
189	164	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
190	166	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
191	168	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
192	170	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
193	172	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
194	174	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
195	176	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
196	178	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
197	180	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
198	182	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
199	184	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2
200	186	994 Corp	107	107	..	8.3	6.5	7.2

688	444	Assess Br Ports	630	638	+2	14.7	2.3	18.8
692	719	Colombia	360	370	..	14.5	3.8	18.3
702	630	Chrysler (H)	188	205	..	8.7	4.3	12.5
141	113	Flair (Jamaic)	122	127	..	5.4	4.3	14.9
523	135	Qatar	185	185	..	6.0	3.2	12.8
61	85	Jacobs (H)	72	75	..	3.7	3.7	38.7
292	148	Imperial Oil	100	100	+1	1.8	1.8	1.8
383	257	Damen Yards	323	342	..	18.3	8.6	14.3
750	528	P & D Ind (na)	600	610	+3	38.0	6.0	11.8
128	-85	P & O S.S.	83	88	..	7.3	8.5	..

94	59	Hendson	72	79	..	2.91	3.8	11.3
216	113	Lambert Hazard	180	185	127	6.9
232	133	Powers Sear	130	138	..	8.4	6.1	..
288	115	Strong & Fisher	112	117	-3	18.4	14.3	30.6
310	220	Syts	290	310	..	9.3	3.1	67.8

36	20	Alch	24	27			
366	313	Allied Text	358	362	..	14.5	4.0
280	210	Baile (Achs)	228	236	-2	10.4	4.5
105	83	Bachman (A)	85	80		6.4	7.3
48	51	Bolton Co	50	62	+1		
219	174	Br Mohair	185	180		10.7	5.7

636	447	SAT (m)	798	802	●	40.0	5.0	10.4
165	120	PJ Champ	152	182	●			
684	424	Rothman's T (m)	830	836	●	10.4	2.8	11.8

175	100	Angus Water	174	178	+3	20.4	11.7	4.3
180	100	Arden Farm	174	178	+4	21.2	11.9	2.5
184	200	Bird Hill	168	157	+4	19.0	13.4	3.6
186	100	Arden Farm	148	148	+2	18.8	13.5	2.7
192	100	Simon Water	155	159	+3	15.0	9.6	3.5
197	100	South West	178	182	+4	17.4	9.7	2.9
207	100	Angus Water	154	158	..	16.4	9.7	3.6
175	200	Wash Water	173	177	+2	20.4	12.8	1.0
180	100	Angus Water	175	178	+3	20.3	11.5	3.7
182	100	Vernon Water	174	178	+2	20.5	11.7	3.9
21670	21690	Package Unit	51625	..	+521

● Ex dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend a Interim payment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment k Pre-merger figures n Forecast earnings o Ex other r Ex rights s Ex scrip or share split t Tax-free .. No significant data.

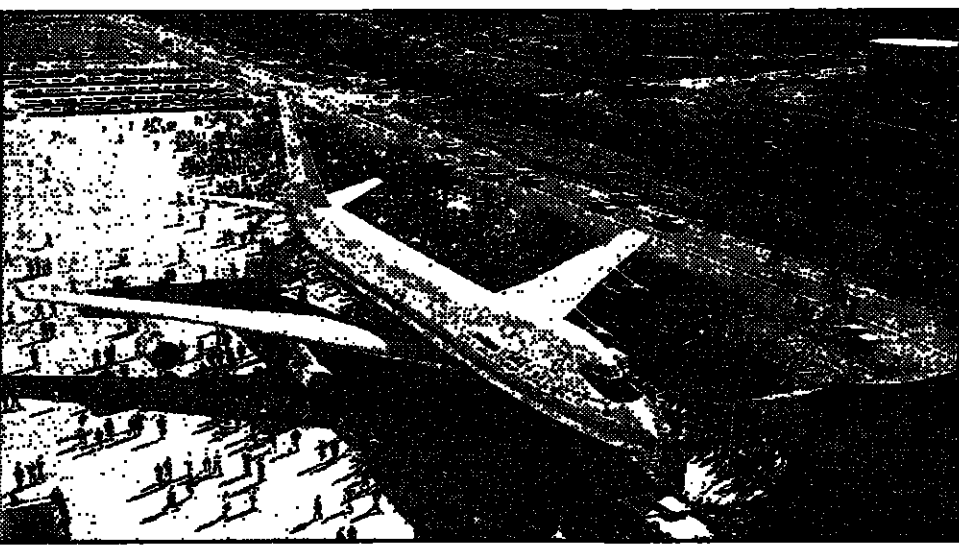
TRANSATLANTIC AIR SERVICES/1

FOCUS

Giant that conquered the oceans



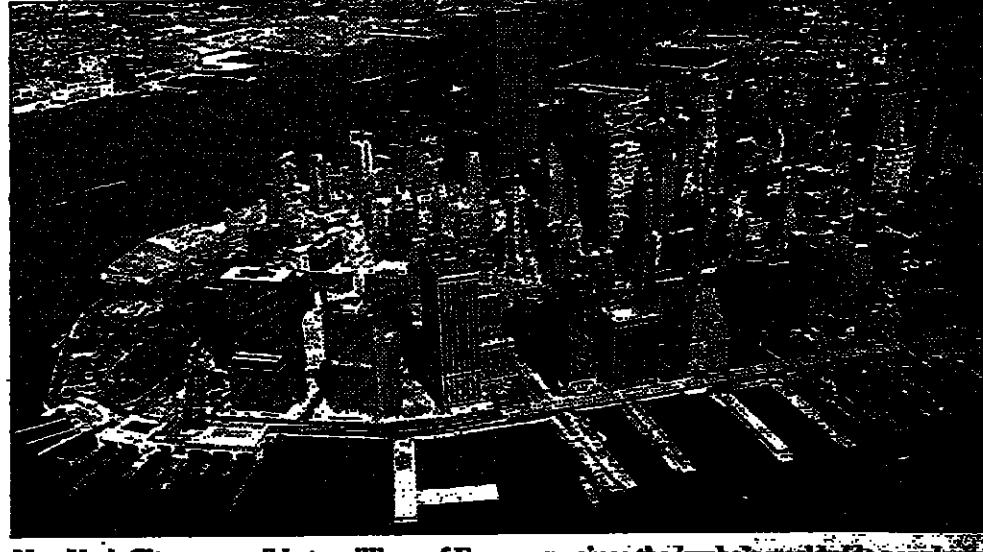
The 747: far from seeing it as a guaranteed money-spinner, Boeing worried that it might not win big orders, and would be a commercial failure. In the event, Boeing's president, William Allen (below, left), sold the concept to Pan Am's Juan Trippe (below, right).



Take-off: the 747 at its "roll-out" ceremony at Everett, near Seattle, on September 30, 1968



When Boeing's 747 took off 20 years ago, so did business, particularly over the Atlantic. Harvey Elliott tells the story of the jumbo's genesis



New York City: accessible to millions of Europeans since the jumbo's worldwide power

The aircraft that opened up the North Atlantic to mass travel was the Boeing 747 jumbo jet. Since the first production plane flew on February 9, 1969, 755 of the giant jets have been built in 15 different versions at Boeing's Seattle factory and delivered to 70 airlines around the world. They have carried close to a billion passengers and flown well over 13 billion miles.

Another 200 Boeing 747s have been ordered, each selling for about \$125 million and guaranteeing the long-term health of the company. When Boeing decided to launch the monster aircraft, however, few predicted it would be the enormous success which it became. Indeed, worried Boeing executives said they were "betting the company" on the success of the 747 and sceptics warned it would be made obsolete by the introduction of supersonic aircraft.

The man behind the 747 was Joseph Sutter, Boeing's most senior engineer. He was called back from holiday in August 1965, to be told to assemble a team to design a commercial aircraft of a size never before contemplated. Over the next few months, he and

about 100 engineers worked virtually around the clock studying 50 potential designs, ranging from a "stretched" version of the 707 to a jet-propelled version of the double-decked Strato-cruiser. The final design of the 747 was determined by the need to carry large amounts of freight which, it was argued, would give the aircraft an unrivalled advantage over the smaller all-passenger supersonic jets that seemed to be around the corner. It therefore had to have the capacity to carry cargo containers 8ft high and 8ft wide side by side on the main deck.

As it turned out the United States' proposed supersonic passenger jet, the SST, was cancelled and Concorde proved commercially unattractive to airlines.

As the designs for the 747 were refined, Boeing's president, William Allen, met the long-serving and dynamic president of Pan Am, Juan Trippe, to ask him what he thought of the concept. Pan Am was then by far the most influential carrier on the Atlantic: if it decided to back the project, it would almost certainly be viable.

The conversation between the two was, apparently, brief. "If you build it," Trippe said, "I'll buy it."

"If you buy it I'll build it," answered Allen — and the die was cast. Pan Am subsequently placed an order for 25 of the jets at \$20 million each.

The idea was to divide the cabin with two aisles, separated into five "rooms" with between 50 and 54 rows of seats and carrying 382 passengers in two classes of service or 418 in all-economy.

Below the main cabin floor there would be slightly more than 6,000 cu. ft. of cargo space, about 60 per cent of it for passenger luggage. Unusually, the flight deck was to be sited above the main passenger cabin — to allow the nose to be hinged if necessary for direct loading of freight.

Pan Am formalized its order in April 1966, and other airlines, though still sceptical about the viability of such a big plane, quickly followed. In the first year after the Pan Am order was placed, a further 85 747s were ordered by rivals keen to keep up. It was only when the detailed work which followed the general acceptance of the concept began that Boeing engineers really understood what they had let themselves in for. Each aircraft contained 4.5 million parts, every

one of which had to be manufactured to a precise specification and each accounted for during the building process.

The power required to light the main building in which it was to be built was enough to light more than 32,000 average homes.

The risks the company faced from the start were enormous. Boeing invested more than \$1 billion in the mid-1960s — the whole net worth of the company — in research and development, manpower, buildings and tooling. Leading sub-contractors invested another \$500 million.

A new plant, at Everett outside



Joseph Sutter, the 747's creator

Seattle, had to be built to accommodate the 747 while it was being put together.

Not only was the aircraft itself vast but the engines were brand new, more powerful than any built before, and the navigation system — a sophisticated form of inertial guidance, was so far advanced that some airlines doubted whether it would ever work.

Airlines were so excited by the concept as it began to develop that they compounded the problems of the Boeing engineers by demanding ever more complex additions. "The airlines thought of the 747 as a kind of palace in the sky," Tex Bonilloun, head of the commercial airplane division, said. "They wanted to put chandeliers in it."

It had originally been intended that the space behind the flight deck should be reserved for the crew to rest on long-haul flights, but Pan Am insisted that this should be turned into a lounge area for passengers reached by a circular stairway so ensuring that the 747s most noticeable design feature became a standard fitting. The very size of the aircraft enabled the Boeing designers to build in huge amounts of "fail-safe" safety devices. All main

systems were built in triplicate while the main constructions were arranged so that one would absorb stress if another failed.

The first 747 was rolled out of the factory on September 30, 1968, a day ahead of schedule. It flew for the first time on February 9, 1969, piloted by Jack Waddell, who had worked on the programme since July 1966. One of his most challenging jobs was to guide the aircraft around the airfield from a cockpit which was 29ft above the ground, far higher than any pilot had sat before to taxi an aeroplane.

Over the next 11 months, four more 747s were used as test vehicles and flew a total of 1,400 hours at a cost of \$28 million. The tests resulted in the US Federal Aviation Authority granting a full certificate of airworthiness to the aircraft on December 30, 1969. Three weeks later, Pan Am put the 747 into regular service between New York and London.

Fifteen versions of the 747 have been developed, some as ultra-long range passenger jets, some as short-haul, others as freighters and some as a combination of the two.

The latest is the 747-400, which has a two-person electronic flight

deck that dramatically reduces crew costs, advanced turbofan engines with additional thrust and which use 25 per cent less fuel than additional 1,000 mile range, more spacious interiors and more sophisticated guidance and control equipment.

What happens in the future is open to speculation. Some believe that the 747 will be replaced by a new generation of long-range twin jets capable of flying as far but on only two engines. Already many airlines fly the Atlantic with Boeing 767s and 757s which, being smaller, open up the chance of flying to destinations that cannot support a full 747 load of passengers.

Rival aircraft — particularly the McDonnell Douglas MD 11 tri-jet, which flew for the first time this month, or the Airbus A340, which for the moment remains a "paper aeroplane" but which is attracting increasing interest from airlines around the world — are starting to make their competitive impact on the dominance of the 747 on the Atlantic.

But it is unlikely that any other jet will ever again have quite the same effect on mass travel as the jumbo.

When the Boeing 747 jumbo made its first appearance, 20 years ago, only about two million passengers a year crossed the North Atlantic to or from Britain by air.

This year nearly nine million will travel on what is now the world's busiest long-haul air bridge (Harvey Elliott, air correspondent, writes). Every day, 120 planes, most with at least 70 per cent of their seats filled with fare-paying passengers, make the journey between Britain and cities throughout North America.

Flights to and from Britain are interspersed with up to 400 other aircraft heading from America to the Continent. They all follow as far as they can the "Great Circle" route along corridors in the sky with aircraft following each other a minimum of 10 minutes apart. This motorway in the sky is divided effectively into eight "lanes", each 120 miles distant horizontally. The main traffic flow goes east in the morning and west in the evening.

The real growth in air travel on the route really began in the mid-1970s when charter carriers were able — by selling an entire aircraft to a tour operator or travel agent — to cut the price dramatically.

By 1979, the number of passengers had more than doubled to about five million a year. Then the Opec nations dramatically increased the price of oil, aviation fuel shot up in price, the world went into an economic recession and passenger numbers dwindled.

Airlines — particularly those from the United States, where de-regulation had come into effect, leading to cut-throat competition — slashed their prices. By 1981, the numbers travelling across the Atlantic had fallen and the decrease continued for three difficult years, not picking up again until the world's economy began to improve in 1984.

The casualties among airlines on the route began to mount both as a result of mergers and takeovers among American airlines and the economic consequences of the crazy

Flying back to profit

Airlines survive the bad times

prices being charged to try to whip up business. Instead of having spare cash to buy new aircraft and improve their services, airlines were spending every penny they could raise to service spiralling debt.

By the mid-1980s, however, things had begun to improve again and passenger numbers, particularly those from Gatwick, began to climb. Just as the survivors were starting to breathe a sigh of relief, however, the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and mounting terrorist attacks on aircraft, together with the American bombing raid on Libya, plunged the carriers back into financial difficulties. Some reported a 25 per cent drop in bookings for 1986.

The downturn had resulted in an overall reduction of 6 per cent in passenger numbers during the year. Only an intensive "hearts and minds" campaign, led by British Airways, to convince nervous Americans that Europe was a safe place to visit stopped the rot, and in 1987 passenger numbers rose by 22 per cent.

The scheduled airlines were now back in the driving seat, having largely seen off the charter airlines as the rules surrounding who could qualify for cut-price travel were dropped. They had reduced their staff numbers sharply, especially those in administrative posts, and had at last returned to profit.

Britain faces stiff competition on the Atlantic services, however. British Airways flies to 21 North American "gateway" cities

and Virgin Atlantic — the only other British scheduled airline on the route — to two cities. Both are barred from flying within the country to pick up passengers from the regions and feed them on to their long-haul services.

This has long irritated them because the seven American carriers with whom they compete all operate services through which they can fly thousands of passengers into their main gateway airport and, using the same code number and a single ticket, funnel them on to their transatlantic services.

Despite this, however, the British have more than held their own. The two British carriers now have a 42 per cent share of the market on the Atlantic, compared with 56 per cent for the American carriers and the remaining 2 per cent divided between airlines which have rights to pick up passengers in one of the two countries but are not registered in either.

Virgin Atlantic has won award after award for the quality of its business class to New York and Miami.

British Airways — which this week snatched the prestige *Aviation Week* award for the best airline on the Atlantic from under the noses of the Americans — has ambitious plans to expand its North Atlantic services by 16 per cent this year and eventually to fly twice a day to each of its destinations.

These, too, will increase from 21 to 22 in March when it begins services to Newark and later in the summer it will begin services to New York from Glasgow.

Virgin plans to fly to Los Angeles and hopes soon to be able to operate to Boston, while the Americans are queuing up to increase their services both to Manchester and Glasgow as well as to London.

Once the impasse in negotiations between the two countries over the new legal framework for expansion is overcome, the opportunity of flying across "the pond" will be increased significantly.

A complex agreement between Britain and the United States defines the rules under which airlines can fly the Atlantic. The first such agreement, signed at the Belmont Manor Hotel, Bermuda, on February 11, 1946, became known as Bermuda I (Harvey Elliott writes). Its main aim was a framework within which international scheduled air transport could be developed.

The two governments declared that they signed the deal "to foster and encourage the widest possible distribution of the benefits of air travel for the general use of mankind at the cheapest rates consistent with sound economic principles".

They wanted to give a fair and equal opportunity to airlines designated by each country as its official carrier on each route. Though all the services were to be regulated in that fares had to be approved by each side, the idea was to allow healthy competition so long as fares reflected the true costs of the operation.

An important clause was that there would be no formal limit on the number of seats airlines could offer.

At the last moment, however, the British Government's insistence: "Services provided by a designated air carrier under the agreement and its annex shall retain as their primary objective the provision of capacity adequate to the traffic demands between the country of which each carrier is the national and the country of ultimate destination of the traffic and shall be subject to the general principle that capacity should be related to traffic requirements between the country of origin and the requirements of through airline operations, and to the traffic requirements of the area through which the airline passes after taking account of local regional services."

For more than 30 years, Bermuda I seemed one of the most successful bilateral air services deals ever signed. Increasingly, however, British airlines complained they were being swamped by the larger American carriers. By 1976, American airlines were earning \$300 million a year on routes through London and to the Continent and beyond, of which \$180 million was coming from the Atlantic alone. Many of these airlines had been granted the right to operate to Europe from London, and even to Hong Kong.

Now, however, these arrangements appear to have been the Trojan Horse that enabled the Americans to fly



Still waiting: Manchester wants to know whether it can be a "gateway" airport

Deadlock over the route deal talks

Britain and the US wrangle over the right to fly

internally within Europe while British airlines had no such reciprocal arrangements in the US.

Finally, on July 22, 1976, the British Government notified the American government that Bermuda I would be revoked 12 months later. It was determined to open up new gateways for British airlines into the US and in return to offer one new gateway for American airlines into Britain, to set up more detailed limitations on the capacity provided by the two nations on the designated air routes, to reduce the rights of American airlines to fly to other destinations out of London, to designate Gatwick as a London terminal airport, and to negotiate more precise tariff arrangements.

Eventually, on June 22, 1977, a new agreement was reached — but one many British carriers considered unsatisfactory. There was a significant increase — from nine to 14 — in the number of "gateways" in the US into which British airlines could operate, and several rights were withdrawn from American carriers out of London. Charter flights were also, for the first time, brought under the bilateral umbrella. The agreement also laid down that at least 600,000 passengers a year had to use any route before more than one airline from each country could be allowed to compete.

But on the limitation of capacity, the

designation of competing airlines, and tariffs, most British aviation chiefs concluded they had again been sold short. None the less, despite their qualms, the airlines continued to operate under the rules until two developments made them reconsider the basis of the transatlantic agreements.

In the mid-1980s, the de-regulated American airline industry argued strongly that its aircraft should be able to fly where they liked when they liked on international as well as national routes. At the same time the British Government decided it would privatize British Airways, and it needed to ensure that the airline and others flying under British colours could be guaranteed "a level playing field" in which to compete.

All this was against the background of a collapse in US-originating passengers after the Chernobyl disaster and the Libyan raids by the US Air Force. These were but the last in a series of problems for the airlines that had begun in 1979 when Opec increased oil prices dramatically and the companies' fortunes slumped.

The Americans wanted a complete laissez-faire policy on the North Atlantic with no restriction on capacity while the British resisted strongly, arguing that airlines such as British Caledonian would be killed off and

British Airways' privatization rendered unworkable.

The US proposed that there could be some limit on capacity but only when one country had fallen below 25 per cent of the total number of seats being offered. This was rejected by Britain and in September a Department of Transport team went to Washington with little hope of achieving any changes to the Bermuda 2 agreement.

Against all the odds, it succeeded, and an amendment was struck preventing both countries from providing more than one-and-a-half times the capacity of the other on any route to the US.

The amendment stopped any airline from increasing the frequency of its flights by more than 30 over the number being flown before.

It was agreed, too, that every airline could operate at least once a day on any route and that the time limit for governments to approve new flights on the Atlantic route would be reduced from 75 days to 30 to give airlines more chance of introducing cut-price deals quickly.

However, again the new proposals were not considered totally satisfactory. Last year, a new problem compounded what was already a complicated and bitter dispute. As both Heathrow and Gatwick neared their passenger capacity, the regions demanded a greater share of the booming transatlantic travel. Manchester, in particular, argued that a should be officially recognized as a British "gateway airport", thus enabling more airlines to fly to and from it.

But the British Government was unwilling to give way without something in return. It sought the right of British airlines to fly from one point to another in the US, as well as for a whole new range of gateway airports there too and a relaxation in the American rules that prevented foreign investors from buying a substantial stake in American airlines.

Talks collapsed again last month, and so far repeated efforts to reach agreement on what is now being called Bermuda 3 have failed.

Airlines such as Northwest, United and American, are now clamouring for greater access to what they regard as the most lucrative route of all. The Americans even threaten to bypass London and fly direct to Paris or Frankfurt if they are not allowed in. The British side is so far refusing to budge. The impasse seems, at present, to have no solution.

This s

(D) Acco

★ BLOO
seminar
destrys
Angela R
Albery T
(01-867)
Mon-Sat
6pm, and

★ DIVE
Wild loc
Shiden's
season
Playhou
Ave, WC
Embenk

★ HARE
novel off
Jeffreys
for the L
Warehou
Croydon
Croydon
Tues-Sa
55.50, Ti

★ JEFF
Peter O
furnish
well-kno
his favo
Square R
Apollo T
(01-437)
Mon-Fri
mat 5.30

★ LONE
Edingto
with Ang
product
Theatre
9830, Ti
8-10.10;
Sat 4-6.1

★ MA R
August v
musical
Chicago
Theatre
Hackney
965 242
Opens 1
Fri and F

★ ST M
returns v
memory
gospel
field the
E1 (01-7
Preview
tomorrow
7.30pm, and
Sun

★ A SLI
Transfer
Head th
of a nigh
the Heat
Arts The
(01-836)

1 (3)
2 (1)
3 (1)
4 (4)
5 (6)
6 (2)
7 (2)
8 (7)
9 (32)
10 (26)

1 (2)
2 (1)
3 (3)
4 (1)
5 (7)
6 (9)
7 (10)
8 (9)
9 (5)
10 (12)
Compk

ACROS
1 Juv
9 Sav
10 Eby
11 Play
13 Thn
16 Sack
17 Imp
18 "Gik
20 Rail
21 Tib
22 Hap
23 Not
25 Ext
26 Gnd
28 Gt
29 Imb
30 Lud
31 (11)

DOWN
2 Tim
3 Frr
4 Lax
5 Ical
6 Van
7 Gul
8 Res
9 (11)
SOLL
ACRI
13 As
24 Es
DOW
key
19 Or

SALVER
Dance
Jouthe
Festur
Tamp
duals
9.30 4

OP
COLISE
5258 I
OPUS
A BE
FAUSI

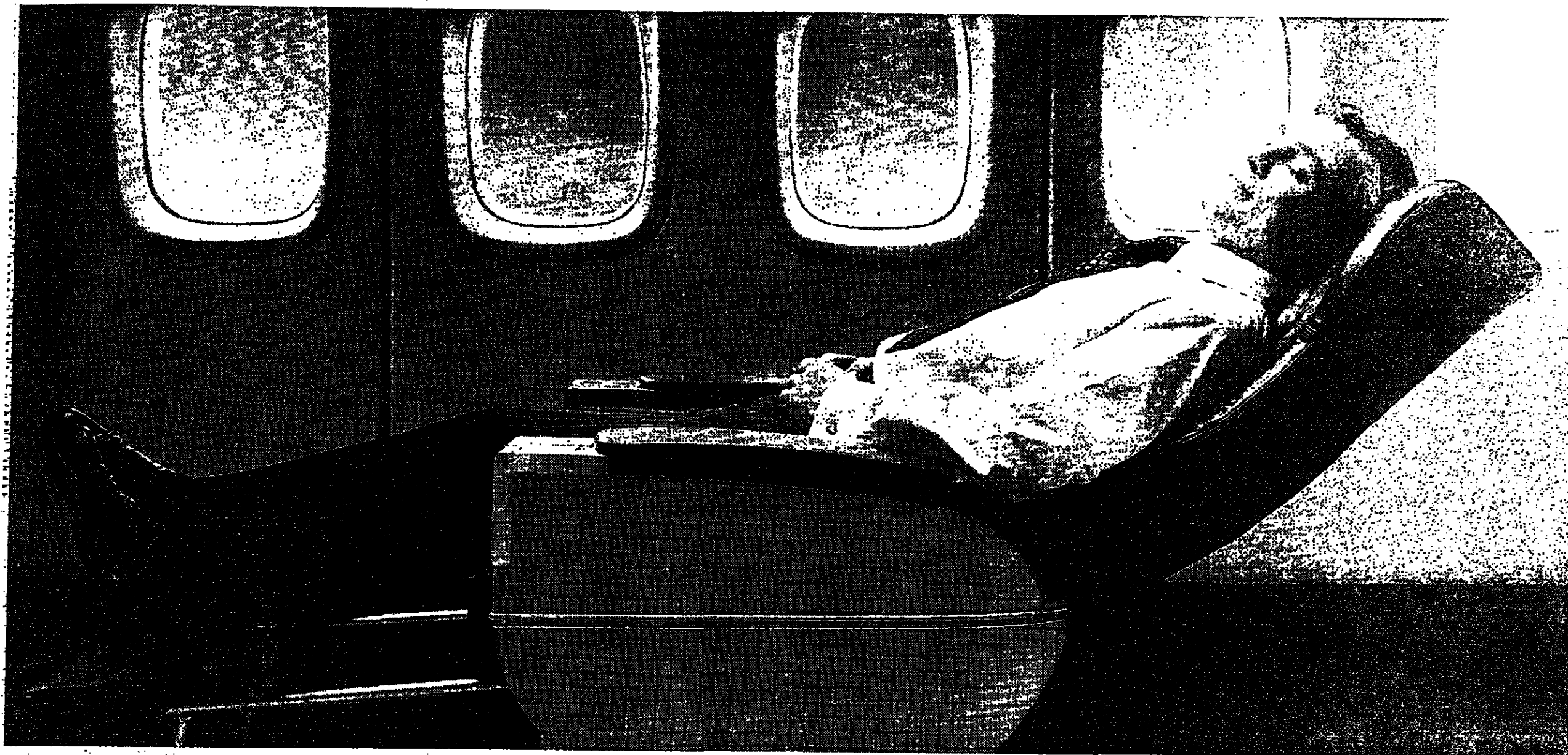
ROYAL
1000,
on the
Toni
LST 1
sardis
THE R
Prines

ADELPH
781 3/A
579 642
7000 in
NOW IN
ME TH

At 2
THE
TON

A SPECIAL REPORT
Oceans

WE'RE SO SURE YOU'LL ENJOY OUR FIRST CLASS SERVICE THAT WE'LL GUARANTEE IT.



At PAN AM, WE'RE MORE THAN JUST CONFIDENT IN THE QUALITY OF OUR FIRST CLASS IN-FLIGHT SERVICE. WE GUARANTEE IT. IF YOU DON'T FIND OUR OVERALL IN-FLIGHT SERVICE, THE COMFORT OF OUR SEATS, THE QUALITY OF OUR FOOD, AND THE ATTENTIVENESS OF OUR FLIGHT ATTENDANTS, TO BE TRULY FIRST CLASS, WE'LL GUARANTEE YOU A FULL SERVICE REFUND IN CASH FOR THAT FLIGHT. THIS INVITATION IS OPEN TO PASSENGERS PAYING THE FULL FIRST CLASS RETURN FARE AND FLYING PAN AM NON-STOP ROUND-TRIP FLIGHTS FROM THE UK TO THE USA, BETWEEN JANUARY 22ND AND MARCH 15TH, 1990. IF YOU DON'T AGREE THAT OUR FIRST CLASS IN-FLIGHT SERVICE IS FIRST CLASS, WE'D LIKE YOU TO WRITE TO US AND EXPLAIN WHY AND INCLUDE SUGGESTIONS FOR CORRECTING THE PROBLEM. THE ADDRESS IS P.O. Box 747, COULSDON, SURREY CR3 9UU. IN MAKING THIS INVITATION, WE'D APPRECIATE FAIR PLAY, SO PLEASE GIVE OUR CABIN CREW THE OPPORTUNITY TO SOLVE SMALL PROBLEMS ON THE SPOT. AT PAN AM WE BELIEVE FIRST CLASS FARES DESERVE FIRST CLASS SERVICE. AND WE BACK THAT UP WITH THE BEST GUARANTEE WE CAN GIVE. YOUR MONEY BACK.



PAN AM

WE'RE FLYING BETTER THAN EVER

THIS GUARANTEE EXCLUDES GROUND AND BAGGAGE SERVICES, AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL DELAYS, WEATHER DELAYS, AND OCCURRENCES BEYOND PAN AM'S CONTROL. TICKET MUST BE ISSUED IN THE UK AND THE PASSENGER MUST BE A RESIDENT OF THE UK WITH A UK ADDRESS. ALONG WITH THE LETTER CONTAINING YOUR SUGGESTIONS, PASSENGER MUST SEND IN THE ORIGINAL BOARDING PASSES AND A COPY OF PASSENGER COUPON. REFUND CHEQUES WILL BE MADE PAYABLE TO THE TRAVELLER, BUT CAN BE CASHED BY A THIRD PARTY. NO CASH SERVICE REFUNDS WILL BE MADE DIRECTLY TO THE PASSENGER'S CREDIT CARD ACCOUNT. ALLOW 8 WEEKS FOR REFUND. REFUND WILL INCLUDE ONLY PAN AM PRO-RATED PORTION OF JOURNEY IF CONNECTING AIRLINE SPACE IS USED ON THE SAME TICKET. THIS OFFER CANNOT BE COMBINED WITH OTHER PROMOTIONS, UPGRADE PROGRAMMES OR AWARDS.

◀ Heathrow ▶ Gatwick ▶ Stansted ▶ Glasgow ▶ Edinburgh ▶ Prestwick ▶ Aberdeen ▶

FOCUS

TRANSATLANTIC AIR SERVICES/4

Flights to catch winds of fortune

Once an innovator and industry leader, Pan Am fell but is now fighting back, Frank Robson says

When Pan American's Clipper Victor touched down at Heathrow Airport 20 years ago this month, the arrival of the first Boeing 747 to cross the Atlantic marked a momentous aviation achievement for the airline, as well as for the builders of the giant aircraft.

The doubling in size of the new airliner type — and trebling of passenger loads — had not been without hiccups and problems. Engine problems held up delivery to the airline of the first of the jumbos by more than a month.

There followed a delay in the departure of the first scheduled flight of Pan Am's immaculate white and blue jetliner, on the premier North Atlantic route from New York to London. But though the planned take-off from Kennedy Airport on January 21 slipped over to 1.52 the next morning, the jet still reached Heathrow on the advertised day, January 22, 1970.

In an earlier pioneering venture, on June 28, 1939, the Pan Am flying boat Dixie

Clipper carried the first scheduled passengers across the Atlantic. Captain R.O.D. Sullivan flew 22 passengers from New York, via Newfoundland, to Southampton aboard his Boeing 314, a 40-ton prop-driven Wright Cyclone-engined aircraft.

The airline had then also surmounted problems that threatened its progress, among them a year's delay in the delivery of the first of its B314 flying boats.

Clipper Victor, the first Pan Am jumbo to go into service, was one of 25 B747s in the airline's launch order, costing \$21 million each. This compares with the \$125 million cost of the newest type, the 747-400, of which British Airways has 21 on order. Pan Am's 747 fleet now totals 36, both 100s and 200s, and the airline is fully refurbishing 18

of the jumbos at \$21 million apiece.

The total \$400 million investment which, along with modification of aircraft, includes intensive courses for cabin attendants and an intake of 1,000 new attendants, is part of a drive to win back the big slice of the market Pan Am has lost to rivals such as British Airways. In particular, Pan Am seeks an increase in first-class passengers — with a money-back guarantee on offer to tempt them.

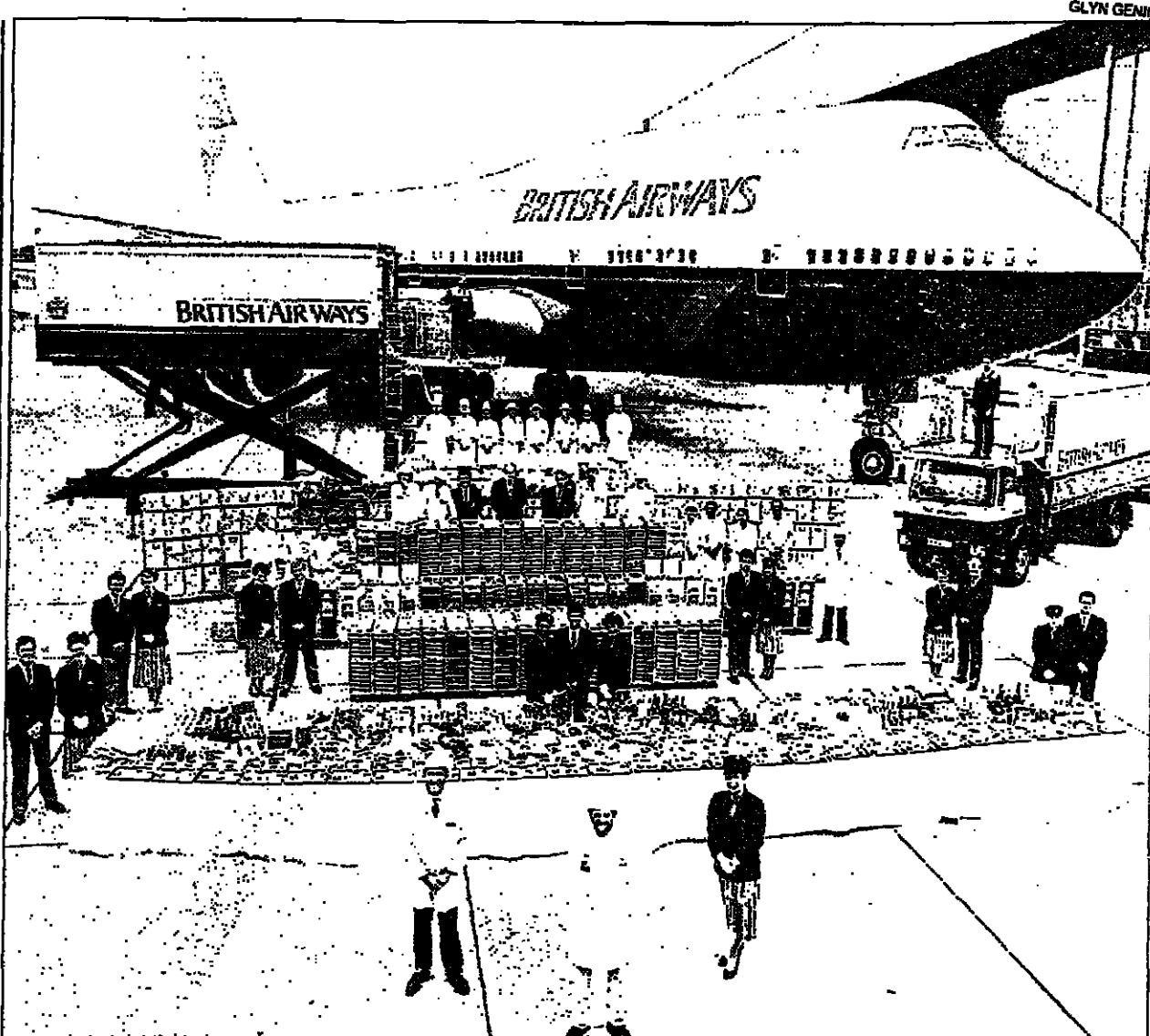
"The offer is targeted at those who have not flown before," the airline's general sales manager and vice president, Jerry Murphy, says.

Passengers paying £2,910 for a Pan Am one-way first-class ticket (compared with £3,268 for a British Airways ticket) will have their money refunded if they can find something in the in-flight

service to complain about, Murphy promises.

Pan Am's losses for this year are expected to be more than 1988's \$100 million. But as it prepares to battle to keep its place as one of the world's leading airlines, struggling particularly for dominance on the New York-London route, there are already signs of improvement, Murphy says.

In the first nine months after the Lockerbie disaster, passenger traffic decreased considerably. But in November the numbers were up by 4.9 per cent, and in December up by 14.9 per cent — to the highest in any December. From its modest beginning in 1927 to facing up to Lockerbie, Pan Am knows how tough the airline business can be, whether it is setting the lead or being pressed by rival airlines. In more than 60 years of flying, however, the company has learnt that headwinds eventually diminish, or even help provide a turn of speed as they become instead tail winds.



Making a good meal of it: the food and drinks for a jumbo flight — and the ground and air teams that prepare and serve it

Waiting in the wings

It took the cheap Atlantic air fares impresario Freddie Laker six years of battling before his £59-a-ticket London-New York Skytrain air service was finally cleared for take-off.

Victory came after the most difficult fight he could ever have, Laker, then aged 55, suggested as the 345-seater DC-10 jetliner, Eastern Belle, lifted off from London's Gatwick airport on September 26, 1977 (Frank Robson writes).

But a tougher battle lay ahead for the man who brought cut-price scheduled service North Atlantic air travel to the masses, and this time he lost. Four and a half years after Skytrain's take-off, his airline failed.

No one had followed the rise and fall of Laker more closely than the rock tycoon Richard Branson. When his Virgin Atlantic Airways took off on June 22, 1984, just two years after Skytrain was finally grounded, Branson was confident he could follow Laker's successes while avoiding his failures. He could hardly have realized, as he joined passengers paying him £99 for a Gatwick-New York ticket, just how successful his move into the airline business would be.

Five years on, Virgin, though still a minnow in international airline terms, now operates four Boeing 747s, has two more coming into service in the spring, and has carried well over two million passengers.

Virgin's scheduled services, Branson says, are aimed "to provide all classes of traveller with the highest-quality travel at the lowest cost". Virgin's lowest

bargain fare on its Gatwick-New York and Miami routes is £90 out, and \$99 back to London.

But time has brought changes in attitude among airline competitors since the days of Laker, when some carriers rushed to offer fares to match Skytrain prices. Apart from Virgin and the so-called big three, British Airways, Pan American and Trans World Airlines, a further four airlines operate scheduled services between London and New York.

Fare prices vary, reflecting what airlines believe customers will pay for the type of service on offer. Pan Am, TWA and BA, operating from Heathrow, charge £269 for a one-way standard economy seat to New York's John F. Kennedy airport.

The Israeli airline El Al, Air India and Kuwait Airways, each operating between Heathrow and JFK, offer seat prices similar to their main competitors.

Virgin's economy fare, from Gatwick to both JFK and New York's Newark

airport, is £193, and Continental Airlines' Gatwick-Newark economy fare is £291. BA, claiming increasing success with its Club World, prices its business class seats on the Blue Riband New York route at £856, as against £815 for Pan Am's Clipper Class and TWA's Ambassador Class.

Continental, which replaced People Express on the Gatwick-Newark route after taking over the American pre-cutting airline, matches the Pan Am and TWA business class at £815.

Virgin decided early on to offer travellers just two classes, Branson says. Passengers can fly "Upper Class", a first-class style of London-New York service for business class prices — £889 (weekdays) and £939 (weekends).

A Pan Am or TWA first-class seat, one-way London-New York, is £1,455, and Continental £1,570, compared with £1,634 for the best on a BA jumbo. And one of the fastest and most stylish ways to spend £2,128 one-way between Heathrow and JFK is on BA's supersonic Concorde. This is 23 times the price of a Virgin £90 special "buy-before-the-day-of-flight" ticket to New York. Yet there is a ready market for either choice.

There were many who suggested Virgin Atlantic "would not see a second winter in business", Branson says. Yet on its Miami route the average load factor is 87 per cent, and on New York 84 per cent.

The future of the airline and its specialized niche in the market is firmly assured, he believes, because of the loyalty of its passenger following.



Virgin classics: in-flight entertainment

'Little extras' that pull in the passengers

About two dozen airlines fly between Europe and North America every day, all of them using similar aircraft and on-board services, (Arthur Reed writes).

These airlines spend an average of £30 on a first-class cabin meal, £15 in business class, £7 in economy — representing up to 4 per cent of total operating costs.

About 30,000 catering items are loaded aboard each transatlantic jumbo jet, including salt and pepper pots, cutlery, shaving kits, paper handkerchiefs, magazines and flowers. Scandinavian Airlines System spends £2.75 million a year on newspaper alone.

If the meal services are so similar, how can any one of the airlines stand out in the crowd when attracting bookings? Is it through the width of the stewardess's smile, the warmth of the purser's greeting? Many gimmicks have been tried: greeting cards bearing passenger names, a dance floor with an aluminium piano (to save weight) on the upper deck of the 747 among them.

If a juggler, magician, or comedian does an act at 35,000 ft you will almost certainly be travelling economy on a Virgin 747.

Films are shown throughout the aircraft sections, but an extra offered in the upper class section is a hand-held video into which can be slotted film cassettes chosen from an on-

board library of around 100.

Apart from British Airways and Air France on their super-jumbo Concorde services — where there is insufficient space, and the journey times are too short — virtually all the transatlantic carriers offer in-flight film programmes.

BA has been experimenting with seat-back video screens in economy class on the 747, while passengers travelling in the airline's recently-refurbished first-class cabins have individual video screens which swing out from the arms of their seats.

In-flight telephones are now appearing on an experimental basis on some transatlantic services. The experiments have been difficult, for technical reasons, but once calls can be linked via satellite the service will become routine. Future "goodies" include fax facilities.

American Airlines, which has 145 flights a week to European destinations, claims that one of the most attractive facilities it offers, in

view of the controversy over ageing aircraft, is an average fleet age of 3.8 years.

Pan American says that 18 of its fleet have been completely rebuilt under the American government's Civil Reserve Air Fleet plan. Such aircraft start their lives anew after such treatment, the airline says, thus reducing the average age of the transatlantic fleet to 7.48 years.

Pan Am lost around \$100 million (about £61 million) in bookings during the opening months of 1989 when passengers switched flights to competitors after the Lockerbie disaster, and has just announced a multi-million dollar rehabilitation programme, including refurbishing airliners. It also made an unusual money-back offer to first class passengers flying the Atlantic between January 22 and March 15 if they are dissatisfied with in-flight service.

El Al, the Israeli airline, is one of a small group of foreign airlines which has what are

known as "fifth-freedom" rights to pick up fare-paying passengers at Heathrow and take them on to the United States. It says that one of its most attractive services is its high level of security. Another is that it uses Terminal One at Heathrow, from which BA's extensive domestic UK and European networks radiate.

Better service on the ground is now being given priority by airlines, allowing them to be more competitive with each other than is possible in the air. Pan Am, for instance, offers its first-class customers free parking in its own secure lot at Heathrow. BA has a valet parking service at Terminal Four for any class of passenger prepared to pay.

Most airlines have established separate check-in desks to cut queuing time for first-class and business-class passengers, and train staff to roam the concourses helping lost or bewildered customers.

And every operator flying transatlantic has its own (or a share in somebody else's) lounges for premium passengers.

The concept of dedicated areas for the CIP (the commercially-important passenger) may be expected to spread as airports become increasingly overcrowded with transatlantic passengers, and as the competition between the airlines to carry them becomes fiercer.

Miracle that keeps London on top

Twice a day a minor miracle occurs at Heathrow and Gatwick when more than 120,000 transatlantic passengers pass through the terminals. Somehow the first and second busiest international airports in the world cope with the almost simultaneous arrival of more than 30 jumbo jets each, and with the thousands of people who through the departure and arrivals halls to wave goodbye or welcome passengers (Harvey Elliott writes).

Over the past 20 years, Gatwick has borne most of the phenomenal growth in transatlantic travel. In 1970 there were only seven departures a day for the United States. Today there are 25. The result is that pressure on Heathrow has been eased, with this airport now

handling 33 such flights a day compared with 37 in 1970. Heathrow, which handled 38 million passengers last year is the departure point for 214 destinations in 85 countries and earns more than £200 million a year in foreign exchange.

The airport, which employs more than 53,000 people, has 70 airline customers, 24 of which have their own VIP lounges capable of accommodating 4,000 people at a time and dispensing 23,500 cups of tea, 6,500 pints of beer and 11,500 sandwiches a day.

On one day last year Heathrow handled a 1,160 flights and 142,633 passengers.

For transatlantic passengers, their first, or last, glimpse of Britain is either Terminal Three or Terminal Four. Terminal Four is used by British Airways, which shares it with a number of other airlines and which often complains that it is the only national airline in the world which does not have all its operations under one roof.

A passenger from a domestic or European flight arrives at another terminal and, if in transit to an

international flight, must be taken more than four miles by bus to the efficient, but tantalizingly distant, Terminal Four.

Rival airlines use Terminal Three, which was opened in 1962 as the Oceanic building designed for intercontinental flights. Now BAA, which owns the airport, is spending £110 million on enlarging and modernizing the terminal.

Since the work, which entailed a great deal of disturbance, began about seven million passengers a

year have continued to use it.

With expanded check-in facilities at 134 sophisticated desks, together with information, ticket sales and cash desks, the overall check-in area will increase in size by 40 per cent.

A new, sophisticated baggage system, capable of handling 60 items a minute, and a new baggage transfer facility will transform the existing passenger luggage handling area. New shops, catering facilities and tax and duty free areas will provide a much wider choice for the out-going passenger.

The arrivals area is also being redesigned and modernized.

Meanwhile, Gatwick is spending £20 million over six years in refurbishing its check-in facilities. Each year, one of the six lines of check-in desks is closed and re-equipped with the latest technology.

All seven American airlines, which fly to 17 US destinations from Gatwick, use the South Terminal, together with Virgin.

Although Gatwick is further from the centre of London than Heathrow it is served by one of the most efficient rail links in Britain,

with high-speed trains every 15 minutes from and to Victoria.

This, aided by the fact that Heathrow is already full and airlines have to move to Gatwick if they want a take-off and landing slot, has pushed up the number of passengers flying the North Atlantic from the airport from less than a million in 1979 to an estimated 3.35 million this year.

Now Gatwick itself is full and any future development to accommodate increased air traffic will have to be at Stansted. A meeting of airlines is to be held in March to decide which ones will be prepared to operate from the Essex airport into which BAA is pumping so much money, and which, it is convinced, will mirror Gatwick's success over the next 10 years.

America tries to cut airport jams

Almost everybody who flies regularly between Europe and the United States has a horror story of how, after crossing the Atlantic at 500mph or more, they queued for an hour while immigration officers went through painstaking routines, and then waited for their luggage to be delivered and examined.

Many of the "gateway" airports in the US are in danger of becoming overwhelmed by the sheer numbers of passengers they have to handle. When aviation deregulation — the American government policy under which domestic airlines have been able to fly where they like at the lowest possible fares — began in 1978, about 550 million passengers a year were passing through the airports. Ten years later, the total has grown to 900 million, and the forecast is that by the late 1990s it will reach 1.4 billion.

One unforeseen side-effect of deregulation has been to concentrate air services into "hub" airports, to which small airlines feed connecting passengers, making hubs even more crowded than they would have been. Chicago's O'Hare airport today copes with about 60 million passengers a year, four million of whom are on international flights.

Atlanta has 45 million passengers (1.7 million international), Dallas Fort Worth, and Los Angeles each has 44 million (but LA has eight million international passengers, compared with 500,000 at Dallas). John F. Kennedy, New York, 31 million (18 million international), San Francisco also 31 million (3.5 million international).



Chicago's O'Hare airport: it copes with about 60 million passengers a year

ional). In Canada, Montreal is by far the busiest airport, with 19 million passengers, nine million of them international arrivals and departures.

As can be seen, the North American gateway airports are, with the exception of Kennedy, used proportionately far more by internal services than by those from abroad. Most have their own international arrivals and departures terminals set apart from those used by domestic flights, but the wide-bodied airliners coming in from Europe inevitably have to share the crowded skies, particularly over the eastern and Pacific seaboard, runways and taxiways, with those domestic services.

Delayed departures and arrivals, often because of air-traffic control congestion, are the biggest cause of complaint among North American airline customers — and the situation is likely to become worse. A little of

the pressure is being taken from the main gateways by lesser-known airports such as Charleston, South Carolina, offering their facilities for transatlantic services. Such operations are made economically possible by the new breed of twin-engine, wide-body jetliners, such as the Airbus A310 and the Boeing 767.

The long-term solution to the American civil aviation industry's problem lies in two initiatives by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). These are the National Air Space System Plan, which seeks to modernize and improve air traffic control and associated facilities, and the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems, designed to identify what airport facilities will be needed by the middle of this decade. The cost of implementing the latter plan is likely to be \$25 billion.

Finding such a huge sum is a

headache in the US, where most airports are built, developed, owned and managed by the cities which they serve, usually through specialist departments or authorities. Financing is complex, coming from a mixture of local communities, the airlines, and grants from the federal government.

Several of the big airports through which the European airlines enter the US have begun expansion and improvement schemes. Los Angeles International redeveloped its passenger terminal area in time for the Olympic Games, held in the city in 1984. When the work was finished, chronic congestion, which had been a problem for years, vanished overnight. The airport had been planned in the 1950s, and opened in 1961-62 — just in time for the first jetliners, the Boeing 707 and the DC8. Those who run it are looking at ways to increase the passenger flow from 44 million to 65 million a year.

The latest development at Chicago's O'Hare airport is a glass and steel terminal costing \$500 million. It covers 1.4 million sq ft, has 42 "gates" or exits to the aircraft, and can cope with 65,000 passengers a day.

At Kennedy airport, the international arrivals building, which had a reputation for poor service, has been renovated at a cost of \$24 million. But that was a minor task compared with the big scheme for the future, dubbed JFK 2000, and covering a long list of capital improvements over eight years.

Arthur Reed



SEE BOTH SIDES OF NEW YORK.



THERE'S MUCH MORE TO NEW YORK THAN THE BRIGHT LIGHTS OF MANHATTAN. VENTURE OUTSIDE THE CITY INTO NEW YORK STATE AND YOU'LL FIND COUNTRYSIDE TO RIVAL MANY COUNTRIES. MILLIONS OF ACRES OF WILDLANDS AND PARKS. MORE THAN 4,000 LAKES, AND OVER 70,000 MILES OF RIVERS. HUNDREDS OF MILES OF SANDY BEACHES ON LONG ISLAND ALONE. FORTY-EIGHT MOUNTAIN PEAKS OVER 4,000 FEET. AND ON NEW YORK'S NORTH WEST BORDER WITH CANADA, THE SPECTACULAR NIAGARA FALLS. TAKE A PAN AM

FLY/DRIVE PACKAGE AND EXPLORE IT ALL. WITH THREE FLIGHTS A DAY TO NEW YORK, AND CONNECTING PAN AM EXPRESS FLIGHTS TO ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, SYRACUSE AND ALBANY, PAN AM IS THE OFFICIAL "I ♥ NEW YORK" AIRLINE. CALL PAN AM ON 01-409 0688 (OUTSIDE LONDON CALL 0345 676767 — LOCAL RATES), OR ASK YOUR TRAVEL AGENT FOR A BROCHURE. BE PREPARED FOR A REAL EYE OPENER.

I ♥ NY America's Gateway to the World

PAN AM

NUMBER ONE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

To see or not to see

The publication of the Broadcasting Bill created the inevitable media sandstorm over the auctioning of the ITV franchises. As this initial flurry begins to settle, albeit temporarily, other issues are coming into focus, deserving an equal amount of public attention because they may have as great an impact on what we see on our screens in future as who delivers the programmes.

The main problem is that there is much uncertainty in the Bill. We think we may know what it means because of the way ministers explain it, but the courts may take a different view.

The Government's much heralded "lighter touch" approach to broadcasting regulation does not seem to extend to programme content. One important change, compared with previous legislation, is that the Government will require the new regulatory body, the Independent Television Commission (ITC), to prepare a code of "rules to be observed" in applying the principle of impartiality on matters of current political or industrial controversy or public policy.

The Government accepts that impartiality can be judged over a series of programmes, but for the first time it will require the ITC code to determine what constitutes a "series of programmes" for this purpose. Furthermore, the commission has a duty to do "all



that they can secure" that this code is observed.

Many questions arise from this. First, why is it necessary? Who other than the government of the day is seriously concerned about television's journalistic impartiality? And what sort of worthwhile code could the ITC, or indeed anyone, produce on impartiality in this area? Second, how far-reaching is the ITC's obligation to do "all that they can" to enforce it?

The principle of impartiality merely transfers the obligation on the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) to the present ITV companies. Clearly, the Government is not satisfied that this assists present broadcasters and the IBA to understand their view of impartiality, and the proposals are meant to cure this. But will they become the "right to reply" by the back door?

On the extent of the obligation on the ITC, we need to know what "do all that they can" actually means. At present this is unclear; we do know, however, that the Government intends the way the ITC discharges its obligations to be debatable by the courts.

One way the ITC could be seen fully to discharge its obligation would be to exercise the rights in

Michael Ridley examines the practical uncertainties of the Broadcasting Bill

its contract with licence holders to preview and, if necessary, ban programmes which it felt were a breach of the code. Interestingly, the Government has said it does not intend that the ITC should have this right; and it does not give the ITC power to do this. But that does not prevent the ITC making it a contractual right.

Arguably, the ITC will be failing in its statutory duty if it does not take this right. Also, if the ITC has notice of a potentially controversial programme, does this obligation force it to try to injunct it? If the Government really does not want the ITC to have the obligation or right to ban programmes, it would be better for it to exclude this specifically.

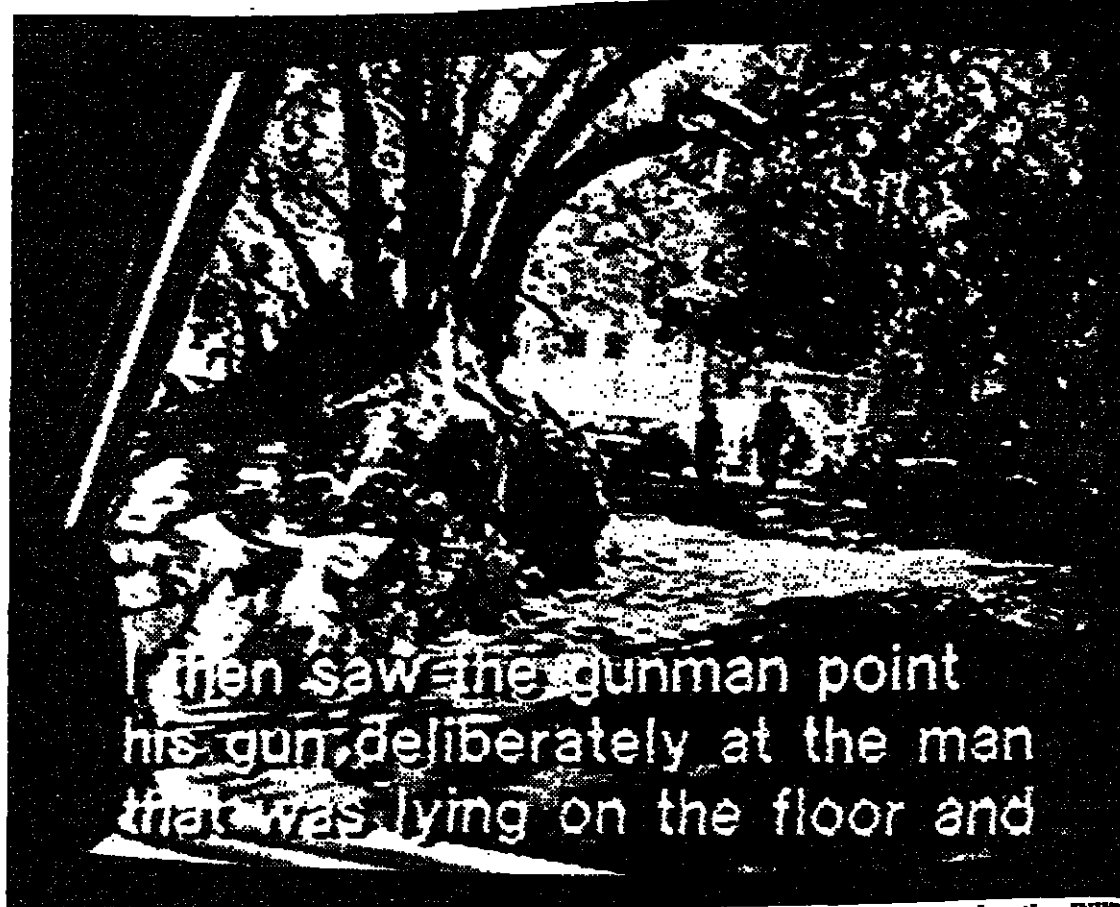
The inclusion of these provisions in a code puts them among those conditions whose breach places the broadcaster at risk of severe financial penalty and/or loss or shortening of its licence period. This may well make new licence holders less keen on challenging investigative journalism than now. If this means no more programmes such as Thames TV's *Death on the Rock*,

the Government can be expected to shed few tears.

Fortunately, the BBC is not bound by a similar restriction, so at least from 1993, when the new ITV franchises start, until 1996 when the BBC's charter is reviewed, there is still hope for the future of investigative journalism on British television.

The Bill also ensures that those terrible twins, "sex and violence", are finally to be seen off by placing Lord Rees-Mogg's Broadcasting Standards Council (BSC) on a statutory footing. The eternal question at issue here is not gratuitous violence or overt pornography, but the future of programmes that reflect the Government's stated commitment to quality television and may also involve an adult and intelligent exploration of these two subjects.

However, the Bill here may leave broadcasters caught between two stools. There seems to be a possible difference of approach between the ITC and the BSC, and it is not clear where this places the broadcaster. If one man's art is another lord's pornography, is the Government likely to encourage a broad or narrow approach to disputed programmes? The BSC is to draw up a code



then saw the gunman point his gun deliberately at the man that was lying on the floor and

Thames TV's *Death on the Rock* could such in-depth reporting be blacked out by the Broadcasting Bill?

giving guidance as to "practices to be followed" in connection with the portrayal of violence and sexual conduct. Similarly, the ITC has to draw up a code described as "the rules to be observed with respect to... violence" and also "as to such other matters concerning standards and practice for... programmes as (ITC) may consider suitable."

The same questions on the

ITC's enforcement obligations arise over this code and over the impartiality code. Will the BSC be able to force the ITC's hand by making a finding against a broadcaster itself, when the ITC would otherwise not have acted? And with its obligation to do all it can, will the ITC be able to act as defender of broadcast freedoms?

Only a cynic would say that the Government is aware of the

consequences of these proposals for British television, and that this is why it has not repeated the provisions of previous broadcasting legislation limiting the size of prizes in game shows; clearly the viewers' right to see now includes unexpurgated editions of *The 360,000 Question* quiz show.

© The author is a solicitor with the City firm Denton Hall Burgin & Warrens.

Court of Appeal

Law Report January 30 1990

Court of Appeal

Parents not entitled to bereavement damages

Doleman and Another v Deakin

Before Lord Justice Dillon, Lord Justice Ralph Gibson and Lord Justice Stuart-Smith [Judgment January 24]

Where, in an accident occurring before his eighteenth birthday, a person who was unmarried sustained injuries which resulted in his death after he attained 18, the parents of the deceased were not entitled to damages for bereavement under section 1A of the Fatal Accidents Act 1976, inserted by section 3 of the Administration of Justice Act 1982.

The Court of Appeal so held when, *inter alia*, dismissing an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr Kenneth James Doleman and Mrs Mayvoren Doleman (suing on their own behalf and as administrators of the estate of their son, Paul Craig Doleman,

deceased), from parts of the judgment of Mr Justice Potts given on November 10, 1988 in the Sheffield District Registry of the Queen's Bench Division after the trial of an action between the plaintiffs and the defendant, Mr Simon Peter Deakin.

Section 1 of the 1976 Act, as substituted by section 3 of the 1982 Act, provides:

"(1) If death is caused by any wrongful act, neglect or default which is such as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the person injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof, the person who would have been liable if death had not ensued shall be liable to an action for damages, notwithstanding the death of the person injured."

Section 1A of the 1976 Act, as inserted, provides: "(1) An action under this Act may consist

of or include a claim for damages for bereavement."

"(2) A claim for damages for bereavement shall only be for the benefit — (a) where the deceased was a minor who was never married — (i) of his parents, if he was legitimate..."

Mr Kieran May for the plaintiffs, Mr Stephen Beresford for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE RALPH GIBSON said that on March 14, 1984 Paul Doleman, born on April 5, 1966, was crossing a road on foot when he was struck by a car driven by the defendant. He received severe head injuries, never recovered consciousness and died on April 30, 1984. He was unmarried.

On the plaintiffs' action for damages the judge made a finding of negligence on the part

of the defendant, with 50 per cent contributory negligence by the deceased.

In his award of damages he did not include damages for bereavement. The plaintiffs appealed from certain findings or awards in the judgment and the defendant cross-appealed from others.

One issue was whether damages for bereavement should have been awarded. Mr May submitted that the date on which the deceased had to be "a minor" to found eligibility under section 1A, was the date of the tortious act.

Section 1A had to be read together with section 1(1) of the 1976 Act, as substituted. Reading those sections together, it was clear that since no cause of action accrued until death, the relevant date for section 1A(2)(b) was the date of death, and not that of the tortious act.

That was so even though on the medical evidence the deceased died in hospital, in counsel's words, have been "for all practical purposes dead after the injury was suffered."

The autopsy evidence, on which alone the judge was right to rely, was that the deceased died on April 30, 1984 — after his eighteenth birthday.

Cardle v J. J. J. & Sons Ltd ([1963] AC 758), to which Mr May had referred, had nothing to do with the present case.

His Lordship, having considered other matters raised, dismissed both the appeal and the cross-appeal.

Solicitors: Rodgers & Howe, Sheffield; Dibb Lupton Broomhead, Sheffield.

Identification parade was wrongfully refused

Regina v Conway (John)

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Leggatt and Mr Justice Hutchison [Judgment January 26]

When an identification parade was not held after being requested by a suspect whom witnesses claimed to have known and recognized as an assailant and he denied being present or knowing the witnesses, his conviction was quashed by the Court of Appeal because of the prejudice caused to him by the absence of the identification parade.

The case was pre-eminently one to which paragraph 2.1 in Code D of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (s 66) Codes of Practice applied. Mr Justice Hutchison said, giving the judgment of the court, on an appeal by John Patrick Conway, aged 31, of Hayes, Middlesex, against his conviction at Isleworth Crown Court (Mr Recorder B. S. Green, QC and a jury) of wounding Keith Gillings with intent. He was sentenced to six years imprisonment.

Paragraph 2.1 in Code D provides: "In a case which involves disputed identification evidence a parade must be held if the suspect asks for one and it is practicable to hold one..."

Mr Roger Graham for the appellant, Mr Andrew Mitchell for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE HUTCHISON said that Mr Gillings, the victim, lived in a maisonette on a large estate with his girlfriend, Crystal Patterson, and her three boys, one of whom, Daniel, was aged 15.

One evening in October 1987 three men called, saying to Daniel who opened the door that they were there to see Crystal. By the time she came to the door they had moved off along the balcony and they went down the stairs giggling. The victim followed them down and told them not to come to his house again.

Two of them walked away but the third man put his hand in his coat pocket and hit the victim twice in the side with a knife.

The sole issue in the case was whether John Conway was the third man. That depended on the identification of the two witnesses, Mrs Patterson and Daniel, who were alleged to be mistaken in their identification.

She had seen only their backs and was right about two of the men, Russell Owen and Wayne Wilson, and she asserted that the third man was the appellant whom she knew less well than the other two and had entertained him in her house. Daniel said he had been present when his mother had entertained the appellant.

Neither knew his surname at the time, where he lived or anything of importance about him. Both were subsequently told the name Conway by an acquaintance who was not a witness at the trial.

When the appellant was seen by the police, ten days after the attack, he denied being present at the scene and denied knowing the two witnesses. The next day he requested an identification parade when appearing at a formal hearing and was remanded in custody.

His solicitor took the opportunity to inform the Crown Prosecution Service representative that the appellant denied knowing any of the prosecution witnesses and wanted an identification parade. That request was reiterated in a letter the following week.

No identification parade was ever arranged. The stance of the

police about that appeared from an answer by Detective Constable Kirby at the trial: "An identification parade does not take place if we have a named person." By that he was taken to mean a person whom the witness purported to recognize.

Vis-à-vis the victim, the police did not have a named person; the victim who had the best and longest opportunity of observing his assailant said that he would be able to recognize him again.

In deciding to refuse, as it was to be informed that they did, the police had entirely overlooked the provisions of paragraph 2.1 of Code D. There was no suggestion that there would have been any difficulty in arranging an identification parade.

The present was pre-eminently a case to which that provision of Code D applied. Even assuming, which was not the case, that the witnesses' assertion that the suspect was known to them would have been a ground for refusing that request, in the case of Mrs Patterson and Daniel the conversation at the formal hearing had spelled out with greatest clarity that there was an issue on the very question of whether the suspect was someone known to these witnesses.

The result of the failure to hold an identification parade was that when the committal proceedings took place, both Mrs Patterson and Daniel were, despite objections from the appellant's solicitor, permitted to make a dock identification and purported to identify the appellant.

In permitting that to happen despite those objections, the justices were correct because the evidence was tendered, was admissible and they had no discretion to reject it. *R v Horsham Justices, Ex parte Bukhari* ((1982) 74 Cr App R 291) and *R v Highbury Magistrates' Court, Ex parte Boyce* ((1984) 79 Cr App R 132).

However, the fact that the justices were obliged to permit that admission, under the importance of complying, where compliance was practicable, with Code D.

The failure to accede to the appellant's request for an identification parade effectively deprived him of the opportunity of properly putting to the test the crucial issue of whether or not the witnesses knew him.

Had they failed at such a parade to identify him, the case would inevitably have collapsed. Conversely, had they identified him, their evidence that he was the assailant would have been immensely strengthened.

As it was, they were permitted to make their identification of him in circumstances peculiarly adverse to him in which it was well recognized were undesirable and should be avoided if possible.

There was, almost inevitably, a further informal dock identification by Mrs Patterson in the course of her cross-examination on behalf of the appellant.

Section 67(1) of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 provided that, if any provision of the Code appeared to the court to be relevant to any question arising in proceedings, it was to be taken into account in determining that question.

Seemingly, the provisions of 67(1) and of the Code were not drawn to the attention of the recorder. He did not advert to

them or have them in mind either when ruling on a submission that there was no case to answer because the identification evidence was too tenuous safely to be left to them, or when summing up.

Had he had the provisions of the Code in mind and taken it into account he would have resolved the doubts which he evidently had about whether to accede to the submission by ruling in favour of the defence.

Mr Mitchell had drawn their Lordships' attention to *R v Ryan* ((1990) Crim LR 50). One could gather from that report very little of the facts of the case, save that they were very different from the facts in the present case.

The court felt able to uphold the conviction notwithstanding the refusal of an identification parade and Mr Mitchell seemed to be submitting that Ryan was authority for the proposition that, where the witness claimed that the person identified was named by the witness, there was no necessity to hold an identification parade.

Their Lordships did not so interpret Ryan, which laid down no principle and was decided on its own particular facts.

Mr Mitchell suggested that, if their Lordships ruled that there should have been an identification parade and that its absence was fatal to conviction, they would be laying down some principle that, wherever there was a dispute between witnesses and a defendant as to whether there was or was not a previous acquaintance, there had to be an identification parade.

Their Lordships were not purporting to lay down any such principle, although they drew attention to the fact that the words of the Code were clear and appeared to be unambiguous.

The present appeal, as Ryan depended on its own particular facts. The question was whether — and given the denial of an identification parade — the conviction was safe and satisfactory.

The summing up should have explained to the jury the significance of the refusal of the request for an identification parade, that it was a breach of the Code, that the consequence was that the identification of the appellant as the assailant by Mrs Patterson and Daniel was correct.

Had the summing up not taken those directions it was plainly impossible for the jury to reach a verdict. The jury would nevertheless have convicted.

That conclusion, because of the prejudice which was caused to the appellant, meant that his appeal had to be allowed.

Moreover, quite apart from the specific matter of the breach of the Code, the unsatisfactory nature of the identification evidence and a presumption arising during the summing up that the assailant was the appellant and other factors gave rise to a real doubt about the safety of the conviction.

The recorder should have acceded to the application to stop the case on the ground that the identification evidence was so unsatisfactory that it could not safely be left to the jury.

Solicitors: Somers & Co, West Ealing, CPS, Isleworth.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Corporate Lawyer

Opportunity to join the small, professional legal team of an established and successful financial and investment services organisation in the West End of London. Candidates should be solicitors with at least one year's post-qualification experience, keen to gain commercial experience and legal expertise in finance and investment.

It is important that the successful candidate have practical experience in company law. You will be involved in the challenge of devising legal solutions to problems arising within complex corporate structures, often with

an international dimension. This will require a knowledge of company formations and reconstructions, etc. Other areas of work (in which training will be available) include legal problems arising from the Financial Services Act, and advice on tax aspects of corporate matters including changes in tax law. You will be dealing both with outside advisers and directly with clients, and a confidence in dealing with people will therefore be useful.

An attractive salary is being offered — depending on experience — together with bonus and other benefits.

For details, please ring Sonya Rayner, or send her a copy of your C.V.

Chambers

Recruitment AND PARTNERS Consultants
74 Long Lane, London EC1A 9ET
Telex: 8951182 (01) 606 8844 Fax: (01) 600 1793

LAWYER

Help develop the internal legal function of this major construction group

Alfred McAlpine plc is a major construction, homes and minerals group, based in a pleasant rural location in South Wirral, close to Chester.

Until quite recently, all legal work was handled externally. An internal legal function has now been established offering a qualified barrister or solicitor the opportunity to assist the Director of Legal Services who has also recently assumed the role of Company Secretary.

You will need a flexible, common sense approach, coupled with the desire to offer practical legal advice on a diverse range of subjects in order to

meet the company's day-to-day needs. Ideally, you will have some post-qualification experience that includes some knowledge of construction or property matters.

Since the Legal Department is quite new, and its role still evolving, the post offers an excellent opportunity for career development. You can expect an excellent salary, and a benefits package commensurate with the position, including company car.

Please apply in writing with full CV to Mr A.S. Pike, Alfred McAlpine plc, Hooton, South Wirral, Cheshire L66 7ND.



Alfred McAlpine

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER



ISS is an expanding voluntary organisation, professionally staffed, whose field of activity is world-wide. It deals primarily with the problems which may affect people who have moved from one country to another. Its service is available to clients personally and as a tool to social workers and agencies who need overseas contacts. It operates through a network consisting of an International Headquarters in Geneva, a number of overseas Branches and cooperating agencies where no Branch exists.

Most ISS Units have projects with special aspects of the work in their country and it is hoped to increase the number of these. In ISS (GB) help is urgently needed for the inter-country team and for project development. These posts are demanding but very interesting and absorbing.

Applicants should be qualified caseworkers with at least three years experience. Salary is on a scale rising to £13,000.

Applications should be sent to:

Miss W.I. Rouse
Director
International Social Service (GB)
Cranmer House
39 Brixton Road,
London,
SW9 6DD

by February 24th, 1990

THE TIMES LAW REPORTS

Subscription Service

Published in monthly parts: annual subscription — £75

T & T Clark Ltd 59 George Street Edinburgh EH2 2DQ
Tel: 031 225 4703 Fax: 031 220 4260 Tlx: 72813

Addendum

In *O'Boyle and Another v Leiper and Others* (The Times January 26) neither Mr Michael C. Roberts, of counsel, nor Freddy Ipswich, acted for Mrs Leiper in connection with the settlement in 1986 of her claim against her former solicitors.

THE LAW

Courting the finer points

There may not be big money in Privy Council work, Edward Fennell says, but its scope is satisfying, brings prestige, and is good experience for a young lawyer

My reference last week to the *Acquisitions Monthly* ranking of leading solicitors in the takeover business provoked a rash of claims from other law firms boasting of similar success in one or other of a variety of inter-firm comparisons.

With so many lists around it is not difficult to become a legend in one's own league table, but one achievement did seem worth noting, even if it was more of a *succes d'estime* than a big money spinner.

Macfarlanes, the mid-size City firm led by the canny Vanni Treves, pointed out that during 1989 it headed the list of firms appearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. David Wyld, a partner at Macfarlanes, admits that

this is not typical mainstream work. Indeed, much of it is done on a *pro bono* basis. But as the supreme appellate court of a number of Commonwealth countries — including New Zealand, various parts of the West Indies, and Hong Kong — many of the cases which come before the Privy Council are of considerable interest and often deal with fundamental points of law.

For example, in 1982 the so-called *LESA* case had the effect of conferring on a large number of people born in West Samoa the status of natural-born British subjects. And in the mid-1980s there was a lot of interest generated in Hong Kong by the outcome of a case focusing on whether the commissioner of deposit-taking companies was under a duty to

protect the depositors against losing their money.

So although, as Wyld says, few laymen have heard of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom, it is spoken of with "respect and admiration" overseas. By providing a second-tier safety net for the appellate courts of the smaller Commonwealth countries the Privy Council provides a welcome element of stability and continuity to judicial systems which may feel vulnerable to time and tide.

But why should London firms such as Macfarlanes — and others such as Stephenson Harwood and, occasionally, Linklaters and Freshfields — become involved in cases in small, faraway countries remote from their main activities?

The answer is partly a matter of temperament. Some firms, and Macfarlanes is one, take pride in doing the unusual and demonstrating their flexibility so as to add colour to what can sometimes be a grey world of corporate law.

It is not a full-time specialism — Wyld, for example, spends only



Incisive questions: David Wyld about a quarter of his time on Privy Council work — but for those lawyers who are involved, Privy Council cases can provide a high profile opportunity for showing one's mettle to serving judges on the English Court of Appeal (as well as to Commonwealth judges who are Privy Councillors). They also offer excellent scope for young lawyers to

broaden their experience of the law. "The Judicial Court is unlike almost any other," Wyld says. "The judges don't dress up so you are faced by this initially misleading image of a panel of balding gents in suits. However, once they start talking, they are all absolutely on the ball and ask incisive questions."

Privy Council work appeals to those who are stimulated by refined points of law. Not too long ago, for example, Macfarlanes was involved in an appeal which more or less prefigured the *Noriega* case. The American government was fighting to justify the extradition from the West Indies of an alleged drugs boss. Opposed by local lawyers, the American government ended up taking the island's government to the Privy Council.

So, although Privy Council work is not mainstream, it is a very good arena for lawyers to show off their talents. Macfarlanes says that a number of substantial clients have been drawn to them from overseas as a result of its Privy Council work. A display of virtuosity there is a useful advertisement for the quality of what a lawyer can do.

INNS AND OUTS

New address for top chambers

Number One Brick Court is on the move. Probably the best known set of commercial chambers in London, it once boasted Robert Alexander, QC, as head before he became chairman of the National Westminster Bank. Because of the need for more space, its members have decided to break with tradition and take premises on commercial terms outside the Inns of Court. The set has taken a lease for 10,500 square feet at 15-19 Devereux Court, WC2. The move was complicated because barristers are self-employed and coming up with the £398,000 premium created organizational problems and tax disadvantages. However, the financial services division of property agents Richard Ellis came to the rescue. It created a third party company which paid the premium and took the assignment of the lease from the then tenants, solicitors Lawford & Co. The premises were then sub-let to the set at full market rent, which includes the passing rent of £185,000 and the premium. The barristers are thus able to write the whole rent off against tax. If they had borrowed to pay the premium, only the interest payments would have been deductible. Following the rent review in 1992, the third party drops from the scene, and the set takes on the lease itself. The premium was high because the rental on the premises, set at around £18 per square foot, was low compared to office rents in the area of £30 per square foot.

Fingerprinting with DNA as a method of establishing identity, discovered by accident in a British laboratory in 1984, has been used for some time in UK civil proceedings, particularly in cases where paternity or a right to immigrate is in dispute. Even before regulations governing its use had been put in place, most civil courts had already recognized the test's vast superiority over the traditional blood test, which can disprove paternity with certainty in only 30 per cent of cases. The chances of a DNA fingerprint test being wrong is 30,000,000,000 to 1 against, or so the courts have believed so far. But serious doubts are surfacing in America about whether the tests promise the certainty that the courts in this country take for granted. In America, the tests have been successfully attacked in some criminal hearings and the DNA evidence ruled inadmissible. Concern has focused on the way that the tests are carried out. Critics say that until there is a consensus on the standards to be used, evidence based on DNA matching is unreliable. While different laboratories, including the FBI's lab, use different rules, scientists' subjective assumptions and interpretations play an important, and unacceptable, role.

Although recent attention has focused on Judge Pickles's decision to send a young mother and her baby to prison, the celebrated judge has been known to intervene usefully in the life of his local community in Bradford. Recently, he lent his support to save Bradford Law Centre after the local council decided to axe its £287,000 annual grant. Judge Pickles, who sits regularly at Bradford County Court, next door to the law centre, was impressed by its ability to provide immediate representation for an unrepresented tenant in a case before the court and gained media coverage for the centre's predicament by praising it in an interview on local television. Thanks to the intervention of a number of local solicitors, the Law Society, the Bishop of Bradford and Judge Pickles the council has agreed to fund the law centre for the 1990-91 financial year.

Scrivenor

Has Waddington jumped the gun?

Ian Walker takes the Home Secretary to task over the handling of the new Criminal Injuries Compensation scheme, which starts this Thursday

If the Government is serious in its intention to improve the service that the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board gives to the public it must undertake a radical review of the board's workings.

The revised version of the CICB scheme, which comes into force on Thursday, will not achieve its aim to cut the appalling backlog of cases. The note of optimism in the board's annual report last November is sadly misplaced.

Those who deal regularly with the CICB know from bitter experience that cases are taking longer to resolve. But it is not just the time taken that causes concern. The board is again saying to applicants that any inquiry into the delay in a

case will cause even further delay because the file will have to be retrieved from its pile, the inquiry dealt with, and the papers put at the bottom of another pile.

It is tempting to suggest that the problems can be solved by liberal application of Government money. The board needs a huge increase in staff to cope with its two-year backlog and its annual input of 40,000 cases. It must have properly trained, well motivated staff who should not feel, as many do, that the CICB is a Civil Service backwater to be avoided if possible.

Why has David Waddington, the Home Secretary, chosen to change the scheme now? He will know that the House of Commons Home



The long wait: victims suffer further from the backlog of cases

Affairs Select Committee is holding an inquiry into the funding and administration of the board. The committee has received evidence from many interested parties, and the submissions of the Law Society in particular contain proposals which would greatly assist the board to deal with its difficulties.

Surely it would have been better to await the committee's recommendations before tinkering dangerously and ineffectually with the scheme? The CICB exists to compensate the victims of crimes of violence. It does this by having civil servants prepare cases for legally qualified board members to assess the award. If this sum is considered inadequate a hearing before three board members can be requested.

The new "improved" scheme will allow non-qualified staff to assess compensation. This should not be the cause of any concern; after all, insurance companies settle most of their claims using experienced, unqualified staff. But the board is also to restrict the right of the applicant to request a hearing by having all such requests vetted by two board members and thrown out if they judge the hearing request to be unmeritorious.

As at that stage the applicant will not have been given access to the board's papers, how is he or she to know what detailed objection can be taken to the board's initial decision? The Divisional Court is clearly going to be busy in the months ahead.

The new scheme contains a number of important changes, apart from those mentioned.

● The lower limit for compensation eligibility is raised from £550 to £750.

● The top rate for loss-of-earnings calculations is re-

duced from twice to one-and-a-half times the gross average industrial earnings.

● The cost of bringing up a child born to a raped woman is not to be awarded.

● Property damage claims are reduced in scope.

These changes may save the Government money, to the detriment of those applying to the board, but will make no difference whatsoever to the speed at which the board deals with its workload.

The problems of the CICB are too deep to be remedied by such a superficial approach. The Home Secretary must take note of the findings of the Select Committee, and should have done so before this ill-considered tinkering. Had he sought advice from those best placed to assist, people who deal with the problems at first hand, he might have stood a better chance of coming up with the right solution.

● Ian Walker, a senior litigation partner at Russell Jones and Walker, is co-author of *Tribunal Practice and Procedure*.

01-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

LAURENCE
SIMONS
ASSOCIATES
Legal Recruitment

PRIVATE PRACTICE

PROBATE MANAGER TO £28,000
An experienced legal executive is sought by this well respected medium sized central London firm to assume responsibility for a heavy probate workload of substantial estates and with a high degree of autonomy.

FAMILY LAW £25,000 +
This friendly, medium sized practice seeks an experienced matrimonial lawyer with two to three years' post qualification experience to join its well known Family Law Department. The work will be very varied and of the highest quality.

PERSONAL INJURY £24,000 +
This strong litigation practice in central London seeks an able solicitor with at least one year's post qualification experience to handle a high quality litigation caseload with an emphasis on plaintiff personal injury matters.

The above are only a small selection from the positions we are currently instructed to fill. If you would like to discuss any of these or any other aspect of your career, please telephone Laurence Simons, Anne Stephenson or Shona McDougall.

01-831 3270

(01-482 0349 evenings/weekends)

Or write to: Laurence Simons Associates, 33 John's Mews, London WC1N 2NS.

We are qualified lawyers with extensive experience in legal recruitment and all approaches are treated in strict confidence.

COMMERCE/INDUSTRY

COMPLIANCE TO £22,500 + CAR
This leading life, pensions and unit trust company based in West Sussex has an opportunity for a regional compliance officer who will have an interest in the field and, ideally, some relevant experience.

CORPORATE LAWYER C.£50,000 PACKAGE
An outstanding opportunity exists for a solicitor to join the small legal department of this multinational organisation. Based in Watford, the work will be varied with an emphasis on mergers and acquisitions and a good deal of international travel.

COMPANY SECRETARY TO £20,000
An excellent opportunity has arisen for a recently qualified lawyer or company secretary to join the secretarial executive department of a substantial manufacturing company in Surrey. The position offers great potential.

Jordans

Leading UK and international company
forman, information specialists and publishers
Our expanding publishing division seeks
to appointment:

SENIOR COMMISSIONING EDITOR/DEPUTY PUBLISHER

Law/Finance/Accountancy

An experienced commissioning editor is needed to run the developing books, journals and conference list in the fields of UK and international corporate law, finance, accountancy and, through a subsidiary imprint, family and child law.

Reporting to the Publishing Director, the position will suit someone with a substantial and successful publishing track record in relevant markets who now seeks an opportunity to build his/her own list as part of a small and enthusiastic team. Educated to degree level, you will be self-motivated, articulate and numerate, possess business acumen and a knowledge of the professional market. You must also be prepared to travel and develop contacts both in the UK and Europe.

Salary will be commensurate with the senior nature of this key appointment. Benefits include a company car and largely non-contributory pension scheme.

The position is based in our pleasant offices in central Bristol.

Applicants should reply with full C.V. and details of current salary to:

Sandra Aylin
Jordans & Sons Ltd
21 St Thomas Street
Bristol BS1 6JS

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT BANK FULL AND PART TIME BANKING LAWYERS

A leading international merchant banking group which specialises in Scandinavian related business is seeking to enlarge its legal team by the addition of two specialist banking lawyers.

Both positions involve advising the Bank, and in particular its business generators, in relation to financing and banking matters generally and in particular on:

- Secured and Unsecured lending
- LBO/MBO Financing
- Debt Recovery/Security Enforcement
- Asset Financing
- Tax Related Financing

Whereas age is not an important factor, it is a requirement that the successful candidates should have at least two years relevant City experience either in private practice or as part of an in-house legal team.

The full-time position would appeal to a young banking lawyer with relevant experience who is interested in becoming a key player in the development of this specialist banking group.

The part-time position would appeal to a well qualified banking specialist who wishes to work 3-4 days per week but there may be the possibility of the successful candidate returning to full-time working in due course.

Full banking benefits and excellent career prospects are offered for these positions, both of which are city based.

Interested candidates should contact Loretta Oulley on 01-489 9494 or write sending a detailed CV to 12 Grosvenor Court, Bow Lane, London EC4A 3EH.

CONSULTANTS IN HUMAN RESOURCES

LOMBARD
LOMBARD CONSULTANTS LIMITED

AFBD Senior Legal Adviser

The members of AFBD are involved in futures and options' transactions both on and off Exchanges in London and overseas. Their activities include associated physical trading in commodities, advising corporate treasurers and managing funds.

AFBD's role is to protect the interests of customers by regulating the conduct of business of its members and monitoring their financial resources. It now needs another senior lawyer to join its small, professional team for the purposes of providing advice to members, their advisers and the Association's compliance staff. Opportunities for developing particular areas of expertise will arise.

You will become fully integrated into the work of the Association and if you have experience in commercial law, insolvency, litigation, etc., you will use all your experience to the full. You will be expected to become close to the

members, to show initiative, to take part in and lead training seminars and to assist in developing policy. The work will be demanding and rewarding.

AFBD offers

- A good salary and package of benefits
- Direct contact with the members
- Work in new areas of the law
- A chance to take part in shaping the "New Settlement" for regulation.

Interested applicants should send their CV (including details of current salary and benefits) to Liz Salter at Michael Page Legal, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH (Fax no: 01-831 2612). Details will be forwarded directly to the AFBD unless candidates request otherwise. Alternatively you may, in the first instance, speak to Giles Stimson, Head of Legal Services at AFBD on 01-626 9763.

THE ASSOCIATION OF FUTURES BROKERS AND DEALERS LIMITED

MP

Michael Page Legal
International Recruitment Consultants

BULLER JEFFRIES BIRMINGHAM LITIGATION SPECIALIST

QUALIFICATIONS:- Recently admitted but older candidate considered especially with good degree and right experience in articles.

SALARY:- Package up to £20,000 including car, pension, BUPA.

WORK:- To manage own department mainly for insurers dealing with motor and EL claims; some advocacy and plaintiff work.

Please apply with full cv to
G.J. LEWIS
Buller Jeffries,
48, Temple Street, BIRMINGHAM, B1 5NL.
TEL. 021-643-8201.

MORRISONS

Early Partnership with Surrey Solicitors

We are a long-established and successful firm of Solicitors with five partners in two offices in Reigate and Redhill. Our current expansion is based on a high level of care and an ability to provide a wide range of professional services to both private and commercial clients.

PROBATE AND NON-CONTENTIOUS BUSINESS

You have been qualified about five years and are ready, after a short probationary period, to lead a flourishing non-contentious team dealing with probate and related conveyancing, wills, trusts, tax-planning and financial services. This is a challenging opportunity for a person of partnership calibre to join a highly motivated team. The initial remuneration package will be about £25,000 pa. with early partnership prospects.

Please write with full career details to:
Michael Hayes, Morrisons, 39-43 Station Road, Redhill, Surrey, RH1 1QL

This s
(D) Acc
★ BLOC
sentime
Angela
Albery 1
(01-857
Mon-Sat
8pm, an
★ DIVE
Wide to
Siden's
season.
Playbox
Ave, WC
Embank
★ HARI
novel of
Jeffrey
for the L
Wernhe
Croydon
Time-St
25.50, T
★ JEFF
Parker O
furnish
well-inc
his favo
figures 1
Apollo 1
(01-457
Mon-Fri
mat 5.30
★ LONI
Edgling
with Ang
product
Theatre
8822, T
8-10.10
Sat 4-6.
★ MA R
August 1
musical
Chicago
Theatre
985 242
Opens t
Fri and 1
★ ST M
returns
memory
gospel.
Hall Me
E1 (01-7
Preview
tomorr
7.30pm, and
★ A SL
Transit
Head th
of a nigh
the Ha
Arts Th
(01-838
1 (3)
2 (3)
3 (5)
4 (5)
5 (6)
6 (6)
7 (7)
8 (7)
9 (32)
10 (28)
1 (2)
2 (2)
3 (2)
4 (2)
5 (2)
6 (2)
7 (10)
8 (6)
9 (6)
10 (12)
Compl
ACROE
1 Juv
9 Sev
10 Esh
11 Play
12 Thu
13 Thu
14 Sat
15 Sat
16 Sat
17 Sat
18 Sat
19 Sat
20 Sat
21 Sat
22 Sat
23 Sat
24 Sat
25 Sat
26 Sat
27 Sat
28 Sat
29 Sat
30 Sat
DOWN
2 Tin
3 Fan
4 Les
5 Jea
6 Var
7 Cul
(11)
8 Res
(11)
SOLI
ACR
13 A
24 Es
DOWN
E2
19 O
SILVER
Dance
togeth
Pleas
Telle
9.30
OF
CULIN
5258
OPEN
8.30
FAUS
ROYAL
1060
on the
Ton't
LEA
SEAT
THE F
PRICE
ADELPHI
791 374
275 44
7300 14
HOW 13
ME TH
Nip
21 TH
101

Portfolio

CORPORATE TAX - PARTNER DESIGNATE City £100,000+

■ Probably one of the City's most progressive medium sized practices. ■ Established tax and Pensions Department, headed by one of the City's leading Corporate Tax Specialist Lawyers. ■ Senior Lawyer required who may already be a Partner or is seeking partnership in 1990.

In the last few years this medium sized City firm has expanded considerably in size and specialist capability. The corporate tax team now seek a senior lawyer who is experienced enough to generate some of their own work and to also operate as "in-house" consultant to the firm's other commercial department and of course to advise clients directly on tax related issues.

Advice will cover the following areas and experience is therefore essential:

- Corporate structures and reorganisations
- Foreign investment into the United Kingdom and overseas
- Offshore investment funds
- Tax aspects of corporate acquisitions and takeovers
- Contentious aspects of tax.

The firm has an established profile in the area of corporate tax and the tax/pensions department already has a number of lawyers with considerable reputations in these areas of law.

Contact Deborah Nicol on 01-836 9501. Ref. T3001A

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY - NQ WC2 c.£24,000

■ This medium sized international practice is no ordinary law firm - why? ■ Because it encourages its young solicitors who have an interest in a particular area of law, to become future lawyers who are well known and respected in their area of discipline. ■ Because with over 300 people working within the firm, some within multi disciplinary teams the firm is able to assemble flexible teams utilising the strengths of each department.

The firm is now seeking a number of newly qualified commercial property solicitors. The property department practice reflects the underlying nature of the firm's business and is therefore predominantly commercial.

The department acts for both UK and overseas clients seeking to acquire property for investment or dealing or for their own occupation. Other areas of advice include the following:

- Site acquisition, funding and planning
- Property development and related fields
- Close liaison with company and commercial department.

Ideally candidates must display the following:

- Sound 2nd Levels with a 2.1 Degree
- Gained experience with a reputable Central London law firm
- Have the character and maturity to liaise with major commercial clients and interact as part of a team.

Ref. T3001B

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE EC2 Newly Qualified 4yrs PQE to £50,000

■ Major international practice ■ Recognised as one of the leading players in this area of work ■ Newly/ recently qualified solicitors or those with up to 4 years relevant experience are of particular interest.

The international finance section forms part of the corporate department which is the largest department in the firm. The department seeks:

- Newly and recently qualified lawyers with corporate or banking experience during articles ■ In addition the department is keen to recruit those with up to 4 years relevant experience.

The department services clients in international markets which supply capital for borrowers of a considerable international standing.

Work experience will include:

- Securities issues
- Syndicated facilities
- Acceptance credits and multiple option facilities
- Rescue of companies in financial difficulties
- Sovereign and corporate restructuring.

Candidates should possess first class academic backgrounds and the interpersonal skills necessary to work successfully in a team environment. Ref. T3001C

CORPORATE TAX CONSULTANCY EC4 to £50,000

■ Major firm of chartered accountants ■ "Blue chip" client base ■ Partnership prospects for lawyers.

Our client is a "Big 6" firm of chartered accountants incorporating a rapidly expanding and highly prestigious tax consultancy practice. Following the successful integration of lawyers into multi disciplinary teams, the firm is now keen to recruit additional tax barristers or solicitors to be involved, inter alia, in the following areas:

- Advice on ad hoc transactions ■ UK and international tax planning ■ Mergers, acquisitions and MBO's.

Successful candidates will already have between 1-5 years tax experience, gained in a recognised environment, and combined technical expertise with personal qualities necessary to contribute to the continued development of the practice. Ref. T3001D

GENERAL COMMERCIAL LITIGATION EC2 to £35,000

■ Leading City practice ■ High profile contentious commercial work ■ Seek newly/recently qualified.

The litigation practice of the firm is progressive and highly renowned in the City but pays great attention to the development of individual skills and the quality of working environment.

The firm practices before every type of court and tribunal including public enquiries and arbitrates in the UK and overseas.

Individuals are encouraged to specialise in 2 or 3 areas but to retain a general litigation portfolio, which arises from the firm's large corporate and financial practice.

The firm works to the highest standards and encourages response from applicants with first class communication skills and/or relevant experience. Ref. T3001E

If you would like further information concerning one of the above vacancies, or would like to receive one of our guides, please either complete the coupon below and return to Lambias Legal, FREEPOST, 430 Strand, London WC2R 0BR or telephone Gary Johnson or Deborah Nicol (LLB) on 01-836 9501 (evenings/ weekends 058 283 2801).

I would like further information on vacancy Ref. _____ enclose a CV for your attention ☐

We have built up a comprehensive library of information on a wide range of topics. This information is available to you, free of charge. If you would like a copy of one or two of our guides, please indicate:

☐ Opportunities for Lawyers in Industry and Commerce

☐ The Lawyer and the European Single Market-1992

☐ Small, Medium or Large Firm?

Which area of Specialism?

☐ Moving from the Province to London

Name: _____

First: _____

Home Tel. No.: _____

Office Tel. No. (if different from home): _____

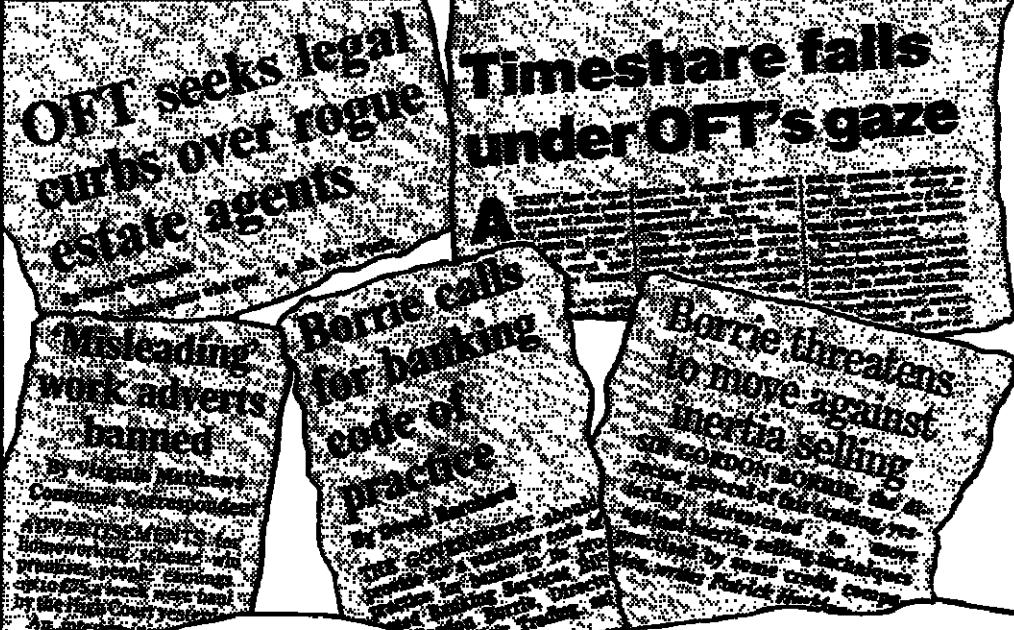
Address: _____

Date/Stage of Qual: _____ Age: _____

T3001



LEGAL APPOINTMENTS



In the developing field of consumer protection the Office of Fair Trading promotes informed consumer choice and acts against unacceptable trade practices and misleading advertising. It regulates both the consumer credit industry and estate agents. Its work is topical and very much in the public eye.

CONSUMER LAW

Central London

To £29,200

We now seek two qualified lawyers to join us as Legal Advisers in Consumer and Commercial Law. Based near Chancery Lane, you will liaise closely with administrative staff, other government lawyers and local authorities' Trading Standards Departments, giving opinions over a wide range of consumer law. You will seek assurances from traders, deal with consumer credit licensing decisions and prohibition orders against estate agents, and act as advocate before tribunals where necessary. The work is varied and intellectually challenging.

Starting salary will be up to £29,200 a year depending on experience and level of appointment - with excellent prospects for promotion within the Government Legal Service.

To discuss these posts, please contact Roger Woolman, Legal Adviser to the Director General, on 01-269 8892. For an application form (to be returned by 16 February 1990), write to the Civil Service Commission, Alcon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB. Or telephone Basingstoke (01256) 468551 (answering service operates outside hours). Please quote reference GS76/LA. The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

Office of
Fair Trading

Gabriel Duffy Consultancy

TAX LAWYERS

BIG 6 FIRM

£35-55K

As a leading consultancy in the recruitment of senior tax specialists, we are retained by a prestigious international firm of Chartered Accountants who require personal, corporate and international tax specialists.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

TOP 10

£40-45K

Dynamic lawyer with 2-4 years PQE required to handle a variety of intellectual commercial issues with specialisation in information technology, computer software and copyright matters.

LEGAL COUNSEL INTERNATIONAL BANK

£35K+BENS

Solicitor with 2 years + PQE in corporate finance, gained in either practice or the banking environment is urgently required by this prestigious merchant bank.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION

TOP 20

£35K

Medium sized city firm seeks a commercial litigator with 1-3 years PQE to join its thriving litigation department, concerned with a varied caseload including shipping, commodities and insurance work.

For details of these and other job opportunities please contact JONATHAN GODFREY LLB (Hons) on 01-831 2288 (day) or JIM BIRMINGHAM on 01-744 1706 (evening). GABRIEL DUFFY CONSULTANCY, 31 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON WC1B 5JL.

Gabriel Duffy Consultancy

City/West End

CONSTRUCTION

To £70,000

An able and ambitious lawyer, with a good grounding in non-contentious construction law and an aptitude for drafting, is required by a medium-sized City firm for its group specialising in this field. This is an important appointment offering a highly competitive salary package and very good prospects of partnership.

SHIPPING

c. £35,000

We are instructed by a recognised Central London firm to recruit an additional member for its high profile shipping department. He/she will be admitted around two years and be well versed in e.g. charterparty disputes and cargo and collision claims.

EEC/COMPETITION

c. £40,000

A prominent and progressive City practice seeks a lawyer, with up to three years' relevant experience, to join its team active in UK and EEC competition and trade law. The successful candidate can look forward to a stimulating workload in a friendly and informal environment.

PROPERTY LITIGATION & ATTRACTIVE

An exceptional opportunity has arisen with a respected City practice for a solicitor well versed in property/landlord and tenant litigation. This has arisen as a result of unprecedented expansion within the litigation department and will suit someone admitted two years and above.

MARKETING MNGR/DIR

£ NEG

A prominent 'go ahead' practice wishes to appoint a senior marketing person who has already had experience of working at partner/director level either in a professional practice or in Commerce. The successful applicant will play a leading role advising and guiding this practice into the nineties. The remuneration offered will reflect the importance of this position.

Out of London

CIVIL LITIGATION

To £20,000

An expanding West Country practice urgently needs a solicitor with up to one years pge. He/she will be expected to handle High Court and County Court claims including personal injury, building and planning disputes for private clients. Training will be provided if required.

CRIMINAL ADVOCATE

£ AAE

An established West Midlands practice requires an additional criminal advocate to work principally in criminal law with opportunities for diversification into civil litigation if required. There are good prospects for advancement.

Law Personnel

Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide
95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF Tel: 01-242 1281
(answerphone after office hours)

HOW COME YOU WISH YOU WERE AN ASTRO NAUT EVERY MORNING?

THE POINT

Space. Something you might well wish you had more of on your way into work every morning.

In most parts of the country where you're likely to find the kind of work that will suit your abilities and ambitions, space is at a premium. Here in the Great North there's plenty for everybody. Space to expand and grow in. Easy access and mobility. Room for personal and professional development.

The point we're making is that living and working in this part of the country offers an opportunity to enjoy a quality of life the Reward Group recently found was higher than anywhere else in Britain. Civilised life of a very high order. No traffic jams, no endless queues and crowds, no sardine tin trains and tubes.

THE FIRM

We also believe we can offer a standard and range of work equal to any in the country. As a leading provincial firm in our own right, Ingledeu Botterell caters for a wide variety of clients on a regional, national and international level.

And as a member of the Eversheds Group, now Britain's biggest alliance of provincial firms, we have the resources (over 170 partners, 1400 staff in eight locations, and growing) to provide a springboard for our ambitious expansion plans.

What we need now are the right people to put those plans into action, and to take advantage of the growth taking place both within the firm, and within this booming region.

LIVING
AND
WORKING
IN THE GREAT NORTH

THE JOB

Ingledeu Botterell need a high calibre commercial lawyer to undertake contract advice, drafting, construction and disputes for major clients in the marine and related industries. A generous salary package and excellent career prospects are available for the right applicants, who must have at least two years' PQE, and a proven record of high quality work for high profile clients.

INGLEDEW BOTTERELL A MEMBER OF EVERSHEDS

Applications in writing with full C.V., or call for further details: Roger Campbell, Ingledeu Botterell, Milburn House, Dean Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1NR Tel: (091) 261 1661.

Legal Aid Counsel

Legal Aid Department, Hong Kong
up to £29,100 p.a. + 25% gratuity

- Low tax area - maximum 15% ● Generous leave
- Medical and dental benefits ● Subsidised accommodation
- Free passages & holiday visits for children ● Children's education allowances

QUALIFICATIONS:

Applicants must be either Solicitors or Barristers with 2 years' professional experience since call.

DUTIES:

To assist in the administration of legal aid in Civil and Criminal cases; including taking instructions from members of the public and investigating the merits of applications for legal aid, performing litigation duties as performed by Solicitors and acting as advocates in certain civil cases.

TERMS OF APPOINTMENT AND SALARY:

The appointment will be for an agreement of 2½ or 3 years. The

salary scale is HK\$18,260 to HK\$31,275 per month (approx. £16,986 to £29,100 p.a.) plus a gratuity of 25% of the gross basic salary paid on satisfactory completion of the agreement. Starting salary will depend on experience.

For further information and application form write to the Hong Kong Government Office, 6 Grafton Street, London W1X 3LB, quoting reference APPT/LAD-1/90/LAC. Closing date for acceptance of completed application form is 21 February 1990.

*Based on exchange rate HK\$12.9 = £1.00 as on 18 January 1990 (subject to fluctuation).

Hong Kong Government

COMPANY SOLICITOR

London c.£45,000 + benefits

Our client is a highly successful company with diverse global interests. A key appointment has arisen within their small professional legal team for a commercial solicitor with at least five years general corporate experience.

The candidate will become involved in a variety of company commercial matters and will advise senior management on Group strategy. A pragmatic and pro-active approach is essential and language skills are preferred. This position carries an excellent salary and benefits package.

Please contact Lisa Wilson or Clive Henderson who will treat all enquiries in confidence. 20 Cousin Lane, London EC4R 3TE. Telephone 01-236 7307. Fax 01-489 1130.

WILSON STEPHENS

RECRUITMENT SPECIALISTS FOR THE LEGAL PROFESSION

CONSTRUCTION LAWYER FOR HONG KONG

A Far East property development company with substantial interests in Hong Kong now seeks to recruit 5 lawyers with reasonable construction litigation or arbitration experience. New candidates will join an existing team of 5 lawyers working in co-ordination with outside solicitors and with a substantial technical team.

On offer is plenty of hard work in a good team with a pleasant atmosphere as well as a substantial salary and accommodation package. Those interested should send their cv together with details of current salary and notice period by fax to: S M Hellings on 010 852 8100667.

AMBITIOUS LAWYER

8th sufficient PQE and ambition to tackle quality Civil/Commercial Litigation work with a strong international base offering Partnership potential. Attractive Essex location. Progressive 35 staff practice. Salary c£20,000 AAE plus package to include company car.

Call Ian Graves on (0702) 471147. 22 AT LAW Legal Recruitment Consultants (Headline throughout Essex)

LEGAL BEAGLES EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Specialise in staffing requirements for the legal profession. If you have experience as any of the legal professions we want to hear from you. We are particularly keen on 2 SOLICITORS

One to deal with predominantly Criminal matters and one for general Partnership prospects. Call NOW ON: 061 795 6620

LEGAL RESOURCES

LOCUMS

A fast and efficient service countrywide. 01-405 4985. 53 Doughty Street, London, WC1N 2LS. Fax: 01-242 0288

Lewisham

DAVIES ARNOLD COOPER

Graduates required to assist in preparation of legal documentation for long term assignment. This may involve regular travel to Hertfordshire. We require a minimum commitment of one year.

Please apply with full c.v., to Mrs Sarah Williams, Davies Arnold Cooper, 12 Bridewell Place, London, EC4V 6AD.

01-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

Insolvency

City

To £42,000

Our client, an innovative and leading City Firm, seeks a solicitor with one to four years post qualification experience to join its growing insolvency department. The successful applicant will deal with both contentious and non contentious insolvency, including advising on the drafting of security documentation; the rescue of businesses in financial difficulty; the sale of businesses; the realisation of security and the initiation and conduct of litigation. This department works closely with other departments both in London and in their overseas offices.

This challenging post is an ideal opportunity for a solicitor, with good practical insolvency experience and an excellent academic background, to progress in a highly competitive environment.

For further details please contact Rose Hellewell or Anna Nicholls on (01) 583 0073 (Day) or (01) 840 5496 (Evenings and Weekends). Or fax your CV on (01) 353 3908. 16-18 New Bridge Street, London EC4 6AU. 29-31 Oxford Street, London W1R 1RE.

BADENOCH & CLARK
recruitment specialists

A Career in Commerce

in conjunction with



Date: 6 February 1990

Time: 6.30 p.m.

Place: The Law Society, Chancery Lane.

As business has become more complex in its nature and more international in its flavour, the role of the 'in house' lawyer has changed dramatically. The demand for top quality lawyers is increasing as they are sought to fulfill a pro-active function combining legal skills with commercial acumen.

Paul Maher is an in house lawyer at ICI Plc, a blue chip multinational. He will be speaking about his experience as a lawyer in industry. We believe this talk will be of great value to lawyers considering the possibility of a career in industry and/or commerce.

We are currently instructed on a number of exciting positions for corporate and commercial lawyers newly qualified 4 years pge and we would be delighted to discuss these with you, in confidence.

If you are interested in attending the seminar (without obligation) or would like to discuss career possibilities generally, please contact Deirdra Moyihan or Mandy Browne for further details on (01) 583 0073 (Day) or (01) 328 0931 (Evenings and Weekends). Fax (01) 353 3909. 29-31 Oxford Street, London W1R 1RE. 16-18 New Bridge Street, London EC4 6AU.

BADENOCH & CLARK
recruitment specialists

Lawyer

National Power is the major generating company being created by the Government's privatisation legislation and will be one of the world's largest electricity producers. We are poised on the brink of a new future and need enthusiastic and committed individuals to meet this challenge.

We are now seeking a high calibre lawyer to join our expanding Legal Department which deals with a wide variety of work. The role will cover drafting, negotiating and advising on a broad range of matters which could include energy and fuel supply contracts, plant, building and commercial contracts, property development, joint ventures, intellectual property, competition law, contract claims and general corporate and commercial work. You should have relevant experience in at least some of these fields gained in commerce, industry or with a major firm of solicitors.

You must have enthusiasm and initiative to meet the challenge of a newly created business environment and the flexibility to cope under pressure with a varied work load.

A competitive remuneration package is offered, commensurate with age and experience, which will reflect the importance of this position. There are excellent prospects for able lawyers working in this exciting new company where rewards will match achievement.

Further details about the company or the work involved can be obtained from John Stubbs on 01-634 5325.

If you are interested please send your full C.V. including details of age, education, employment history and current salary, quoting reference 8/90/AO/LSG to: The Recruitment Section, Personnel Department, National Power, Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AU to arrive by 21 February 1990.

As an equal opportunity employer, we welcome applications from men and women including ethnic minorities and the disabled.



National Power
Currently a Division of the CEB

PRIVATE CLIENT LAWYER

Our client is a commercial and well established central London practice with an international client base. It now requires a Solicitor with relevant experience to join its private client department, to deal with personal tax planning, probate, trusts and settlement work.

If you possess the drive and can advise clients in a positive and practical way, then an excellent salary and genuine partnership prospects await you.

For further details, please call James McGrory on 01-222 7733 or write to Harding Legal, 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, London SW1H 9BP.

Harding
LEGAL RECRUITMENT
A MEMBER OF THE SMCL GROUP

Newly Qualified - Comm Litigation - Knightsbridge

This firm under 10 partners, established by ex City partners requires a newly qualified solicitor to handle a broad range of commercial litigation. Excellent quality work.

1 year Qualified - High Tech - to c £30,000
Major Technology company requires a lawyer to safeguard the commercial interests of the company. Co/Commercial background with some I.P. exposure (not essential) and an interest in new technology required.

Partner Designate - Co/Commercial - c £60,000
Medium sized inn's firm requires a solicitor at least 5 years qualified to handle private and public company work with an ability to recognise tax questions. High profile firm.

Garfield Robbins

Legal Recruitment and Search Consultants

21 Bloomsbury Way, London WC1A 2TH
Contact Nicholas Robbins LLB on 01-405 1123

LEGAL RESEARCHER/- PARALEGAL

The London office of a prominent American Law firm require a graduate to undertake research and co-ordination of work for clients.

Excellent communication skills, the ability to exercise commercial judgement and work directly with clients, as well as the aptitude to work on your own initiative, are prerequisites for this position.

Fluency in an European language, together with computer skills, would be a distinct advantage. Experience in the legal field preferred.

We are offering a salary of c.£14,000, 4 weeks hols, private medical insurance, etc.

Please reply to PO Box No. J76

BARRISTERS CLERKS'

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Clerk to a busy Criminal/Common Law set of Chambers.

Please apply in writing with CV to Brian Higgs QC, 9 Kings Bench Walk, Temple, London, EC4 Y7BX.

Applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

PLANNING LAW

The foremost thinking and well respected firm seek an experienced Planning Lawyer to join their busy, high profile team dealing with a complete range of planning work. Ideal candidates will be able to take responsibility for their own caseload and be of Partnership potential. Benefits and conditions are excellent.

NON - CONTENTIOUS £market rate
A mature, experienced Planning Clerk is sought to deal with a mixture of Commercial & Residential Property plus some Probate work. This is an excellent opportunity for someone seeking a long-term career post in the medium size traditional firm with many European links. Remuneration package in keeping with current market rates.

CIVIL/MATRIMONIAL to £30,000
'The Shires'
We are currently handling many vacancies throughout the Shires area for experienced Civil and Matrimonial candidates. Positions exist at all levels. - Partnership Disputes, Legal Executive or Transfer of Assets. In all cases salary and benefits packages are excellent.

For details of these or the many more positions we are currently handling throughout London and the Home Counties call or write with full CV to Andrew Wilson or Paul Stapleton.

Tel 01 236 4402
ASA LAW
6 Ludgate Square, London EC4M 7AS

Property Solicitor (Commencing Salary up to £25,000 depending on Experience)

We are seeking a Solicitor to join our Property Division which handles a wide range of Property Transactions for British Rail and its Pension Fund.

Although we are hoping to recruit a Solicitor with some years experience, more recently qualified applicants will be considered.

We can offer: - Commencing Salary up to £25,000 (depending on experience)
- Free and reduced rate concessionary travel.
- An excellent Contributory Pension Scheme incorporating Life Insurance Cover.
- Performance related pay reviews to a current maximum in excess of £33,000.
- The opportunity to gain wide experience in a commercial environment.

Applications marked 'Confidential' together with a full 'CV' should be sent to arrive by 14th February 1990 to:-

The Solicitor,
British Railways Board,
Macmillan House,
PO Box 1016,
Paddington Station,
London W2 1YG

PRINCIPAL SOLICITOR

UP TO £25188 Kingstons

Applications are invited from experienced solicitors looking for a challenging and diverse position within Local Government. We require a Principal Solicitor to join our Planning Team at County Hall, Kingston, advising and representing the Planning Committee and client Departments in many areas including waste disposal issues and highways works agreements. You will need to demonstrate the ability to deal with legal matters and the confidence to operate at senior levels.

We offer a substantial benefits package including:-

- Subsidised car
- Private health care
- Flexible working hours
- Free car parking

If you need to move you will get:-

- Full relocation expenses
- Up to £30,000 mortgage subsidy
- Interest on bridging loan for six months
- Temporary housing

For further information, and an application form telephone 01-541 9023 or write to The County Secretary and Solicitor's Department (Ref FWO, County Hall, Kingston Upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2SN.

Closing date: 16 February 1990

WC1 PROPERTY FINANCE £80,000

Our client is a medium sized practice with an excellent reputation for property work, founded on the quality of its advice and personal attention to client business.

There are frequently requests for assistance in funding, corporate finance and tax efficient structuring. An additional solicitor is now sought, 3 years + PQE. You will have experience of large-scale property development funding, either in-house or legal practice. Excellent partnership prospects.

City COMPANY COMMERCIAL to £50,000

Small city firm seeks a lawyer 2-4 years PQE to join their company commercial department, undertaking work on behalf of international clients, handling corporate work.

Secondments to Paris available

INDUSTRY COMPANY/COMMERCIAL LAWYERS - THINKING OF MOVING INTO INDUSTRY?

We are currently instructed by many companies both in manufacturing and service industries who seek In-House Legal Advisers. Our clients seek young solicitors or barristers (preferably 26-32 yrs old) with 1-6 years PQE of high quality company commercial work.

You will have experience of three of the following: Commercial Contracts, EEC Competition Law, IP, employment, general company matters, acquisitions and disposals, corporate finance matters and commercial property. Positions are available in both London and the Home Counties and salaries, dependant on age and experience, are in the range 20-40K plus benefits.

For further information please call or write to:
Kerri McMillan or Ian Pearce
Applied Management Sciences Limited
26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE
Tel: 01-405 4571. Evenings 01-858 7540. Fax 01-242 1471



NORTH YORKSHIRE FAMILY PRACTITIONER COMMITTEE INFORMATION AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS MANAGER

Salary: £15,690pa plus PRP

NYFPC, based in the historic city of York, is responsible for taking primary health care in North Yorkshire into the 1990s.

The Information and Consumer Affairs Manager has a key role in the new and expanding management structure. He/she will be responsible for developing certain areas of FPC work defined in the White Paper, ie consumerism, patient surveys, public relations, information needs and health promotion.

This is a challenging and exciting new managerial post for a self-motivated and creative individual with the ability to communicate effectively at all levels.

Informal enquiries to: Stuart Harris, Director of Development and Review, ext 227.

Information package available from: Debbie Ellis, Personnel Officer, NYFPC, 3rd Floor, Ryedale House, 60 Piccadilly, York YO1 1PE. Tel: (0904) 631345 ext 225.

Closing date: February 12, 1990. Interview date: February 26, 1990.

01-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

COMPANY/
COMMERCIAL

We are acting for the Company/Commercial Department of a medium-sized and highly respected City firm of solicitors which is going from strength to strength, attracting fresh instructions both in this country and – increasingly – for cross-border transactions. Due to this expansion, the Department now wishes to appoint a senior assistant in each of the following areas:

- 1) Corporate – including Yellow Book/USM (the firm is the principal legal adviser to a number of fully-listed companies), private company sales and acquisitions, joint ventures, venture capital and related commercial advice.
- 2) Commercial – preparing and negotiating a wide range of commercial, trading, distribution and agency contracts; a knowledge of intellectual property and/or competition law would be advantageous here.

The successful candidates for these posts will obviously have good mainstream experience, very probably not less than three years' post-qualified. Once appointed, they will be expected to achieve partnership in not more than two years, perhaps less. In the meantime, remuneration will include a starting salary of £40-65,000, bonus and pension.

For further information please contact Philip Boynton, LL.B., LL.M., on 01-405 6852 or write to him at Reuter Simkin Ltd, 5 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London EC4A 1DY.

CITY

3 YEARS+
QUALIFIED£40-65,000
+ BENEFITSPARTNERSHIP
PROSPECTS

**REUTER
SIMKIN**
LONDON • BIRMINGHAM
MANCHESTER • LEEDS • BRISTOL
GLoucester • SYDNEY

ASSISTANT
LEGAL ADVISER

Our client is an international leader in insurance broking, risk management and financial services consulting: employing more than 13,500 people in over 300 offices in more than 60 countries, the group of companies is the largest of its type in Europe and the third largest in the world; it now wishes to conclude the current development of its legal team with the appointment of a further solicitor or barrister at the Group's City headquarters.

Suitable candidates are likely to be newly to 3 years-qualified and aged approximately 24-30. More importantly, they will be seeking the all-round commercial responsibility seldom found other than "in house", involving specifically diverse commercial agreements, group and company reorganisations, employment and so on. Relevant experience, though advantageous, is not essential provided candidates offer ability, drive and a practical approach to legal problem-solving.

The position should particularly interest those who would like to be part of a young legal team, thereby gaining first-class experience with an outstanding company and its many trading subsidiaries around the world. Remuneration will comprise a salary – according to age and experience – up to £37,500, company car, pension etc.

For further information please contact Philip Boynton, LL.B., LL.M., on 01-405 6852 or write to him at Reuter Simkin Limited, 5 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London EC4A 1DY.

CITY

C. 0-3 YEARS-
QUALIFIEDTO £37,500, CAR,
PENSION ETCSOLICITORS /
BARRISTERS

**REUTER
SIMKIN**
LONDON • BIRMINGHAM
MANCHESTER • LEEDS • BRISTOL
GLoucester • SYDNEY

SLAUGHTER AND MAY

COMMERCIAL LITIGATORS

Unquestionably one of the leading City law firms, Slaughter and May depends on individual ability and expertise for its continued success.

The firm's Litigation Department although large and still expanding retains a friendly and stimulating atmosphere. With an enviable corporate client base, the firm is able to offer a broad range of challenging, often high profile contentious commercial work, much of it of an international nature.

Litigators with about 4 years' experience are sought who combine legal expertise with the personality and self confidence to operate alone or as constructive members of a team. Successful candidates will be offered City salaries and good career prospects.

For further information please contact Jonathan Macrae on 01-405 6062 (01-672 8340 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WCI 6JD.

QD
QUARRY DOUGALL

UNITED KINGDOM • HONG KONG • NEW ZEALAND • AUSTRALIA

CIVIL LITIGATION

A ROLE FOR AN AMBITIOUS AND QUALITY-MINDED LAWYER

To £30,000 Croydon

Today's Post Office is an energetic group of market-led businesses serving the community. As part of Corporate Headquarters, which gives strategic support to these businesses, the Solicitor's Office provides a full in-house legal service to meet the wide ranging needs of the whole organisation.

We are now searching for an experienced Civil Litigation Solicitor or Barrister to join us, in a role offering full participation in a highly professional and commercially minded environment. The quality and variety of the work is considerable, with an emphasis on personal injury and employment law, including some advocacy, mainly in Industrial Tribunals.

We offer a salary of up to £30,000, 5 weeks

holiday, an excellent contributory pension scheme and relocation assistance as appropriate. Our offices are pleasantly situated and well appointed with good facilities, including a fine library. With regard to the future, there will be much opportunity to broaden your experience, with excellent prospects of early promotion, carrying enhanced benefits.

If the challenge at The Post Office attracts you please call Francis Lewis on 01-245 7083 (24 hour service) for an application form, which we will ask you to return by 21 February. For an informal discussion about the role, telephone Joe Ashton on 01-681 9038.

The Post Office is an equal opportunities employer.

The Post Office

INSURANCE
LAWYERS

(1) CONTENTIOUS (2) CORPORATE

Long-established in the City, with an additional office in Lloyd's, our client is a medium-sized and highly ambitious partnership known for combining a broad commercial practice with a pronounced expertise in certain areas. In particular, the firm enjoys an outstanding reputation for its work in all aspects of insurance and re-insurance law, receiving quality instructions from clients which include some of the most prominent in the industry. Both insurance litigation and corporate insurance matters (mainly acquisitions) are handled within the same department and vacancies now exist in each of these specialisations for lawyers qualified approximately 1-3 years.

An insurance background is not essential for either the litigation or the company post, though it would be helpful, especially for the former. Candidates must offer good experience of either litigation or company work generally, together with the potential and personality to progress rapidly to partnership. In either case they will relish being part of an enthusiastic team which takes pride in providing a prompt and efficient service to its clients. Prospects are excellent and remuneration and benefits correspondingly generous.

For further information please contact Philip Boynton, LL.B., LL.M., on 01-405 6852 or write to him at Reuter Simkin Ltd, 5 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London EC4A 1DY.

CITY

C. 1-3 YEARS-
QUALIFIEDC. £28-40,000
+ BENEFITSSOLICITORS/
BARRISTERS

**REUTER
SIMKIN**
LONDON • BIRMINGHAM
MANCHESTER • LEEDS • BRISTOL
GLoucester • SYDNEY

COMPANY/
COMMERCIALPARTNERSHIP
OPENINGS

LONDON

TAYLOR • ROOT

LEGAL RECRUITMENT ADVISERS • LONDON

'BLUE CHIP' PRACTICE to £80,000
Our client, a small-medium sized commercial law firm is experiencing significant expansion within its company/commercial department. As a result they require a very senior assistant who has experience in heavyweight corporate and commercial law. The role has a strong international element and will demand not only technical ability but also a high level of business acumen. If appropriate, partnership is available immediately.

PROGRESSIVE FIRM £50,000 to £70,000
Our client is a thriving, small-medium general practice. The company/commercial department is expanding rapidly and services clients ranging from fully quoted PLC's to entrepreneurial businesses. A tremendously wide spread of work covers all aspects of company, commercial and taxation matters. Appropriate candidates will be of partnership calibre with a flair for practice development.

CITY PRACTICE c.£40,000
Our client is a highly successful small - medium commercial practice. This is a young, progressive firm handling the sort of quality "City" work one would expect of a major practice, including flotations, mergers and acquisitions, venture capital and international business transactions. For a talented young solicitor, this is an exceptional opportunity to achieve rapid career satisfaction.

Please contact Peter Morris or Nick Root on 01-936 2565 (evenings/weekends 01-747 1808) or write to: Taylor Root, Ludgate House, 107 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2AB.

BANKING AND CAPITAL MARKETS

c. £55,000 + EXCELLENT PROSPECTS

Our Client is a leading City firm with a rapidly expanding banking and capital markets practice.

Advising an impressive client list including foreign and domestic banks, securities houses and borrowers on all aspects of finance, including secured and unsecured lending, securities and other financial products, the Banking and Capital Markets Group also liaises closely with the Corporate and Property Departments on high profile take-overs, restructurings, mergers, MBOs, and development financings.

Our Client is one of the few firms in the City which regularly advise investment banks on capital markets products and is a leading firm in the field of asset-backed securities.

Highly motivated lawyers are sought, ideally 3-5 years qualified, with banking, capital markets and/or corporate finance skills, who relish the prospect of joining a young, progressive and friendly team handling a wide variety of top quality finance work.

Salaries are highly competitive and partnership prospects for those with the confidence and ability to contribute to the Group's continued success are excellent.

For further information please contact Jonathan Macrae on 01-405 6062 (01-672 8340 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



QUARRY DOUGALL

UNITED KINGDOM • HONG KONG • NEW ZEALAND • AUSTRALIA

CORPORATE BREADTH

c. £50,000

Our Client is one of the major international City firms well established in the "top-ten" league but with a different approach.

Mindful of the fact that many lawyers do not wish to over-specialise in their first few years, the corporate department encourages lawyers to take on a wide range of work. Lawyers in the department can gain experience in high-profile bids, Yellow Book work, mergers and acquisitions of all kinds, flotations, MBO's and joint ventures. The department also acts for major commodity interests and companies at Lloyd's.

The department has a reputation for providing a friendly and stimulating working environment.

The average age of the partners is 39 and the firm continues to grow at a prolific rate. There are excellent opportunities for ambitious lawyers with 2-5 years' relevant experience. The firm pays top City salaries, and early partnership is available to those of outstanding merit.

For further information please contact Jonathan Macrae on 01-405 6062 (01-672 8340 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



QUARRY DOUGALL

UNITED KINGDOM • HONG KONG • NEW ZEALAND • AUSTRALIA

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

TO: £35,000

Our Client, a well known medium-sized City firm, continues to experience enviable growth across the full spectrum of its commercial property practice.

As a result, the firm seeks further bright, ambitious newly to two year qualified solicitors to handle a broad range of work including commercial leases, sales and purchases, development, and property finance.

The successful candidates, who should have the desire to join a dynamic department where individuals matter, will be offered a very competitive package and excellent prospects.

For further information please contact Alistair Dougall on 01-405 6062 (01-773 3702 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



QUARRY DOUGALL

UNITED KINGDOM • HONG KONG • NEW ZEALAND • AUSTRALIA

EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

TO: £38,000

The field of employee benefits, share schemes and pensions is fast growing and increasingly enjoys a high profile. Our Client, a prestigious City firm, seeks further young lawyers to join its highly respected team at the forefront of work in this area.

Handling complex issues arising out of takeovers, flotations, corporate acquisitions and disposals, the team's work — much of which is international — covers literally all aspects of employee benefits advice.

The successful candidates need not have directly relevant experience, but should certainly be bright, have a commercial background and a genuine interest in this fast-developing area of law. The firm can offer a salary package and prospects that will not fail to appeal.

For further information please contact Alistair Dougall on 01-405 6062 (01-773 3702 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



QUARRY DOUGALL

UNITED KINGDOM • HONG KONG • NEW ZEALAND • AUSTRALIA

CORPORATE/INSOLVENCY

c. £48,000

Our Client, one of the leading international City firms, has an unusual opportunity for a lawyer wishing to establish a reputation in the firm's rapidly expanding corporate recovery and insolvency practice.

The work involves advising banks, receivers, liquidators, administrators and major corporate clients on a broad range of complex and often novel legal and commercial issues, including corporate restructurings, negotiating with creditors, directors' duties and liabilities, and the effects and implications of insolvency with international aspects.

The opportunity is open to a City or Provincial lawyer, ideally with at least 3 years' corporate/insolvency expertise, to join as number 2 in the team.

The firm pays top City salaries and partnership for the right individual could be very early.

For further information please contact Jonathan Macrae on 01-405 6062 (01-672 8340 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.

Interviews will be held in London, Birmingham and Leeds.



QUARRY DOUGALL

UNITED KINGDOM • HONG KONG • NEW ZEALAND • AUSTRALIA

CONSTRUCTION

PARTNER — HONG KONG

Our Client, a leading international law firm, seeks a senior lawyer to head the Construction Section of its Litigation Department in Hong Kong.

The successful applicant is likely to be a partner or senior lawyer in private practice or the construction industry, whose experience has been gained primarily in the field of contentious construction work. They will relish the opportunity to build on the firm's high calibre client base and to spearhead the growth of this area of its thriving practice.

As an indication of the importance attached to this position, the right person will be offered an immediate partnership and a total financial and benefits package which will be highly attractive.

For further information please contact Gareth Quarry on 01-405 6062 (01-228 5345 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



QUARRY DOUGALL

UNITED KINGDOM • HONG KONG • NEW ZEALAND • AUSTRALIA

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Civil Aviation Authority

Lawyer - £25k - £32k plus performance pay
(under review)

The Civil Aviation Authority is responsible for the provision of air traffic control services and for the economic and safety regulation of UK aviation. Its twin objectives are to secure the consumers' benefit and to operate a service of air traffic control within the overriding requirement of high safety standards.

We are looking for a barrister or solicitor with 1-5 years post qualification experience to join our small but busy Legal Department in Central London.

The work is varied and challenging and involves a range of activities including aviation law and criminal and civil litigation.

Enthusiasm and versatility are more important than experience.

Benefits include an excellent contributory pension scheme, generous leave and interest-free season ticket loan scheme.

Please send a full CV to Miss Lisa Beevor, Personnel Services, Civil Aviation Authority, Room T1204, CAA House, 45-59 Kingsway, London WC2B 6TE or telephone 01-832 5354 for further information.



Granada Television

Legal Adviser to Director of Business Affairs
Manchester

An exceptional opportunity has arisen for an ambitious lawyer with an interest in entertainment and media to join Granada Television's Production and Distribution Division, working with and reporting to the Director of Business Affairs and Programme Services. The role will involve assisting in negotiations for and preparation of contracts in the areas of production, co-production, distribution, pre-sale and pre-financing agreements. It will entail working closely with production executives across the whole range of programming, based in Manchester.

The appointee will be a Solicitor or Barrister with at least two years post-qualification experience, gained in a corporate environment or in private practice. Previous experience in the entertainment sector is

preferred, but candidates with experience in other areas of law should not hesitate to apply.

Salary is negotiable and a full range of benefits, including assistance with relocation if necessary, will be provided. The role will provide significant career development opportunities in one of the world's leading broadcasting companies.

Please write in confidence, enclosing career details and quoting reference 290/1, to Cecily Hazell at the address below. Telephone 01-495 4446.

The Halsey Consulting Partnership
34 Brook Street, Mayfair, London W1Y 1YA

PENSIONS LAWYERS

We are looking for ambitious lawyers with at least two years' experience to join our expanding Pensions Department.

The work of the Department involves providing specialist advice of the highest quality on all aspects of UK and international pensions law to corporate and individual clients and pension scheme trustees.

Candidates will be highly motivated, have excellent powers of analysis, be able to negotiate successfully under pressure and have the ability to communicate complex issues to clients and other professionals.

The career prospects, salary and benefits are excellent.

If you are interested in joining our Pensions Department please apply with a full CV to:

Chris Johnson,
Clifford Chance,
Royex House,
Aldermanbury Square,
London, EC2V 7LD
Tel 01-600 0808

CLIFFORD CHANCE

AMSTERDAM BRUSSELS HONG KONG LONDON MADRID NEW YORK PARIS SINGAPORE TOKYO
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
ASSOCIATED OFFICES: BAHRAIN FRANKFURT SAUDI ARABIA

HM LAND REGISTRY

Opportunities For Property Lawyers

The Land Registry is responsible for registering title to land in England and Wales. Recent expansion has created challenging new opportunities for lawyers with current conveyancing experience to join a team playing a key role in this important and developing area of the Government Legal Service. They examine the more complex and unusual titles brought in for registration and resolve a wide variety of problems arising from dealings with registered land. Full training is provided in all aspects of land registration practice.

We are looking for qualified men and women to join our teams at Plymouth, Swansea, Gloucester and Nottingham. If you are interested, you must be a solicitor admitted in England or a barrister called to the English bar. A sound knowledge of conveyancing and real property law is required. Recent practical professional experience would be an advantage.

Salary: Grade 7 £20,185 - £24,075; Legal Officer £14,235 - £18,145.

Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience. There are good opportunities for promotion to higher posts.

Relocation expenses may be available.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer. New staff may join the Registry's flexible working scheme immediately and applications for part-time appointments or job-shares are welcome.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 19 February 1990) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: GU/1576.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

BRECHER &
solicitors

THE FIRM	Leading Solicitors
THE LOCATION	Mayfair, London W1
THE JOB	Secretarial Services Supervisor
WHAT WE NEED	Someone to supervise the recently installed WordPerfect Network also running WordPerfect Office. There are currently 85 users but this will double when partners and fee-earners join the network. We will require you to train new staff, solve problems, introduce procedures and make sure the system runs smoothly.
WHAT YOU NEED	You must have experience of working in a legal practice and of using WordPerfect. You should have good communication skills (verbal and written) and be able to deal with staff at all levels. Experience of a similar function with another law firm is an advantage. Knowledge of Novell Netware would also be an advantage although we will train if necessary.
THE REWARDS	A very attractive salary commensurate with the position, 4 weeks holiday per annum, private medical scheme and company pension.
HOW TO APPLY	In writing please, with full CV to: Ian Kennedy, Administration Manager, Brecher & Co., 78, Brook Street, London W1Y 2AD.

LEGAL RECRUITMENT Small established very specialist City Law Consultants need a successful and experienced solicitor/administrator to be solely responsible for this client. Your present salary will not be any less than £12,000 basic. You will wish to work in your own style and be totally self-motivated and energetic one on one at least 25% - 30% Tel: 01-583-2382

ASSIST SOL. 3+ yrs POF for Lit Dept. P1 A/COS negligence well known City POF for Banking Dept. W1 Legal Services 01-583-2382

LEGAL Entrepreneur young forward thinking A/COS/Manager/organised person need for overseas business. Barriers to overcome innovative marketing procedures. New position new challenge. Interesting Salary. Apply in writing with CV to: Staff Partner, Bird Pearce, 21, Fane Street, Chesham, Bucks HP8 3JL.

LITIGATION SOLICITOR (im. 3 years exp) required for 4-office Devon Practice for matrimonial and other civil litigation. Office base close to Exeter. Favourable salary. B1/P1 prospects for successful applicant. Apply in writing with CV to: Staff Partner, Bird Pearce, 21, Fane Street, Chesham, Bucks HP8 3JL.

British TELECOM

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE

- WE SEEK:
- Lawyer with litigation experience to undertake a broad range of commercial litigation work.
- WE OFFER:
- The wide variety of interesting work one would expect from the in-house legal department of this leading international telecommunications company, and possibilities of specialisation in property litigation including planning.
 - A lively, congenial atmosphere at BT's modern headquarters in The City.
 - An attractive Personal Contract package including competitive salary, car, medical insurance, etc.

Please send CV's to: British Telecommunications plc
Solicitor's Office
81 Newgate Street
London EC1A 7AJ
Attn: Anton Agalabato,
Personnel Officer

Legal Opportunities

Co Comm
E22 Co Comm
Cheshire Co Comm
Mid-Essex Co Dec
Reading Co Comm

Litigation
London Criminal
ECA Commercial
H'ham Property
W.Mid. Civil

Property
W1 Residential
S.London Commercial
S.Commercial Commercial
N.Surrey Mixed

Private Client
ECA Trust/Prob
Mid-Mid Pers/Tax
Mid-Oxon Trust/Tax
W.Sussex Priv Client

Selected from our 2500 current vacancies throughout the UK.
Established 1973

64 Abbey Road
Enfield EN1 2DF
01-360 0081

ASA
LAW
NEEDS

LOCUM
SOLICITORS
FOR
LITIGATION
VACANCIES
IN ALL AREAS
01-236 4625

HARROWGATE

Newly qualified/recently admitted solicitor required by 2 partner firm to work in criminal and civil litigation. A fair for advocacy a definite advantage. Apply in writing with cv to BOX A94.

PARTNER LEVEL Comm Prop contracts following with high quality Dev's exp Major W1 01-583-2382

COMM PROP Sole 1-3 yrs POF High class work in City Salary will reflect quality of applicant. W1 Legal Services 01-583-2382

WEST EIGHT Legal Services 3, Fleet St London EC4 Tel Mrs Pamela Handford First Street legal email on 01-583-2382 for non Yuppie advice and the most informed friendly and personal service in the City Mr Doug Super for assistance with recovery & acquisition enquiries

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Continued from page 18

Director of Corporate Development

Salary: Senior Managers Pay Spine Point 7 - £30,960 + £940 London Weighting plus Performance Related Pay.

Haringey Health Authority is restructuring its senior management to prepare for its new role in implementing the White Paper. The Director of Corporate Development is a newly created post to work directly to the District General Manager on leading this challenging work. The post will subsequently become an executive member of the Authority and the management team, co-ordinating policies and analysing policy options. A central task will be to manage the transition to contractual arrangements for delivering health care, dealing with the district's Health Unit - currently a candidate for independent status - and with other local and neighbouring providers of services. Managerial and monitoring responsibilities will include business and commercial activities, personnel and priority planning, but experienced managers from any discipline could be considered. Candidates need to offer:

- a record of achievement at a senior level in a complex organisation;
- an analytical understanding of the NHS and the services it provides;
- the experience to carry credibility with a variety of professional groups, outside organisations and members;
- the ability to contribute to a strong and diverse managerial team;
- a commitment to making a contribution to health care in a multi-ethnic area of great need.

Application forms and recruitment packs are available from: District Personnel Department, Mountford House, Tottenham Green East, Tottenham, London N15 4AN. Telephone: 01-808 1081 ext. 202. Please quote reference no. DC04.

For informal discussions and further details please contact Geoff Smith, District General Manager, telephone 01-808 1081 ext. 202. Closing date for receipt of applications is 30 February 1990. HARINGEY HEALTH AUTHORITY IS WORKING TOWARDS EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND WELCOMES APPLICATIONS FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY.

Haringey
HEALTH AUTHORITY

Kellogg's
©1990 Kellogg Company

A First Class Career
In Industry

Kellogg's, a world leader in ready-to-eat cereals, is a dynamic, progressive and extremely successful company. This success has been achieved, in part, by a determination to only employ the highest calibre individuals.

A recent departmental re-organisation and an increasing workload has resulted in the need to recruit an additional solicitor or barrister of up to 5 years' post qualification experience. As a Legal Adviser, based in Manchester and reporting to the Manager - Legal Affairs/Company Secretary, the daily workload will be stimulating, varied and challenging. Apart from general company work, specific areas of involvement will include food law, intellectual property, media/advertising law, consumer law, employment law, EEC advice and the negotiation and drafting of commercial agreements.

Technical ability is important, but commitment, a high degree of self-motivation, enthusiasm and a determination to succeed with a career in industry, will identify the successful applicant.

The opportunities to progress within Kellogg's are first class. The salary is highly competitive and benefits include a company car, non-contributory pension, life cover, an employee share ownership plan and 25 days holiday a year. Generous assistance with relocation will be provided where appropriate.

Interested applicants should contact Mark Ansdon LLB on 061-228 0396, or write to him at Michael Page Legal, Clarendon House, 81 Mosley Street, Manchester M2 3JL, enclosing a full curriculum vitae.



Michael Page Legal

International Recruitment Consultants
London Bristol Birmingham Nottingham
Manchester Leeds Newcastle-upon-Tyne & Worldwide

كلنا من الأصل

AMERICAN FOOTBALL: SAN FRANCISCO QUARTERBACK SCHEMES RECORD VICTORY IN SUPER BOWL

Montana proves untouchable

From Robert Kirley
New Orleans

Much more of this and Joe Montana is going to run out of fingers for the door-knob-size rings they give to the winners of the Super Bowl. On Sunday, he led the San Francisco 49ers to a 55-10 thrashing of the Denver Broncos in Super Bowl XXIV, directing his club to the championship of the National Football League for the fourth time in eight years.

The margin was the widest in the history of the big game, and Montana and his mates established a list of records that is longer than a celebratory crawl down Bourbon Street.

Montana completed five touchdown passes, including three to Jerry Rice, and won the game's most-valuable-player award for the third time. He proved once again that he is no ordinary Joe by connecting on 22 of 29 passes for 297 yards and — oh, this is surprising — no interceptions. During one stretch, he set a record of 13 consecutive completions.

Montana received virtually impervious blocking from his line men, Jesse Sapolu, Bruce Collie, Guy McIntyre and Harris Barton. While scanning for targets, he was spoiled for choice. Primary receiver, secondary receiver, maybe the running back — hummm, now that he has broken free of his defender, why don't I go back to my first choice? The man has such an awareness of his surroundings, such an acuity of vision, that his performance was deliberate, relaxed and, ultimately, sublime.

"My game was easy," Montana said. "I had some of the best protection ever. Our offensive line played just great. I don't think I was touched in the play-offs, really. Things go on this way, and I could play till I'm 40."

Seven team-mates caught his passes, but his favourite receiver was Rice, the most valuable player in the Super Bowl last year, who snared seven passes on Sunday for 148 yards and touchdowns of 20, 38 and 28 yards.

"Joe had a great day," Rice, who scored on the first San Francisco series, said. "He was over him like a cheap suit. He did not much like the fit, but, alas, it was the only style on the peg."



DETAILS

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	OT	TOTAL
San Francisco	13	14	14	14	55	55
Denver	3	0	7	0	0	10

First quarter: SF: J. Rice, 20yd pass from J. Montana (M. Cofer kick), 4:56; Denver: D. Treadwell, 42yd field goal, 8:18; SF: B. Jones, 7yd pass from Montana (Cofer kick), 10:57; Second quarter: SF: T. Ralston, 1yd run (Cofer kick), 7:45; Rice, 39yd pass from Montana (Cofer kick), 14:28; Third quarter: SF: Rice, 28yd pass from Montana (Cofer kick), 2:12; J. Taylor, 35yd pass from Montana (Cofer kick), 5:18; Denver: J. Elway, 3yd run (Treadwell kick), 8:07; SF: Ralston, 3yd run (Cofer kick), 10:03; Craig, 1yd run (Cofer kick), 11:13; Attendance: 72,919.

Individual leaders: Rushing: SF: Craig, 20 attempts, 297 yards; Young, 2-15; Ralston, 1-38; T. Ralston, 6-14; H. Sydney, 1-2; S. Young, 4-8; Denver: Elway, 4-8; B. Humphrey, 12-61; S. Winder, 1-11; Passing: SF: Montana, 22 completions, 29 attempts, 297 yards; Young, 2-15; Ralston, 1-38; T. Ralston, 6-14; H. Sydney, 1-2; S. Young, 4-8; Denver: Elway, 10-28-108; G. Kubik, 1-3-29.

Receiving: SF: Craig, 5 catches, 345yds, longest 12; Rice, 7-148-38; Jones, 1-7; Ralston, 4-43-18; Taylor, 3-49-35; Denver: Humphrey, 3-38-27; Winder, 1-8-8; V. Johnson, 2-21-13; S. Winder, 2-22-12.

That I know we're going to do well. "I was really 'pumped up' myself. On the sidelines before the game, I had to wipe tears from my eyes. I knew I was ready."

Montana and the 49ers are undefeated in the Super Bowl, having won in 1982, 1985 and 1989. They are the first team to take back-to-back league finals since the Pittsburgh Steelers prevailed in the 1979 and 1980.

Yet again, John Elway found himself going the wrong way. The Denver quarterback faced incessant pressure, the kind that even he, with his redoubtable scrambling skills, could not elude. He was sacked four times by San Francisco pass-rushers, who were all over him like a cheap suit. He did not much like the fit, but, alas, it was the only style on the peg.

"Give the 49ers all the credit in the world," Elway said softly in his dejection. "They were awesome on offense and defense. You just can't make the mistakes we made. We never answered the bell."

Hounded all over the artificial turf of the Superdome, Elway was forced to throw hard and hurriedly and several of his offerings were disconcertingly dropped. He completed only 10 of 26 passes for 108 yards. Despite fumbling twice, he rushed for one short touchdown, but only after the 49ers had run up 41 points by the third quarter. The successive interceptions he yielded to Michael Walter and Chet Brooks had led to swift touchdowns that once again punched his ticket on the express to Palookaville.

The Broncos have failed to win any of the four Super Bowls in which they have played, equalling the Minnesota Vikings for futility. Denver had previously lost in 1978, 1987 and 1988, the latter two with Elway and the coach, Dan Reeves.

"I'm definitely disappointed in the way I played," Elway said. "I don't know why we can't play well in the Super Bowl. It's very discouraging."

In addition to Rice's touchdowns, Brent Jones, the tight end, and John Taylor caught scoring passes. Tom Ralston found the end in the zone on two short runs and Roger Craig added a one-yard touchdown after Elway had fumbled in the fourth quarter. Mike Cofer contributed seven points on conversions.

Denver's other scoring play was a 42-yard, first-quarter field goal, which cut his team's deficit to 7-3. The Broncos were quickly out of touch. On their next possession, Bobby Humphrey fumbled at mid-field. San Francisco used 10 plays to go up 13-3 through Jones and never looked back, controlling the ball for almost 40 of the 60 minutes and outgaining Denver 461 yards to 167.

The 49ers finished with 17 wins and two defeats; the Broncos, 12 and six. Denver had been the only team that Montana had never beaten in his 11 seasons. Sounds like a good time to organize a new league for this guy — nobody in the NFL can touch him.



Hats off: Montana celebrates the 49ers' victory over Denver

ICE SKATING

Britons to compete merely for practice

From John Hennessy
Leningrad

The contrast between the Soviet Union's aspirations and those of Britain could hardly be more pressing on the eve of the European figure skating championships. The host nation will expect to win four titles and a number of subsidiary medals, while Britain are fielding their most inexperienced team in the history of the sport, which is entering its hundredth year.

British skaters are starting from scratch at this level, except in the pairs, where Cheryl Peake and Andrew Naylor will be hard pressed to retain the fifth place they secured at the NEC, Birmingham, last year. The pairs' event is stronger in numbers — 13 against nine — and in quality, than last year.

The world champions, Yekaterina Gordeyeva and Sergei Grinkov, who were missing from Birmingham because of injury, are back and aiming to reclaim the title that was theirs in 1988.

Svetlana Draguyeva, of the Soviet Union, who is the partner of Karel Kovar, a Czechoslovak, studying at Leningrad University, has been allowed in the pairs by special dispensation from the International Skating Union. Draguyeva has applied for Czechoslovak citizenship.

Catherine Barker and Michael Aldred, of Britain, are lapping up the atmosphere of this carnivalescent event and might reasonably hope to improve on their performance in the British championships where one of the five judges preferred them to Peake and Naylor.

The dance looks to be between the world champions, Marius Klimova and her husband, Sergei Ponomarenko, and Maia Usva and her husband, Alexander Zhulin, and the men's event, probably between Alexander Fadeyev, a former world champion, and Viktor Petrenko.

The women's event is the most open in the competition but Emma Murdoch, Joanne Conway's successor as the British champion, and Andrea Law, can expect only to soak up the atmosphere. Like Steven Cousins in his last year, the two ice dance couples in theirs.

With the retirement of last year's winner, Claudia Leistner, of West Germany, Natalya Lebedeva, the runner-up, might hope to move up, but she was overtaken in the world championships by Patricia Neske, of West Germany.

PROGRAMME (GMT): Today: 05:00 Women's compulsory figures; 16:00 (approx) pairs original; tomorrow: 05:00 Men's compulsory figures; 12:00 Men's original; 17:00 Pairs free; Thursday: 08:00 Compulsory dances; 12:00 Men's original; 17:00 Women's free; Friday: 08:00 Original set pattern; 17:00 Men's free. Saturday: 12:00, Free dance.

TENNIS

Lendl declines to deviate from his Wimbledon plan

From Andrew Longmore, Tennis Correspondent, Melbourne

No sooner had his first mission of the year been accomplished, albeit unsatisfactorily, in the Australian Open than Ivan Lendl was contemplating the next. Having won his second Australian title, courtesy of Stefan Edberg's stomach injury, he began talking of Wimbledon.

Lendl has maintained for several months that he will not play in the French Open in order to prepare himself better for Wimbledon, but only now are people beginning to take that threat seriously. Not even the remote prospect of winning the Grand Slam, at the age of 29, will deflect Lendl away from his goal for this year and persistent questioning only reveals a glimpse of the Czech's wry sense of humour. "I tell you what, if I say I will play the French and not Wimbledon, will that keep you quiet?" he asked.

In April, Lendl will return to Australia and New Zealand to practice on grass, probably playing some exhibition matches along the way. While the rest are sweating it out on the red clay of Roland Garros, he will be preparing to defend his title at Queens before deciding whether to play another tournament in the week before Wimbledon. By the time the world's number one arrives at the gates of the All England Club in the last week in June, he will undoubtedly be the best prepared player in the tournament.

Whether that means he will achieve his last remaining ambition in the game is a very different matter. As he heads back to Connecticut with his \$200,000 (about £119,000) prize-money in his back pocket, he might draw two conclusions from the last fortnight, neither of them particularly encouraging.

The first is that, whatever he does, winning Wimbledon is not ultimately in his hands. If Edberg, a natural grass court player, produces the sort of devastating form that he showed in his semi-final here against

More worrying for her followers is the expression that she has become bulkier, lost that precious half a yard of speed and that her forehead, her main weapon, has lost its edge and consistency. This could be a tough year mentally and physically for the West German because Navratilova, Sanchez and Seles are just waiting for any sign of weakness.

But, in the end, the 1990 Australian Open will be remembered more by default. It was the tournament that banished McEnroe and discovered that, thanks to players like Edberg and Noah, the game can go on without him.

LEADING GRAND SLAM CUP POSTIONS: 1. Lendl (CZ), 600 pts; 2. S. Edberg (SWE), 450; equal 3. Y. Noah (F) and M. Wilander (SWE), 300; equal 5. A. Charkasov (USSR), M. Pamfili (SWE), D. Wheaton (USA), B. Becker (FRG), 150.

Sense of déjà vu for Wood and Simpkin

From Barry Wood, Auckland

Australia, yesterday, winning 6-4, 6-7, 7-6 in a match lasting two hours 37 minutes. Her opponent in the main first-round draw is another qualifier, Maria Ekstrand, of Sweden, who surprisingly defeated Sarah Lessemore 6-0, 6-4. Lessemore had already produced an excellent 2-6, 6-4, 6-3 victory over Anke Huber, aged 15, of West Germany, who so impressed in Melbourne before losing to Stefania Reggi.

Clare Wood, the British women's champion, has qualified for the international tournament here. There was a sense of déjà vu, however, for to do so she had to overcome Anne Simpkin, of Leicestershire, whom she faced in a similar situation two weeks ago at the Australian Open.

Wood's 6-2, 6-3 win over Simpkin put her into the final qualifying round, where she succeeded by the narrowest margin against Tracey Morton, of

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Transportation and Engineering Department, Waste Management Section

RECYCLING OFFICER
Salary up to £16,260
plus Generous Relocation Package, Leased Car Scheme
Flexible Working Hours, Possible Temporary Accommodation

If you have initiative, drive, enthusiasm and commitment to recycling of waste you may be the person we are seeking to introduce and implement recycling initiatives in Dorset. This new post has been established as part of the Forward Planning, Research and Development Group of our Waste Management Section based in Dorchester.

You should hold a relevant degree plus appropriate experience and have good communication skills but above all the enthusiasm to ensure the continuing success of this major project to protect and improve the environment in our attractive County.

For an informal discussion please contact Helen Toft, Chief Waste Management Engineer on Dorchester (0305) 251873.

Application forms and Job Descriptions available from Derek Mansford at County Hall, Dorchester, DT1 1XJ Tel: (0305) 264211.

The Closing Date for Applications is 19/2/90. Please Quote Post No X0775X

DORSET County Council

CHANGE FOR THE SAKE OF THE FUTURE

PERSONNEL MANAGER

Initial Salary up to £23,898
Rising to £28,677 with PRP

Additional Performance Bonuses
Free Car
Life Insurance
Professional fees paid
Relocation up to £6,000
Equity sharing housing scheme

We've stopped talking about the need to change, and decided how we are going to change. We've introduced our own LE Scheme, new local pay scales, a new annual pay settlement date, a P.R.P. Scheme, and a lot more. We have also changed our organisation structures to ensure that all services focus more closely on the needs of their customers, and managers have the resources and support that enables them to be more effective.

The objectives have been set, but we don't underestimate the challenges to be faced in meeting them. Personnel has a central role to play in shaping a new style for the whole organisation. This new appointment is an opportunity to establish a track record of innovation, and achieve results in a performance management culture.

If you think this post could be the next stepping stone in your career, a package of further details is available by phoning our 24hr answerphone service on 0372 744911. The package will tell you how much about us, the job, the rewards, and what we are looking for. If you are not in local government, send for the details, you will be pleasantly surprised.

Written requests for information to Graham Pate, Assistant Chief Executive (Policy), Epsom and Ewell Borough Council, Town Hall, The Parade, Epsom, Surrey KT18 5BY.

Closing date for applications will be 21st February, 1990.

HAMPSHIRE

DIVISIONAL PROPERTY MANAGERS

UP TO £29,000 - FOUR POSTS
PLUS CAR LEASING SCHEME
AND GENEROUS RELOCATION PACKAGE

The County Architect's Department has an established reputation for high quality and innovative design. The department is reorganising its various services to sustain its drive for elegant, imaginative and effective solutions to the provision of accommodation for a range of County Council Services.

Following a major County Council policy decision to establish a corporate estate for buildings, the County Architect's Department is reorganising itself to provide a management structure relevant to the development of a range of property management services, alongside its design services.

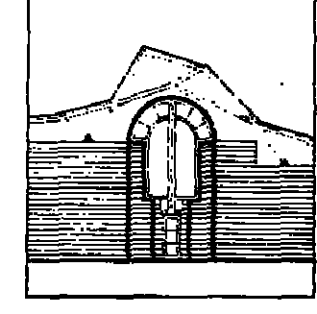
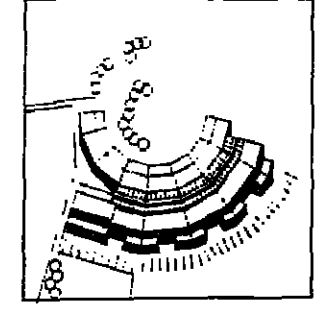
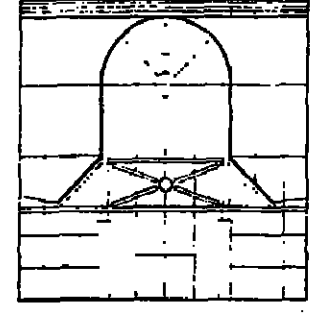
The department has well established building surveying and engineering services and has developed a range of property initiatives and programmes which are part of a major strategy launched in 1987. This strategy is now being integrated with the issues arising out of local management of schools and the implications of developing council facilities to meet changing circumstances in the 1990's.

The scale of Hampshire's buildings is enormous. Some 2.3 million square metres of functional accommodation is open for business every Monday morning. Managing those buildings is what the jobs are about.

Each of these posts will be responsible for delivering a range of building management services (including surveying and engineering) and have a group of staff under their direct control with an annual budget of up to £10 million per annum associated with each post.

Applications are invited from a range of professional backgrounds and disciplines, relevant to the posts. Management and good communication skills are essential as is the ability to identify opportunities and deliver solutions. Applicants should be able to demonstrate practical experience and a track record in their appropriate field or discipline.

Application forms available from the Personnel Section, County Architect's Department, 76 High Street, Winchester SO23 8UL or telephone (0962) 847830 (answer phone). Closing date 28th February 1990. We operate a policy of equality of opportunity.



COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC FINANCE

English Heritage

SENIOR FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT

to £26,900

English Heritage is the national body dealing with all aspects of our architectural and archaeological heritage. An ambitious young accountant is needed to head a team of sixteen staff, who are responsible for our financial records and development of financial systems covering the whole range of our activities.

The postholder would take the lead in the preparation and presentation of the annual accounts, and in providing advice on new financial systems to some 1,600 staff. Applicants should be qualified accountants with at least two years' post qualification experience. The post is currently based in Central London.

Benefits include an index-linked non-contributory pension scheme and an interest free season ticket loan. Performance related pay could take your salary to £31,000.

For further details and an application form, please contact:

Joanne Mayers
Personnel Branch
6th Floor
18 Great Marlborough Street
London W1V 1AF
Tel: 01 465 5998

Closing date: 9 February 1990

TO PLACE YOUR

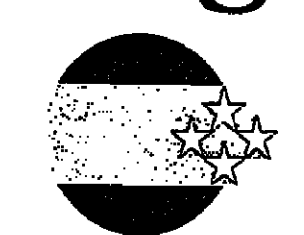
PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS ADVERTISEMENT IN

THE TIMES
PLEASE RING
01-481 1066

Return of former champion

4-1. ALSO RANC 4 Tarkovsky (4M), 29
any Ranc (5M). 5 ran. 7L 2M, 15L 10L Mrs
Haine at Hawthorset. Tot: £1.50; £1.10,
2.30. DF: £2.00. CSF: £3.62.

Augee wins London title at last



From David Powell
Athletics Correspondent

There may never be another South London champion like it. Judy Oakes, from Lewisham, was beaten in a close finish by Myrtle Augée, from Greenwich; Yvonne Hanson-Nortey, of Croydon, was third.

The fact that it was a double-header, with the Commonwealth Games shot putt title at stake as well, gave it a nice edge.

Oakes had everything to lose, and did. She had not been beaten by a fellow-Briton for six years: the gold medal was as good as hers. A fifth round putt of 18.48 metres from Augée, adding three centimetres to her best, relegated Oakes to the silver medal.

"I came out of retirement for this, but the old spark has gone," Oakes said.

Augée, who spotted the difference "I probably wanted it more," she said. Augée had been chasing a victory over Oakes for seven years, and finally, with more than the South London championship at stake, it had come.

Oakes had led from the first round with 18.43 metres, but could get no closer to her British record of 19.36 metres. She is also a European weightlifting champion, but this time, the weight was on her mind.

"My training indicated that I was on for a British record, but it didn't happen," she



Clean-sweepers: England's gold, silver and bronze medal-winning shot putt trio of Judy Oakes (left), champion Myrtle Augée and Yvonne Hanson-Nortey

said. "Everything I did out here indicated that I was going to throw a long way, but I have let my coach (Mike Winch) down."

Augée has finished runner-up to Oakes in seven WAAs finals. When the big putt went in, she yelled her delight. Oakes had one go to beat it, but fell 10 centimetres short. Hanson-Nortey, despite four foul throws out of six, held third with 16.00 metres.

On the third day of athletics, three of the four available

gold medals went to England. Kriss Akabusi and Sally Gunnell each won 400 metres hurdles titles. Akabusi, who set Britain off to the perfect start in the European Cup with his victory at Gateshead, this time drawing inspiration rather than offering it.

He had watched Gunnell defeat the Olympic champion, Debbie Flintoff-King, and 20 minutes later sealed the double for England. Gunnell, from the early hurdles to the last, was always a stride ahead of Flintoff-King, but, recalling

the Australian's finish when she caught Tatyana Ledovskaya in the most dramatic of Seoul finishes, the thought lingered that Gunnell could be beaten in the sprint.

Flintoff-King, though, did not have the reserves and, recording 56.00 seconds to Gunnell's 55.38, it was he, not she, who was it. "I've had my time, and it was hers today, but it's hard to take," Flintoff-King said. Gunnell now turns to the 100 metres hurdles, in which she is the defending champion.

Four years ago, Akabusi was fourth in the 400 metres, but because competition at the flat event was so intense in Britain, he turned to the hurdles in 1987. His once idiosyncratic style has been replaced with an impressive fluency. How much longer will it be, one wonders, before David Hemery's 22-year-old British record of 48.12sec is captured by the army sergeant? Yesterday, in a wind which unsettled stride patterns, Akabusi recorded 48.89 seconds.

The gold medal that got away from England was in the decathlon. Daley Thompson had held the title since 1978, but now it belongs to Mike Smith, of Canada. Eugene Gilkes, Thompson's substitute when he withdrew in November, took the bronze medal. Trailing his England team colleague, Alex Kruger, going into the final event, the 1500 metres, Gilkes won the race to finish on 7,705 points, compared with Smith's 8,525 and Kruger's 7,663.

Spectators enjoy masochists' show

A short, sharp chop on the water in Okahu Bay on Sunday may have resulted in competitors uncomfortably swallowing a proportion of Auckland harbour but the first triathlon competition in a major Games was, none the less, a huge success.

Police estimates suggest there were more spectators, some 20,000, enjoying a free view around the course, than there were at the main stadium at Mount Smart for the second day of athletics. Triathlon may only be a demonstration sport, and almost totally ignored by the Commonwealth host organizers, but the Olympic Games are going to have to take note.

The respective winners from two large fields were Rick Wells and Erin Baker, both semi-professionals from the substantial endorsements that are available from the cycling section of this triathlon. Baker, from Australia, took second and third place in the men's race and there was the rare sight afterwards of Australian embracing New Zealanders. Les McDonald of Canada, president of the International Triathlon Union (ITU), invited entrants in the programme "to compete and have fun". For growing numbers of keep-fit masochists around the world, triathlon does indeed provide great fun.

There are three grades of competition, and this was the easy one: 1,500 metres swimming, 40km in the saddle and then 10km as run and swim. On Saturday morning, the triathlon was a breeze for the well-conditioned, but for the "ironman", consists of running a full 26-mile marathon - but first, a 10km swim, a 100km bike ride, and a 10km run.

Baker has won the women's Ironman event, and since she has won a man who has done the same, we can presume that in due course the triathlon will be a more serious affair and be billed by the well wishing



profession of home-based entrants. The event was dominated by New Zealand, Australia and Canada, and the first outsiders were Jim MacLaren, of Wales, 32nd, and Ben Schrobregues, of England, 36th, who did not even make the official England team handbook.

I am a great admirer of that other multiple sport, the modern pentathlon, a favourite with de Coubertin for the combination of the demands on a turn-of-the-century cavalry officer: riding, shooting, fencing, running and swimming. The sports among competitors in the modern pentathlon during the Olympic Games is second to none, but it has to be admitted that the triathlon would ultimately engage many more countries and competitors at a fraction the cost.

It seems only a matter of time before the Olympic Games will be obliged to consider triathlon. The ITU has asked for recognition and, with last year's inaugural world championship at Avignon and now Auckland, has demonstrated its ability to organize itself.

There will, however, be no pentathlon in the International Olympic Committee asking the Auckland organizing committee for details. They didn't even bother officially to publish the results.

It was unfortunate for Metropolitan Life, the sponsors of the event, that little attention was paid to an event that proved so enormously popular among a public for whom it is almost a major sport.

Besides the three dominant countries, those also taking part included the four British nations, Hong Kong, Singapore, the Isle of Man, the Cook Islands and Bermuda. As the only source of available information after the race, the telephone of Phil Bruns, the race director, was hot with inquiries. Not the least fascination of the day was that the age range among competitors was 17 to 44.

Bryant fails in quest for fifth gold medal

From David Rhys Jones

On a climactic day in Auckland, the first gold medal in the Commonwealth Games bowls event was won by the home country, New Zealand, and a bronze medal went to England's way but the most memorable and poignant moment came undoubtedly when David Bryant lost to Robbie Parrella, of Australia, by 25-14 and failed to qualify for the men's singles gold medal.

Bryant, needing to garner 16 shots to qualify for the final, arrived at Pakuranga expecting to meet Parrella on rink five, only to find the match had been scheduled for rink two, which he had found tantalisingly difficult in practice.

This blow, coupled with the unsuitability of his bowls to the rink, influenced his bad start, and Parrella's superb form with both draw and drive merely compounded Bryant's problems.

Parrella led 9-1 after seven ends, 13-5 after 15, and 23-7 after 19. Bryant was constantly over-greening and over-playing on the short jacks offered by Parrella, and a total eclipse seemed imminent. Remembering his aspiration to become the

first man to win a gold medal at five separate Games, Bryant managed to scrape two shots on the twentieth and defied Parrella for six more dramatic ends.

The 22nd end typified Bryant's determination. He fired Parrella's shot off the face of the jack and then drew close himself with his next bowl. Parrella dispatched the new shot with an equally accurate drive but Bryant drew unhelpfully with his final delivery.

Bryant prospered on longer jacks, slowly but surely edging towards his required total. He had at last found a good line to the jack and was bowling a better length when a relapse on the 25th end allowed the over-zealous Australian two chances to draw the winning shot. Parrella's second attempt nestled against the jack.

Marie Watson and Judy Howat, of New Zealand, beat their arch-rivals, Maureen Hobbs and Edda Bonutto, of Australia, in the women's pairs final while there was similar satisfaction for the English pair, Jayne Roylance and Mary Price, who beat Sarah Gouley and Frances Whyte, of Scotland, for the bronze medal.

Downpour delays Jones gold attempt

From Peter Bryan

Louise Jones, the Welsh triple British track champion, should have been racing for gold here yesterday in the final of the 1000 metres sprint, the first women's event to be included in the Games programme. But the variable summer weather - in this case heavy rain - postponed her clash with former Australian title-holder, Julie Speight, for 13 hours until this morning.

Earlier, rain had also interrupted the morning session of sprint preliminaries, in which Jones was penalised for an infringement in her race against Sue Golder, at 43, the oldest

woman in the series, but by no means the slowest.

Hardest hit by the rain, which soaked the open-air Manukau 285 metre cement track, were the women 3000 metres pursuers.

Nine of the 11 due to ride had completed their qualifying round against the clock, after the start had been delayed for an hour by rain. Another cloud-brought brought the competition to a halt, and officials eventually decided there would be no more racing. Under international rules, all nine had their times scrubbed, and will have to go through the hoop again.

Sally McKenzie-Hodge, of Wales, was the third fastest after

the nine completed trials, and should be strong enough to hold her place among the last eight, who go forward to the quarter-finals, scheduled for Wednesday morning. The best time was from Kathryn Watt, of Australia, who recorded 3min 57.41sec.

Sally Dawes, of England, at 16 years of age the youngest competitor in the championship, and having her first international outing at senior level, showed her potential with a good, even-paced ride. She may find the re-run too demanding to allow an improvement.

Eddie Alexander, fourth in the Seoul Olympics, and one of

two Scottish sprinters here, took the hard route, and a painful one, in his bid to reach the sprint semi-finals.

Drawn against David Spessot, of Australia, Alexander's first of a best-of-three series was stopped because both were considered to be riding too slowly. In the re-run, Alexander's rear wheel slipped from under him and he slid from the top to the bottom of the 40-degree banking.

He lost a lot of material from his shorts, and also a lot of skin, but he went on to win the second re-run. Spessot took the next three races, however, to eliminate Alexander.

Furious finale relished by Coe and son

From David Miller

Peter Coe is in no doubt. "It is," he said, with that pinched facial expression he has before all his son's big races, "going to be furious for 600 yards and then eyeballs out round the last bend."

Yet the prospect did not stop him metaphorically rubbing his hands with expectation of a return to the thrill of confrontation: his training insight and his son's remarkable talent, lined up against the world. There has seldom been a partnership like it.

The facts of the 1990 Commonwealth Games 800 metres final on Thursday are that Sebastian Coe, aged 33, could run exceptionally and still finish fifth. He knows it as well as anyone. There are five men in there for the medals: the Kenyans, Tom McKean, the Welsh Cup winner, and himself. He had always felt, Coe said over supper following an hour's message after two races in the day yesterday, that the 800 would be the toughest of his events. He has. The semi-final qualifying times in the afternoon had been only a fraction slower than those 10 years ago in the Moscow Olympic semi-finals: such is the rise in Commonwealth standards.

As Coe stood alongside John Walker before the start of the first semi-final, it was strange to recall that 11 years ago these two illustrious runners had lined up for the Golden Mile in Oslo: Walker, the world record holder, Coe the suddenly-emerging star. And half an hour later Walker was saying that he was the first head: "I could only watch from behind, knowing he was going to take my record."

Too many years have now accumulated for Walker, aged 38, and he failed to qualify in second-last place. Out in front, Coe was taking what appeared from the track to be a modest, too-comfortable fourth place behind Kiprotich and Tirop, of Kenya, and Whittle, of Scotland. The appearance was illusory.

Peter Coe said that the plan had been to qualify with the best possible effort, to run hard "and on no account to slog it out to the finish."

His son agreed that was the intention and said he felt comfortable and untroubled, but admitted to his slow reaction on the final bend. As Whittle, Coe and Kiprotich, last year's AAA champion, followed the two Kenyans into the bend, Billy had suddenly surged ahead of Coe, who failed to respond and came into the finishing straight fifth.

In what was the sterner of two semi-finals, Billy had timed his effort well, though down the straight Coe passed him 15

metres out. Billy qualified as ninth finalist with the fastest fifth position - 1min 47.80sec - to Coe's 1:47.67 and Kiprotich's winning 1:46.92.

Coe said that he should possibly have reacted instantly to Billy and gone between him and Whittle on the bend, but was intent on staying out of trouble. Billy was spliced.

In the second semi-final McKean, momentarily boxed on the back straight, comfortably kicked clear to the finishing straight, and won by a chest in 1:46.83. Yates, of England, commendably qualified in fourth place.

Thursday's final will be a fascinating contrast between Coe's experience and the relative youth of the Kenyans and McKean. It will be interesting to see whether, in warm conditions, McKean can resist his kick-off to a really fast pace. "If the Kenyans run as expected," Coe said, "there is going to be no time for thinking of anything except just being there and still in touch."

Coe beat Kiprotich and Kibet with the second-fastest time of 1989 in cool weather in Bern. Kiprotich twice lost to McKean in the cold, but twice beat him in warmer conditions. Coe says that he will prefer a fast race that will clean out the field and simplify the tactics.

The father says that the son will win or lose the 800 by his freshness rather than his quality. Coe said that he was the minimum effort was the best tactic yesterday.

The unknown quantity of the final is whether the Kenyans will run a team race, with one of them - Tirop? - sacrificed as pace-maker for the other two. At that situation, and with Kiprotich possibly starting 1-2, a 600 mark, Peter Coe says that it will be imperative to split the second and third Kenyans going into the final bend: to be on the shoulder of the man sitting on the pace-maker. With 150 metres to go, Coe and McKean could be fighting for the same space on the track.

As with every major championship final, there are a dozen potential scenarios, and none of them is comfortable for the veteran who will be running in his thirtieth major championship race. The safe money is probably on Kiprotich, with McKean and Coe dispelling the silver.

"In the same wind as today," Coe said after his semi-final, "you can be sure it won't be under 1:43." That is exactly the time with which Cruz beat him into second place in Los Angeles six years ago.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS FROM AUCKLAND

Men

200 metres

First round

Heat one in each heat and overall best fastest times qualify for semi-finals

HEAT ONE: 1. J. Wells (NZ), 20.85; 2. D. McDonald (NZ), 21.01; 3. J. Gilmour (NZ), 21.31; 4. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 5. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 6. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 7. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 8. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 9. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 10. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 11. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 12. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 13. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 14. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 15. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 16. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 17. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 18. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 19. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 20. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 21. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 22. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 23. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 24. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 25. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 26. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 27. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 28. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 29. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 30. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 31. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 32. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 33. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 34. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 35. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 36. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 37. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 38. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 39. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 40. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 41. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 42. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 43. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 44. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 45. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 46. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 47. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 48. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 49. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 50. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 51. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 52. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 53. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 54. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 55. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 56. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 57. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 58. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 59. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 60. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 61. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 62. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 63. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 64. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 65. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 66. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 67. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 68. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 69. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 70. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 71. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 72. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 73. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 74. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 75. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 76. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 77. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 78. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 79. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 80. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 81. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 82. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 83. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 84. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 85. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 86. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 87. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 88. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 89. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 90. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 91. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 92. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 93. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 94. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 95. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 96. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 97. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 98. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 99. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 100. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 101. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 102. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 103. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 104. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 105. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 106. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 107. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 108. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 109. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 110. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 111. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 112. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 113. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 114. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 115. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 116. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 117. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 118. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 119. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 120. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 121. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 122. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 123. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 124. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 125. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 126. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 127. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 128. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 129. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 130. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 131. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 132. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 133. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 134. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 135. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 136. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 137. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 138. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 139. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 140. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 141. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 142. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 143. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 144. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 145. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 146. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 147. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 148. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 149. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 150. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 151. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 152. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 153. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 154. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 155. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 156. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 157. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 158. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 159. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 160. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 161. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 162. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 163. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 164. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 165. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 166. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 167. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 168. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 169. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 170. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 171. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 172. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 173. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 174. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 175. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 176. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 177. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 178. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 179. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 180. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 181. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 182. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 183. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 184. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 185. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 186. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 187. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 188. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 189. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 190. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 191. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 192. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 193. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 194. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 195. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 196. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 197. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 198. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 199. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 200. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 201. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 202. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 203. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 204. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 205. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 206. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 207. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 208. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 209. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 210. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 211. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 212. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 213. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 214. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 215. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 216. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 217. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 218. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 219. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 220. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 221. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 222. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 223. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 224. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 225. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 226. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 227. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 228. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 229. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 230. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 231. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 232. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 233. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 234. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 235. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 236. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 237. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 238. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 239. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 240. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 241. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 242. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 243. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 244. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 245. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 246. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 247. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 248. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 249. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 250. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 251. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 252. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 253. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 254. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 255. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 256. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 257. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 258. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 259. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 260. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 261. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 262. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 263. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 264. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 265. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 266. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 267. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 268. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 269. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 270. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 271. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 272. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 273. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 274. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 275. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 276. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 277. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 278. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 279. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 280. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 281. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 282. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 283. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 284. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 285. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 286. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 287. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 288. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 289. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 290. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 291. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 292. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 293. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 294. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 295. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 296. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 297. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 298. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 299. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 300. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 301. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 302. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 303. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 304. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 305. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 306. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 307. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 308. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 309. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 310. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 311. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 312. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 313. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 314. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 315. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 316. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 317. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 318. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 319. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 320. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 321. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 322. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 323. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 324. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 325. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 326. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 327. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 328. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 329. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 330. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 331. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 332. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 333. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 334. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 335. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 336. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 337. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 338. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 339. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 340. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 341. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 342. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 343. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 344. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 345. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 346. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 347. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 348. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 349. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 350. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 351. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 352. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 353. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 354. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 355. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 356. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 357. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 358. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 359. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 360. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 361. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 362. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 363. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 364. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 365. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 366. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 367. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 368. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 369. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 370. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 371. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 372. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 373. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 374. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 375. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 376. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 377. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 378. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 379. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 380. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 381. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 382. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 383. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 384. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 385. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 386. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 387. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 388. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 389. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 390. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 391. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 392. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 393. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 394. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 395. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 396. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 397. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 398. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 399. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 400. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 401. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 402. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 403. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 404. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 405. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 406. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 407. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 408. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 409. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 410. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 411. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 412. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 413. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 414. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 415. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 416. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 417. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 418. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 419. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 420. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 421. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 422. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 423. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 424. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 425. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 426. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 427. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 428. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 429. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 430. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 431. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 432. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 433. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 434. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 435. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 436. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 437. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 438. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 439. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 440. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 441. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 442. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 443. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 444. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 445. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 446. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 447. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 448. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 449. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 450. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 451. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 452. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 453. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 454. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 455. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 456. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 457. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 458. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 459. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 460. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 461. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 462. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 463. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 464. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 465. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 466. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 467. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 468. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 469. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 470. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 471. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 472. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 473. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 474. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 475. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 476. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 477. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 478. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 479. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 480. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 481. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 482. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 483. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 484. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 485. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 486. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 487. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 488. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 489. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 490. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 491. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 492. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 493. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 494. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 495. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 496. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 497. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 498. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 499. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 500. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 501. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 502. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 503. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 504. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 505. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 506. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 507. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 508. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 509. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 510. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 511. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 512. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 513. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 514. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 515. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 516. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 517. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 518. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 519. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 520. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 521. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 522. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 523. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 524. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 525. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 526. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 527. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 528. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 529. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 530. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 531. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 532. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 533. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 534. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 535. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 536. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 537. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 538. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 539. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 540. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 541. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 542. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 543. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 544. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 545. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 546. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 547. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 548. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 549. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 550. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 551. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 552. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 553. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 554. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 555. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 556. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 557. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 558. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 559. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 560. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 561. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 562. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 563. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 564. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 565. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 566. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 567. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 568. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 569. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 570. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 571. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 572. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 573. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 574. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 575. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 576. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 577. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 578. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 579. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 580. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 581. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 582. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 583. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 584. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 585. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 586. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 587. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 588. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 589. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 590. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 591. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 592. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 593. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 594. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 595. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 596. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 597. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 598. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 599. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 600. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 601. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 602. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 603. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 604. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 605. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 606. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 607. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 608. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 609. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 610. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 611. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 612. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 613. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 614. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 615. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 616. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 617. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 618. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 619. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 620. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 621. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 622. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 623. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 624. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 625. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 626. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 627. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 628. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 629. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 630. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 631. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 632. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 633. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 634. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 635. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 636. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 637. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 638. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 639. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 640. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 641. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 642. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 643. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 644. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 645. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 646. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 647. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 648. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 649. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 650. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 651. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 652. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 653. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 654. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 655. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 656. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 657. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 658. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 659. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 660. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 661. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 662. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 663. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 664. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 665. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 666. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 667. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 668. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 669. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 670. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 671. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 672. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 673. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 674. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 675. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 676. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 677. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 678. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 679. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 680. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 681. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 682. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 683. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 684. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 685. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 686. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 687. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 688. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 689. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 690. S. Allen (NZ), 21.45; 691. S. Allen (NZ),

The Times at the Commonwealth Games

Grand Old Lady of swimming nettled by teeny-boppers

People get addicted to performance. It is not exactly public acclaim they crave: that is a rather crass reading. The fact is that there is nothing quite like the thrill of terror and excitement you get when you stand up in front of people and perform.

Musicians go on forever. Kumpeter was conducting in public when he could scarcely move a muscle. The Rolling Stones still perform, disregarding the terms of the culture that produced them ("never trust anyone over 30") and they are virtually on Zimmerman.

And the point is not the applause they get afterwards: it is the mixture of fear and hope they experience long before that stage. The paralyzing fear stage right in the tunnel at Wembley and when they get to the end they want to start all over again.

They are all adrenalin junkies: actors and sportsmen alike. They are all like the people I met once who take canoes through the boulder-strewn rapids of the Zambezi river and who shout "yee-ha!" as they go.

People talk affectionately of actors who will never quit the stage. Well, fair enough: there are plenty of parts for older people, and even for people in their fifties. Often the older an actor gets, the more work seems to come.

But if your chosen medium for acquiring that same rush of terrified delight is sport, then your career is doomed to be brief. It is not compulsory for a pot-bellied, balding actor to play Hamlet (though it has been known) but all athletes must be forever young.

So Sharon Davies has been making a comeback to competitive swimming here at the Commonwealth Games and yesterday she swam in her best event, the 200 metres individual medley. The field for the final lined up with two 14-year-olds, one at 15, one at 16, two at 17 and an old lady of 19. Plus Davies, aged 27, in her first major international meeting for eight years.

Let us get the agony over



Simon Barnes

fastest qualifier, she led at half-way in the final, she was third with a length to go, but she finished sixth. Zara Long, another English swimmer (the 19-year-old) managed fourth. The 16-year-old, a Canadian called Nancy Sweetnam, won the gold.

Davies is part of a worldwide movement of infant prodigies returning to swimming as Grand Old Ladies. They all reached 18 or so and decided they hated every second of it and all they wanted to do was to live a little. And then they realised later on that nothing had ever been quite as much of a rush as performance. So now they are coming back.

"Well, I wanted to come back earlier," Davies said. "But that was impossible because I was not allowed to compete as an amateur after I had done some work with television. They changed the rules at Seoul, so you can now race with a trust fund. I wish I could have come back four years ago."

It has been a classic career three for two. Two golds at the Commonwealth Games in 1976, when she was 15; a silver at the Moscow Olympics a couple of years later, and then retirement at her peak. "I was sick to death of it," she said, "but, of course, from the various supportive/dominating coaches and parents."

Since then, she has enjoyed a little fame, and a little notoriety. Her fling with the judo fighter, Neil Adams, was widely publicised, and she has posed "provocatively," as they say, for publications that go in for that sort of thing.

However, you can never accuse a swimmer of chasing glamour. You would think that a sporting event that takes place between a lot of women wearing hardly any clothes

would be a must for anyone with red blood in his veins: but it happens to be a fact that no woman in history has ever looked attractive in a rubber hat. The goggles don't help either: and when you rip them off after your swim, they leave red rings around the eyes that leave the loveliest girl looking like a crane.

No wonder that Davies, rather a stunner out of competition gear, wanted to contradict, somewhat over-emphatically, that particular point. And besides: it was no doubt a small memory of the buzz of performance.

But the haze is more complicated a matter than simply being seen by people. It is a matter of appearing before people when you are at your most vulnerable. Actors and athletes both know about that. Athletes want to be seen struggling for the mastery; and better still, achieving that thing, Davies failed to do that yesterday, and was very upset about it. "I want to go back home and put it right," she said.

"The first three lengths were fine, but on the fourth a piano dropped on my head. It looked like old age; but the problem was my lack of recent racing experience. You need more experience when you're older. At 15 you just dive in and do it. Life is easy at 15."

"But I just a lot of pressure on myself. I want to be well. I want that so much. I wish I could have swum that fourth length like I can in training; but racing is a big test every time I get in. You can't pretend that eight years didn't happen."

She was extremely nettled to hear that her time for the race was the same as she had managed in 1976 (2min 18.64sec). All those years ago, she was the same. "At least I'm not worse, I suppose - but I'm a bit embarrassed all the same to be the same as I was 12 years ago. I want to be better than, not as good as."

Earlier in the day, before the final, she was talking confidently about the World Championships in Perth in a year. Now she is more circumspect: she says she will contest the World Masters in Rio, a hard competition for over 25s. After that we'll see.

"I want to do better, but if I hit a barrier, well, it's a bit silly to hit your head against a brick wall. I don't want to humiliate myself... I'm not a patient person. I expect too much of myself."

It was, she said, brilliant to be back. She has picked up a silver and a bronze in relay teams here, which are a very pleasant piece of compensation. But yesterday, she had to yield best to the teeny-boppers. "People are taught to swim early, because it's a safety thing and so on. And it is the tradition of the sport: swim early, race early."

"But I don't think people should push the swimmers so hard, so early, so young." If they want to take, say, two months off, for exams or whatever, they should have it. If they really are sporting people, they'll be back all right."

She, after all, should know. Once an adrenalin junkie, always an adrenalin junkie.

Woodhall not satisfied with bronze guarantee

by Craig Lord

Richie Woodhall, the Olympic bronze medalist, overcame a belated start to his attempt to win gold among the light-middleweights yesterday, and cruised into the semi-finals of the tournament, a relieved and determined man.

After being given a first round bye, Woodhall, aged 21, from Telford, won a comfortable majority decision over Andrew Cadden of the Seychelles. "I am guaranteed a bronze,"

Mark Thomas, of England, and Andrew Davies, of Wales, each won three gold medals in weightlifting.

Thomas, aged 26, of London, dominated the heavyweight (110kg) category. He needed only one lift at 160kg to win the match, injured his left elbow

but I am not thinking of anything other than a gold," he said. Rob McCracken, England's welterweight hope, lost a controversial points decision to Gregory Johnson, of Canada. After sustaining two public warnings for holding.

Mark Edwards, the ABA middleweight champion, and Charlie Kane, the Scottish lightweight champion, also won to secure themselves of at least bronze medals.

slightly when failing at 162.5kg, but won the clean and jerk. Davies, aged 22, of Colchester, made a match of 180kg in the super-heavyweight division to better the Games record set by Dean Lukin of Australia, by 20kg and set a combined total record of 402.5kg.

Helen Truke, of England, the defending women's champion and top seed, routed Jennifer Allen, of Scotland, 11-1, and Fiona Smith, of England, the second seed, beat Gillian Martin, of Scotland, 11-1.

In the men's competition, Foo Kok Kow, of Malaysia, easily beat Alan Alexander, of Barbados, 15-1, 15-2, in the second round but Steve Baddley, of England, had to work hard against Anthony Gallagher, of Scotland, before winning 15-2, 16-13.

Sweetnam puts an end to gold rush

by Craig Lord

Nancy Sweetnam, of Canada, halted Australian Hayley Lewis' red hot six gold medals, with a Commonwealth gold medal in the 200 metres individual medley on the penultimate day of events at the Henderson pool.

Swim, aged 15, who picked up gold medals in the 400 metres freestyle, 200 metres and 400 metres freestyle and 4 x 200 metres freestyle relay, never looked likely to catch Sweetnam.

The Brisbane schoolgirl had to settle for a bronze medal in 2:17.13, behind Sweetnam, 2:15.61, and her teammate, Jodie Clatworthy, 2:17.10, who also took silver four years ago.

While Lewis still has a chance to become the first woman swimmer to collect five Commonwealth gold medals with the 200 metres butterfly yet to come, it was the end of individual medal hopes for Sharon Davies, of Bracknell, who over the 12 years ago at the Edmonton Games, took his fourth gold and Angus Waddell, Mike Fibbens, Foster's Barnes taking partner, was fourth in 23.32.

Mallett gives Jersey an historic first

Colin Mallett, the youngest competitor on the shooting range, yesterday clinched the first ever Games gold medal for Jersey, in the individual full-bore section.

Mallett, aged 24, who with his father, Cliff, won the bronze medal in the pairs full-bore on last Thursday, thought he had blown his chances by losing two points on his last two shots.

"Cliff, who finished sixth, said: 'He said he would do it all along.' Mallett won by four points from Andrew Tucker, of England, who was a prolonged three-way shoot-off for silver.

New Zealanders took their first shooting gold of the Games when Paul Carmichael shot the highest score of the day as he and Tony Clark won the first Commonwealth Games 10 metre pairs running target event.



Pulsed for victory: Hoflehner on his way to a downhill double at Val d'Isere yesterday

Hoflehner secures double

Val d'Isere (Rensar) - Helmut Hoflehner, the Austrian, yesterday, completed a downhill double and Steve Locher, of Switzerland, produced one of the season's greatest shocks in yesterday's two men's World Cup race.

Hoflehner followed Friday's downhill win in Val d'Isere with another triumph, becoming only the 10th skier to do the double at the same venue. Locher's win in the second race of the day, a super-giant slalom, defied all odds.

Locher, aged 22, who had never finished higher than third

teeth in a World Cup race, came from start number 46 to win the event by three hundredths of a second in 1min 32.13sec.

DOWNHILL: 1. H. Hoflehner (Austria), 1min 32.13sec; 2. W. Locher (Switzerland), 1min 32.16sec; 3. P. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.17sec; 4. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.18sec; 5. R. P. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.19sec; 6. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.20sec; 7. A. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.21sec; 8. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.22sec; 9. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.23sec; 10. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.24sec; 11. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.25sec; 12. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.26sec; 13. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.27sec; 14. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.28sec; 15. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.29sec; 16. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.30sec; 17. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.31sec; 18. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.32sec; 19. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.33sec; 20. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.34sec; 21. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.35sec; 22. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.36sec; 23. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.37sec; 24. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.38sec; 25. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.39sec; 26. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.40sec; 27. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.41sec; 28. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.42sec; 29. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.43sec; 30. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.44sec; 31. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.45sec; 32. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.46sec; 33. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.47sec; 34. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.48sec; 35. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.49sec; 36. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.50sec; 37. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.51sec; 38. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.52sec; 39. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.53sec; 40. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.54sec; 41. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.55sec; 42. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.56sec; 43. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.57sec; 44. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.58sec; 45. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.59sec; 46. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.60sec; 47. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.61sec; 48. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.62sec; 49. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.63sec; 50. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.64sec; 51. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.65sec; 52. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.66sec; 53. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.67sec; 54. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.68sec; 55. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.69sec; 56. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.70sec; 57. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.71sec; 58. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.72sec; 59. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.73sec; 60. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.74sec; 61. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.75sec; 62. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.76sec; 63. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.77sec; 64. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.78sec; 65. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.79sec; 66. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.80sec; 67. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.81sec; 68. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.82sec; 69. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.83sec; 70. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.84sec; 71. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.85sec; 72. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.86sec; 73. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.87sec; 74. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.88sec; 75. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.89sec; 76. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.90sec; 77. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.91sec; 78. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.92sec; 79. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.93sec; 80. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.94sec; 81. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.95sec; 82. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.96sec; 83. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.97sec; 84. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.98sec; 85. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 32.99sec; 86. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.00sec; 87. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.01sec; 88. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.02sec; 89. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.03sec; 90. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.04sec; 91. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.05sec; 92. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.06sec; 93. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.07sec; 94. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.08sec; 95. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.09sec; 96. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.10sec; 97. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.11sec; 98. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.12sec; 99. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.13sec; 100. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.14sec; 101. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.15sec; 102. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.16sec; 103. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.17sec; 104. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.18sec; 105. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.19sec; 106. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.20sec; 107. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.21sec; 108. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.22sec; 109. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.23sec; 110. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.24sec; 111. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.25sec; 112. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.26sec; 113. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.27sec; 114. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.28sec; 115. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.29sec; 116. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.30sec; 117. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.31sec; 118. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.32sec; 119. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.33sec; 120. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.34sec; 121. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.35sec; 122. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.36sec; 123. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.37sec; 124. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.38sec; 125. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.39sec; 126. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.40sec; 127. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.41sec; 128. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.42sec; 129. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.43sec; 130. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.44sec; 131. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.45sec; 132. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.46sec; 133. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.47sec; 134. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.48sec; 135. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.49sec; 136. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.50sec; 137. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.51sec; 138. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.52sec; 139. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.53sec; 140. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.54sec; 141. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.55sec; 142. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.56sec; 143. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.57sec; 144. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.58sec; 145. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.59sec; 146. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.60sec; 147. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.61sec; 148. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.62sec; 149. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.63sec; 150. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.64sec; 151. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.65sec; 152. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.66sec; 153. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.67sec; 154. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.68sec; 155. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.69sec; 156. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.70sec; 157. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.71sec; 158. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.72sec; 159. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.73sec; 160. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.74sec; 161. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.75sec; 162. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.76sec; 163. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.77sec; 164. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.78sec; 165. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.79sec; 166. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.80sec; 167. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.81sec; 168. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.82sec; 169. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.83sec; 170. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.84sec; 171. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.85sec; 172. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.86sec; 173. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.87sec; 174. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.88sec; 175. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.89sec; 176. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.90sec; 177. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.91sec; 178. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.92sec; 179. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.93sec; 180. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.94sec; 181. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.95sec; 182. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.96sec; 183. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.97sec; 184. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.98sec; 185. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 33.99sec; 186. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.00sec; 187. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.01sec; 188. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.02sec; 189. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.03sec; 190. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.04sec; 191. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.05sec; 192. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.06sec; 193. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.07sec; 194. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.08sec; 195. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.09sec; 196. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.10sec; 197. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.11sec; 198. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.12sec; 199. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.13sec; 200. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.14sec; 201. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.15sec; 202. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.16sec; 203. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.17sec; 204. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.18sec; 205. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.19sec; 206. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.20sec; 207. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.21sec; 208. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.22sec; 209. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.23sec; 210. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.24sec; 211. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.25sec; 212. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.26sec; 213. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.27sec; 214. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.28sec; 215. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.29sec; 216. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.30sec; 217. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.31sec; 218. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.32sec; 219. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.33sec; 220. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.34sec; 221. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.35sec; 222. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.36sec; 223. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.37sec; 224. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.38sec; 225. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.39sec; 226. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.40sec; 227. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.41sec; 228. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.42sec; 229. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.43sec; 230. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.44sec; 231. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.45sec; 232. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.46sec; 233. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.47sec; 234. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.48sec; 235. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.49sec; 236. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.50sec; 237. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.51sec; 238. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.52sec; 239. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.53sec; 240. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.54sec; 241. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.55sec; 242. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.56sec; 243. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.57sec; 244. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.58sec; 245. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.59sec; 246. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.60sec; 247. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.61sec; 248. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.62sec; 249. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.63sec; 250. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.64sec; 251. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.65sec; 252. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.66sec; 253. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.67sec; 254. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.68sec; 255. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.69sec; 256. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.70sec; 257. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.71sec; 258. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.72sec; 259. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.73sec; 260. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.74sec; 261. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.75sec; 262. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.76sec; 263. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.77sec; 264. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.78sec; 265. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.79sec; 266. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.80sec; 267. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.81sec; 268. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.82sec; 269. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.83sec; 270. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.84sec; 271. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.85sec; 272. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.86sec; 273. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.87sec; 274. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.88sec; 275. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.89sec; 276. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.90sec; 277. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.91sec; 278. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.92sec; 279. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.93sec; 280. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.94sec; 281. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.95sec; 282. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.96sec; 283. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.97sec; 284. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.98sec; 285. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 34.99sec; 286. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.00sec; 287. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.01sec; 288. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.02sec; 289. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.03sec; 290. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.04sec; 291. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.05sec; 292. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.06sec; 293. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.07sec; 294. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.08sec; 295. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.09sec; 296. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.10sec; 297. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.11sec; 298. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.12sec; 299. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.13sec; 300. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.14sec; 301. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.15sec; 302. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.16sec; 303. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.17sec; 304. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.18sec; 305. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.19sec; 306. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.20sec; 307. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.21sec; 308. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.22sec; 309. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.23sec; 310. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.24sec; 311. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.25sec; 312. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.26sec; 313. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.27sec; 314. M. Zurborg (Switzerland), 1min 35.28sec; 315. M. Zurborg (Sw

Football's £50m lifeline

By John Goodbody and Louise Taylor

Football was yesterday thrown a £50 million lifeline as the sport considered the financial implications of converting 91 Football League grounds to all-seater stadiums by the year 2000.

With it needing an estimated £130 million to carry out the work recommended by Lord Justice Taylor in his report on the Hillsborough disaster, the Football Trust yesterday pledged financial backing to the work.

Richard Faulkner, the deputy chairman of the Trust, said: "We would hope to make £50 million available over the next 10 years, even if there is no growth, to help clubs install seats and cover their terraces."

The Trust, which is supported by Littlewoods, Vernons and Zenters from their spot-the-ball competitions, estimates that it will give £75 million to professional football over the next 10 years. Of this, at least £50 million can be expected to be directed at the ground improvements.

Since the Trust was set up in 1979, it has helped the game both to comply with the needs of safety and also to combat hooliganism. Last season, it spent £1,546,088 on police costs inside League grounds.

However, despite the news from the Football Trust, there are serious financial implications for the game. Arthur Sandford, who takes up the post as the Football League's chief executive on Thursday, predicted extinction for many smaller clubs.

"There is a very real possibility some of the smaller clubs living a hand-to-mouth existence will not be able to afford the cost of improvements. If they cannot, like any other branch of industry, they will probably go to the wall."

"I would personally be very sad to see that. One of the first things I will be doing on Thursday will be to sit down with other League officials and try to work out an action plan."

Sandford gave the report a "cautious welcome" and questioned the timing for the introduction of all-seater grounds.

He said: "I am concerned about the practicalities of it. Clubs wishing to retain their present capacities may want to build new grandstands and that may not be possible for the start of next season."

"The question is where will the money come from? There will be no point in throwing good money after bad and some clubs may look at abandoning present grounds. It may be better to wait two or three years for a new ground."

A typical reaction came from Jim Thompson, the chairman of Maidstone United, promoted to the fourth division from the GM Vauxhall Conference last year, who shares the Watling Street ground of Dartford.

Thompson said: "Our capacity at the moment is 6,500, which will be cut by 20 per cent at a cost to us of £400,000. Then, because people cannot sit in the rain, our two open ends will have to be covered at a further cost of £30,000."

"As we had already spent around £600,000 on getting into the League, our costs have been cushioned. Our

problems are not as bad as other clubs will face. I am totally opposed to the concept of all-seater stadiums. I believe this is an interference with personal liberties."

"I think that for some clubs, like Stockport and Reading, with huge open terracing, implementing the report will be a nightmare. Admission prices may well have to go up because someone has to foot the bill."

Graham Mackrell, the secretary of Sheffield Wednesday at whose Hillsborough ground the disaster occurred, said the report was "pretty much" what he had expected.

He said that the important items like the all-seater facilities "are something which football has to address itself to." Sheffield Wednesday have 23,000 seats. "I play other clubs like Barnsley, which have only 2,000 seats," he said.

Asked if Hillsborough would become an all-seater stadium, he said: "Well, if the report is to be implemented, we shall comply. But a large number of our supporters enjoy watching from the stands. At the game against Everton on Sunday we had 15,000 on the 'Kop'. They clearly enjoyed going there because that's where they want to stand."

He said it could be expensive to convert the terracing to seats, but development work had already been undertaken when the Kop was reconstructed. The club has yet to decide whether to redevelop the stand at Leppings Lane, where the 95 spectators died.



Weighty matter: Kelly, the FA chief executive, faces up to the Taylor Report

Kelly enthusiastic over Hillsborough report

By Louise Taylor

The final report by Lord Justice Taylor on the Hillsborough tragedy was greeted with a chorus of acclaim from the football authorities yesterday. The response of Graham Kelly, chief executive of the Football Association, was typical. "We welcome the report wholeheartedly, it is excellent. It addresses the major issues affecting football for the foreseeable future admirably," he said.

Kelly stressed that football's enthusiasm for the report would not be purely passive. "We will pursue the recommendations with the utmost vigour," he added. "As far as new grounds go, the FA is already talking to two or three clubs about re-locating. We have a partnership with British Aerospace, who have a subsidiary construction company, Ballast Nedam, which could become involved in helping us in this area."

The FA also has a design committee, and we will help clubs by liaising over plans for ground improvements and new grounds. We hope to play an interventionist role in advising clubs as they move to becoming all-seated."

The recommendations that the terraces be closed will have far reaching implications for football, but the authorities showed every indication that they will co-operate fully in implementing the changes.

Glen Kirtou, the FA's external affairs officer, said: "There are three reasons why first and second division clubs will be all-seated by 1994."

First, it is in football's interests; second, the Government will introduce legislation to enforce it and third, if you shut the terraces now, every ground would be an all-seater."

Bert Millichip, the FA chairman, said: "Until we are all-seated we have no chance of hosting a World Cup. It is a question of re-educating the public."

Bill Fox, the League's President, said: "All-seater stadiums have got to be good for the game, certainly the first and second divisions."

League clubs have an annual turnover of approximately £150 million, with £100 million collected at the turnstiles, and while the authorities would welcome tax concessions, there is a consensus that football will have to pay the bill for the conversion to 100 per cent seating. Fox said: "There is no point in having a team worth a lot of money, but no ground to play on because the club has not got a licence."

Even on the contentious membership issue Kelly was conciliatory. "We felt we had a legitimate case against the national membership scheme, but even though it has been dropped for the moment we will continue to explore the idea of voluntary membership schemes," he said.

"Football clubs already have 610,000 members and it is a concept we must pursue in one form or another. I feel it is indicative that the League continued to hear presentations from computer companies, bidding to install the equipment, last week, when we knew the national membership scheme was not going to go ahead."

Kelly confirmed that recommendations that obscene chanting, the throwing of missiles, trespass onto pitches, and the activities of toxic outside grounds on match days, received the full endorsement of the football authorities.

With a break-even crowd of 15,500, Southampton would have no alternative but to raise their prices quite

Purpose-built grounds may be clubs' target

The insistence on all-seater stadiums as soon as 1994 will accelerate the desire and the need for many football clubs to find purpose-built homes. The cost of adapting existing grounds in many cases would prove impractical and, for some, in the long term, could spell decline.

That was the problem confronting Brian Truscott, secretary of Southampton, yesterday — for Southampton could be disrupting their advance by complying with the recommendations of Lord Justice Taylor's report.

Not only were they concerned at the cost and the difficulties involved in adding 12,500 seats at The Dell, but also at what effect it would have on their progress as a club.

Southampton, very much a team of tomorrow, have been forced to lock out spectators during their last four home games (at which they have had an average crowd of 19,800). If the ground was to be made all-seater, its capacity would have to be reduced from 21,000 to 14,000 to 15,000.

"We could never convert this ground to all-seater and maintain adequate capacity level in the long term," Truscott said yesterday. "Our average gate now is just over 16,500, but that could rise to 18,000 if our recent good form continues this season."

At Liverpool, Peter Robinson, the chief executive of England's most successful club in the eighties and, for a long

time, an advocate of all-seater stadiums, said yesterday that clubs, large and small, would require substantial financial assistance if the recommendations were to be fully implemented.

"My personal view is that all Football League grounds should become all-seater as soon as is possible," Robinson said. "I believe that only by doing this can we guarantee the safety of supporters and provide them with a satisfactory level of comfort."

"Having said that, I do not believe that football will, on its own, be capable of financing the changes which have been suggested. Money will have to come from outside of the game, from the public domain."

"In Italy, where the World Cup finals are to be staged this year, all the grounds which are to be used have been substantially upgraded, and the money for this has been provided by the Italian government and by local authorities. If a similar thing were to happen here, our main footballing centres could be dramatically improved in a relatively short space of time."

"We shall be transforming Anfield but we have not yet set a definite date," Robinson said. "We have said that we shall seat the Kop, the only section of our ground which now caters for standing supporters, but we are reluctant to do that until we are in a position to extend our Kemlyn Road stand."

Southampton have already spent a large sum of money in recent years modernizing the terraces in an effort to improve safety and increase capacity. That has now had to be cut due to the Taylor recommendations.

"I would have thought that that was sufficient. As it is, we get letters of complaint from supporters who have been locked out and been told by friends or relations that there was, in fact, plenty of room for more," Truscott said.

At Liverpool, Peter Robinson, the chief executive of England's most successful club in the eighties and, for a long

English official cannot confirm drug test failure

From David Powell
Athletics Correspondent
Amsterdam

Leading England Commonwealth Games officials were last night investigating reports that one of their competitors had failed a drug test.

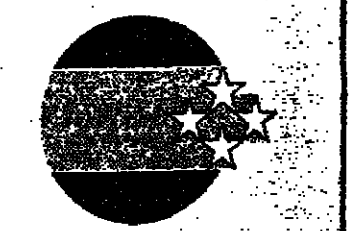
"I have heard the rumours and I would not be surprised if an announcement was made," one senior source close to the Games was reported to have said. But Sir Arthur Gold, the chairman of the Commonwealth Games Council for England, said that he knew of no English team member returning a positive test. "I have not heard a word about it," he said.

A second unnamed source was reported to have said: "I am aware of it — I believe there is something going to happen." The reports came on the same day that the Indian weightlifter, Subrata Kumar Paul, who won two silver medals and a bronze in the lightweight division, was sent home in disgrace after proving positive with anabolic steroids.

But Gold added: "If there is a positive first test it is usual to immediately inform the country and the competitor to give them the opportunity of being represented at the second test, but I know of no such second test and something of that seriousness would involve me. I have been in contact with Brian Allinson, the general team manager, and he assured me that they have received no notice whatsoever."

When a drug test is performed, the sample is split into two. If the first sample tested proves positive, the second sample is analysed and, only if that is positive, can a competitor be said to have failed.

The two containers are marked with a code and a master list held by the head of doping control, who should alone be able to put a name to a sample. Gold was concerned that, as happened in the case of Ben Johnson, who was stripped of his 100 metres gold



medal at the Olympic Games in Seoul after proving positive, that any leak of a failed test may have come from within the testing laboratory.

"If there were a leak from the laboratory I would request a full investigation into procedure," Gold added. "If the laboratory has been able to identify the sport, the country or the person concerned there is something extremely wrong. But, at the moment, it remains an unsubstantiated rumour."

There have been two cases in the past of British competitors failing drugs tests at major Games. Kenneth Brown, the lightweight judoka, was stripped of the Olympic bronze medal he won in Seoul. Robin McDonald, a marksman at the 1986 Commonwealth Games, was banned from his sport for taking Betablockers prescribed for a heart condition.

First word of Paul's positive test came through a leak and Dr Tamas Ajan, the secretary-general of the International Weightlifting Federation, said that he would be making a protest about the leak. In Seoul five weightlifters were tested positive and Ajan said: "I hope weightlifting will not be kicked out — in that case you could kick out any sport because all sports have their own problems."

Mark Thomas, winner of three gold medals for England here in the heavyweight category, and Andrew Davies, who has won three super-heavyweight titles for Wales, reacted strongly to the Indian's positive test.

"The bad publicity really bothers me," Thomas said. "Drugs are all people are talking about. Lifters know the consequences — they know the rules and they know they will be banned if they are caught."

Switch is ruled out by Exiles

By Michael Austin

London Welsh yesterday quashed growing rumours that they are planning to opt out of the rugby union Courage Clubs Championship in England next season and become part of the new Welsh League.

The Exiles are threatened with relegation from the third division to the Area League South unless they win two of their remaining three games, against Exeter, West Hartlepool and Wakefield.

Roland Hobbs, the club secretary, said: "The matter has been fully debated and rejected by our members, who believe there would be no point whatsoever in switching allegiance."

"Our players are already watched by Welsh selectors when we meet clubs such as Llanelli, Cardiff and Bridgend and, anyway, if we joined a Welsh league, we would probably start in division three or four. We do not see that as our salvation."

"The club's commitment is to the Courage Clubs Championship and despite our cup defeat by Leicester on Saturday we are starting to come good, especially after beating Fylde 29-9 in the league a fortnight ago."

During that match Gareth Hughes came the first London Welshman to score three tries in a game for three years.

McLaren's entry returned

Paris (Agencies) — The official entry form for the two McLaren team cars to compete in Formula One motor racing this season has been returned by the sport's governing body, FISA. Jean-Marie Balestre, the president, said yesterday that he would refuse McLaren's application until he received a formal apology from Ayrton Senna, their Brazilian driver, over his criticisms of FISA.

Balestre said three weeks ago that Senna, the 1988 world champion, would not be granted the super licence required for Formula One unless he withdrew allegations that last year's championship was manipulated in favour of Alain Prost, his team mate.

Meanwhile, the British Grand Prix will take place at Silverstone for five more years after the present contract expires in 1991. Bernard Ecclestone, the vice-president for promotional affairs of the International Automobile Federation, announced yesterday that the Northamptonshire circuit had taken up an option for a second five-year deal.

The present grand prix circuit will be used for the last time this year, after which a fresh circuit with eleven new corners and extensive contour variations will be built.

The deal is a snub for Brands Hatch, which staged the race in alternate years until 1987.

SPORT IN BRIEF

WPGA in new form

The Women's Professional Golf Association (WPGA) has been reformed, to cater for the increasing number of players who are club, assistant and teaching professionals. There will be a section of the WPGA at The Belfry, and already 85 women have joined the organization. They include Christine Langford, the club professional at Clevedon, a member of the Association for 13 years and former chairman of the original WPGA.

Soviet influx

Fifty runners from the Soviet Union and more from other Eastern European countries have surprised organizers by entering the international 24-hour indoor athletics championships in Milton Keynes this weekend.

Balestre call

Paris (AFP) — Jean-Marie Balestre, the president of FISA, the motor racing organization, has called on the French Government to supply the money needed by the Le Mans automobile club to build a private circuit for its 24-hour sportscar classic.

Evicted.

The future of our wild birds and environment is under threat.

Hedgerows, woodlands and rough grasslands are vanishing. Our birds are losing their homes — and their sources of food.

What is the RSPB doing about it? We press for new laws and policies to create a healthier, richer future we can all enjoy.

We have established over 100 nature reserves to protect rare species. We have saved many birds (like the osprey) from extinction in Britain.

But action costs money. To carry out the vital work necessary to protect our wild birds and environment, we urgently need your help.

Please join us in the Action for Birds today.

RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Beds SG19 2DL

IF YOU CARE, THE RSPB WILL ACT.

☐ I want to help the RSPB and enclose my 1st year's subscription of £15 (covering 2 adults at 1 address). I look forward to receiving my FREE BIRD TABLE* plus the superb, quarterly 'Birds' magazine, and to having free entrance to over 100 RSPB nature reserves. (OAP rate £6, excluding free gift.)

☐ I would like to make a special donation of £..... I enclose Cheque/PO (payable to RSPB) or debit my Access/Visa Card No.

*Worth £6.95. Please allow 28 days for delivery.

Total £..... Expiry date..... (Please attach address of cardholder if different from below.)

Cardholder's signature..... A21H

Name..... (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Address.....

Postcode.....

Send to: The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, FREEPOST, The Lodge, Sandy, Beds SG19 2BR.

For Cheque No. 2075

هكذا من الأصل